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VOLUME IX

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2. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* One of the small bones of the ear. It stands between the malleus and the stapes, and is connected with them by articular surfaces. It does not resemble an anvil so closely as it does a tooth with two fangs widely separated. These constitute a body and two processes. (*Quain.*)

(2) *Compar.:* The incus is represented only by a ligament in birds, by a cartilage in sphenodon (*Hatteria*) and other reptiles, and by the hyo-mandibular bone in osseous fishes. (*Huxley.*)

* **ĭn-cūşe′**, * **ĭn-cŭss′**, *v.t.* [Lat. *incussus*, pa. par. of *incutio* = to strike upon: *in-* = in, on, and *quatio* = to shake.] To impress by striking or stamping with a hammer, as a coin. (*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 4.)

* **ĭn-cŭss′-iŏn (ss as sh)**, *s.* [Incuse.] The act of striking; concussion.

* **ĭn-cūte′**, *v.t.* [Lat. *incutio* = to strike upon.] To strike in. (*Becon: Works*, i. 63.)

* **ĭn′-da-gāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *indagatus*, pa. par. of *indago* = to trace out, to track.] To trace out; to seek or search out.

* **ĭn-dạ-gā′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *indagatio*, from *indagatus*, pa. par. of *indago*.] The act or process of searching or seeking out; search, inquiry, investigation.

> "Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human *indagation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

* **ĭn′-dạ-gā-tĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *indagat(e)*; *-ive.*] Searching, investigating; given or inclined to investigation.

* **ĭn′-dạ-gā-tõr**, *s.* [Lat., from *indagatus*, pa. par. of *indago*.] One who searches out, seeks into, or investigates; a searcher; an investigator.

> "Searched into by such skilful *indagators* of nature."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 465.

* **ĭn-dăm′-aged (aged as ĭġd)**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *damaged* (q.v.).] Not damaged, unhurt.

* **ĭn-dart′**, *v.t.* [Endart.]

* **ĭnde**, *a.* [Indigo.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Indigo or azure-coloured.

II. *Her.:* A name applied to azure, from the sapphire, because India is the principal source of supply for these gems.

* **ĭn-dĕbt′** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *endetter*, *endebter* = to bring into debt: *en-* = in, into, and *dette*, *debte* = a debt (q.v.).] To bring into debt; to bring under obligation.

> "Thy fortune hath *indebted* thee to none."
> *Daniel: To the King's Majesty.*

ĭn-dĕbt′-ĕd (*b* silent), *a.* [Indebt.]

1. Being under a debt or obligation; having incurred a debt; bound to repayment or restitution.

> "He began to flatter the common people, and specially those that were *indebted*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 128.

2. Morally bound or obliged by something received for which restitution, return, or gratitude is due.

> "Grant her *indebted* to what zealots call
> Grace undeserved." *Cowper: Truth*, 483.

ĭn-dĕbt′-ĕd-nĕss (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indebted*; *-ness.*]

1. The state of being indebted or in debt.

2. The amount of debts owing; debts collectively.

3. The state of being morally indebted or bound.

* **ĭn-dĕbt′-mĕnt** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indebt*; *-ment.*] The state of being indebted; indebtedness.

> "If thou wilt needs wilfully liue and dye in a just *indebtment*."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead.*

ĭn-dē′-çẹn-çy̆, * **ĭn-dē′-çẹnçe**, *s.* [Lat. *indecentia*, from *indecens* = unbecoming, indecent (q.v.); Fr. *indécence*; Ital. *indecenza*; Sp. *indecencia*.]

1. The quality or state of being indecent or unbecoming.

2. The quality or state of being indecent or indelicate.

> "He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecency* in his pupil, which he allows in himself."—*Locke: On Education.*

3. That which is indecent or unbecoming.

> "Of the *indecencies* of an Heroick Poem, the most remarkable are those that show disproportion."—*Hobbes: On the Pref. before Gondibert.*

4. That which is indecent or indelicate either in words or actions; a word or action which is a violation of modesty, and partaking more or less of the nature of lewdness or obscenity.

> "They who, by speech or writing, present to the ear or to the eye of modesty any of the *indecencies*."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 5.

ĭn-dē′-çẹnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indecens* = unbecoming: *in-* = not, and *decens* = becoming, decent (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *indecente*.]

* 1. Unbecoming, unseemly, disgracing, humiliating.

> "Repeated and *indecent* overthrow."
> *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 601.

2. Unbecoming; unfit for modest eyes or ears; offensive to modesty or delicacy; indecorous, indelicate, immodest, gross, obscene.

> "Their barbarous, yet their not *indecent* glee."
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 72.

¶ *Indecency* is less than *immodesty*, but more than *indelicacy*; these both respect the outward behaviour, but *immodesty* springs from illicit or uncurbed desire; *indelicacy* from want of education.

indecent-assault, *s.*

Law: An assault more or less inconsistent with decency.

indecent-book, *s.*

Law: An obscene book. The sale of indecent books, prints, or photographs is a misdemeanour. By 20 & 21 Vic. c. 83, houses where they are suspected to be kept may be summarily searched and the books or prints destroyed.

indecent-ẹxposure, *s.*

Law: Exposure of the person in an indecent manner; it is an indictable offence at common law.

indecent-photograph, *s.*

Law: An obscene photograph. [Indecent-book.]

indecent-print, *s.*

Law: An obscene print. [Indecent-book.]

ĭn-dē′-çẹnt-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indecent*; *-ly.*] In an indecent, unbecoming manner.

> "And when *indecently* I rave."
> *Swift: To Stella* (1723-4).

ĭn-dĕ-çĭd-ụ-ā′-tạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pref. *in-* = not, and *deciduatus*, from *deciduus* = that which is cut or lopped off.]

Zool.: A primary division of Placental Mammalia, named by Prof. Huxley from their having the placenta non-deciduous. It contains the Orders *Ungulata* and *Cetacea*.

ĭn-dĕ-çĭd′-ụ-ạte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deciduate* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Non-deciduate; not having decidua.

ĭn-dĕ-çĭd′-ụ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deciduous* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not falling down or off.

> "The *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of Apollo."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

Bot.: Not deciduous; used of leaves, petals, &c.

* **ĭn-dĕç′-ĭ-mạ-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *indécimable*, from Lat. *in-* = not, and Low Lat. *decimo* = to pay a tithe; Lat. *decima* = a tenth part; *decem* = ten.] [Decimal.] Not liable to decimation or the payment of tithes.

ĭn-dĕ-çī′-phẽr-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decipherable* (q.v.).] Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered or interpreted.

* **ĭn-dĕ-çī′-phẽr-ạ-bly̆**, *adv.* [Eng. *indecipherab(le)*; *-ly.*] So as to be indecipherable.

ĭn-dĕ-çĭ′-şion, *s.* [Pref. *-in* (2), and *decision* (q.v.).] Want of decision; want of firmness or determination of the will; a wavering of the mind; irresolution.

> "A strange appearance of *indecision* and insincerity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭn-dĕ-çī′-sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decisive* (q.v.).]

1. Not decisive; not bringing to a final or decisive issue; not final or conclusive.

> "The campaign had everywhere been *indecisive*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Not coming to a decision; undecided; wanting in decision; prone to indecision; irresolute, wavering, vacillating, hesitating.

ĭn-dĕ-çī′-sĭve-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indecisive*; *-ly.*] In an indecisive manner.

* **ĭn-dĕ-çī′-sĭve-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *indecisive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being indecisive; an unsettled state.

ĭn-dĕ-clīn′-ạ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *indeclinabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *declinabilis* = declinable (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Gram.: That cannot be declined; not declinable; not varied by terminations; having no cases.

> "In order to express by one *indeclinable* word what would otherwise have required two or three words."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 3.

B. *As subst.:* A word which cannot be declined.

* **ĭn-dĕ-clīn′-ạ-bly̆**, *adv.* [Eng. *indeclinab(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Without declension or turning away; without variation.

> "To follow *indeclinably* the discipline of the Church of England."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 111.

2. *Gram.:* Without declension or variation of terminations.

ĭn-dē-cȯm-pōş′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decomposable* (q.v.).] That cannot be decomposed; not liable or subject to decomposition or resolution into the primary constituent elements.

ĭn-dē-cȯm-pōş′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indecomposable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being indecomposable; incapability of decomposition.

ĭn-dĕ-cör′-oŭs, ĭn-dĕc′-õr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *indecorus*, from *in-* = not, and *decorus* = becoming; *decus* = an honour.] Not decorous; unbecoming; violating propriety, decorum, or good manners; contrary to the rules of good breeding; impolite, uncivil, unseemly.

> "It was useless and *indecorous* to attempt any thing by mere struggle."—*Burke: Army Estimates*, 1790.

ĭn-dĕ-cör′-oŭs-ly̆, ĭn-dĕc′-õr-oŭs-ly̆ *adv.* [Eng. *indecorous*; *-ly.*] In an indecorous, unseemly, or unbecoming manner.

ĭn-dĕ-cör′-oŭs-nĕss, ĭn-dĕc′-õr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indecorous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being indecorous; violation of propriety, decorum, or good manners.

ĭn-dĕ-cör′-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = what is unbecoming; neut. sing. of *indecorus* = unbecoming, indecorous (q.v.).]

1. A want of decorum; violation of propriety or the established rules of good breeding, or the form of respect due to station and age.

2. An indecorous or unbecoming act; a breach of decorum.

> "Some slight *indecorums* therefore, we may reasonably expect to find."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 2.

ĭn-deēd′, * **ĭn-dēde′**, *adv.* [Prep. *in*, and *deed*.]

1. In reality, in truth, of a truth, in very fact. It is used variously: sometimes emphatically, as in (1); sometimes as noting an admission or concession, as in (2); sometimes as an interjection or expression of surprise, or as calling for affirmation or confirmation, as in (3).

> (1) "If it so be that they *indede* so dyd."
> *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* bk. ii.
>
> (2) "Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion."—*Bacon.*
>
> (3) "None but mine own people." "*Indeed!*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

¶ The two elements of the word, are sometimes found separated by the word *very*, to add emphasis to the statement.

> "*In* very *deed* for this cause have I raised thee."—*Exodus* ix. 26.

ĭn-dĕ-făt-ĭ-gạ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Eng. *indefatigable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being indefatigable; unweariedness, persistence.

ĭn-dĕ-făt′-ĭ-gạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indefatigabilis* = not to be wearied: *in* = not, and *defatigo* = to tire out; from *de* = down, extremely, and *fatigo* = to tire, to weary.] That cannot be fatigued or tired out; not yielding to fatigue or exertion; unceasing in exertions or efforts; unwearied in labour; untiring or unremitting in work.

> "He was *indefatigable*, and at length successful in his attempts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

ĭn-dĕ-făt′-ĭ-gạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indefatigable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indefatigable; indefatigability.

> "They come short of his *indefatigableness*."—*Parnell: Life of Zoilus.*

ĭn-dĕ-făt′-ĭ-gạ-blȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indefatigab(le); -ly.*] Without weariness or fatigue; unremittingly; untiringly.

> "He exerted himself *indefatigably* to improve their discipline."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **ĭn-dĕ-făt-ĭ-gā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *indefatigatus* = unwearied.] The quality or state of being unwearied; unweariedness.

ĭn-dĕ-fēaş-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ̆, *s.* [Eng. *indefeasible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indefeasible: as, the *indefeasibility* of a title.

ĭn-dĕ-fēaş′-ĭ-ble, * **ĭn-dĕ-fēaş′-ạ-ble,** * **ĭn-dĕ-fēiş′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defeasible* (q.v.).] Not defeasible; that cannot be made void; not to be defeated.

> "Doctrine of *indefeasible* hereditary right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-dĕ-fēaş′-ĭ-blȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indefeasib(le); -ly.*] In a manner not to be made void.

> "As truly and as *indefeasibly* royal as the House of Stuart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕct-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ̆,** *s.* [Eng. *indefectible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indefectible; freedom from liability to defect, decay, or failure.

> "He alone hath infallibility and *indefectibility*."—*Bp. Hall: True Peace Maker.*

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕct′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defectible* (q.v.).] Not defectible; not liable to defect, decay, or failure.

> "A state of *indefectible* virtue and happiness."—*Clarke: Letter to Mr. Dodwell.*

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕct′-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defective* (q.v.).] Not defective; free from defect; perfect; complete.

> "Seven are my daughters, of a form divine
> With seven fair sons, an *indefective* line."
> *Croxall: Ovid; Metamorphoses* vi.

* **ĭn-dĕ-fēiş′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [INDEFEASIBLE.]

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕn-sĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ̆,** *s.* [Eng. *indefensible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indefensible.

ĭn-dĕ-fĕn′-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defensible* (q.v.).] Not defensible; incapable of being defended, maintained, justified, or vindicated: as, A town is *indefensible; A* line of conduct is *indefensible.*

ĭn-dĕ-fĕn′-sĭ-blȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indefensib(le); -ly.*] In a manner that cannot be defended, maintained, justified, or vindicated.

> "Some of the terms of expression are still *indefensibly* indelicate."—*Mickle: Lusiad*, bk. ix. (Note 82.)

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕn′-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defensive* (q.v.).] Having no defence; defenceless.

> "The sword awes the *indefensive* villager."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 337.

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĭc′-ĭẹn-çȳ̆ (c as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deficiency* (q.v.).] The quality of not being deficient; fulness; completeness.

> "The *indeficiency* of faith."—*Strype: Life of Parker* (an. 1595).

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĭc′-ĭẹnt (c as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deficient* (q.v.).] Not deficient; full; perfect.

> "The *indeficient* spring no winter fears."
> *G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph after Death.*

ĭn-dĕ-fīn′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *definable* (q.v.).] Not definable; that cannot be defined; incapable or insusceptible of definition; inexplicable.

ĭn-dĕ-fīn′-ạ-blȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indefinab(le); -ly.*] In an indefinable manner or degree; so as not to be capable of definition.

ĭn-dĕf′-ĭ-nĭte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *definite* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise, exact, or certain; vague, not in exact or precise terms.

> "The time of this last is left *indefinite*."—*Dryden: Art of Poetry.*

2. Having no definite, determinate, or certain limits; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. It is often contrasted with *infinite.*

> "Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension."—*Spectator.* (*Todd.*)

3. Infinite, without limit.

> "*Indefinite* and omnipresent God!"
> *Thompson: Sickness*, v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of stamens, &c.*): Not definite; not constant in number, usually more than twenty.

2. *Math.:* Unbounded or unlimited. If the direction of a line only is given, it is supposed to extend in both directions from any point of it without limits; such a line is, properly speaking, an indefinite line. If we speak of that portion of a straight line which lies entirely on one side of any point of it, it is said to extend indefinitely in that direction. A plane extends indefinitely in all directions, unless limited by a boundary: it may be limited in one or more directions by a line or lines, and indefinite in all other directions. [SPACE.]

indefinite-inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: Inflorescence with the flowers arising from the axils of the leaves, thus leaving the terminal bud to develop and become a twig or branch, lengthening indefinitely.

indefinite-proposition, *s.*

Logic: A proposition having for its subject a common term without any sign to indicate distribution or non-distribution: as, Man is mortal.

indefinite-term, *s.*

Logic: A privative or negative term, in that it does not define or mark out an object by a positive attribute as a definite term does: as, *un*organized; not-Cæsar.

ĭn-dĕf′-ĭ-nĭte-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indefinite; -ly.*]

1. In an indefinite manner or degree; without certain or settled limitation.

> "If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Without certainty or precision; vaguely.

> "And besides, it was left somewhat *indefinitely*, when it should determine or expire."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 111.

ĭn-dĕf′-ĭ-nĭte-nĕss, * **in-def-i-nite-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *indefinite; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indefinite, undefined, unlimited, or not precise or certain; vagueness.

> "The *indefinitenesse* of the charge implies a generallity."—*Bp. Hall: Best Bargaine.*

ĭn-dĕ-fĭn′-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Eng. *indefinit(e); -ude.*]

1. Indefiniteness; want of certainty or precision; vagueness.

2. Number or quantity not limited by our comprehension, but yet finite.

> "They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 15.

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĭn′-ĭ-tȳ̆,** *s.* [Eng. *indefinit(e); -y.*] Indefinitude, vagueness. (*North: Examen*, p. 144.)

* **ĭn-dĕ-flour′-ĭsh-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *defloro* = to take away flowers.] Ever flourishing or blooming.

> "Where beauties *indeflourishing* abide."
> *G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory.*

ĭn-dĕ-hĭs′-çẹnçe, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dehiscence* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being indehiscent.

ĭn-dĕ-hĭs′-çẹnt, *a.* [Pref. *in-*, and Lat. *dehiscens*, pr. par. of *dehisco* = to gape.]

Bot. (*Of a fruit*): Not dehiscing, not opening when ripe. Example: the hazel nut.

* **ĭn-dĕ-lāyed′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delayed.*] Not delayed, postponed, or put off.

> "With promise to make my return *indelayed*."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1558).

* **ĭn-dĕ-lāy′-ĕd-lȳ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *indelayed; -ly.*] Without delay.

> "That the order might be *indelayedly* taken."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1558).

* **ĭn-dĕ-lĕct′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delectable* (q.v.).] Not delectable; not pleasing; unamiable. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, viii. 327.)

* **ĭn-dĕ-lĭb′-ẽr-ạte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deliberate* (q.v.).] Not premeditated; done without premeditation; not deliberate.

> "The *indeliberate* commissions of many sins."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* **ĭn-dĕ-lĭb′-ẽr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deliberated* (q.v.).] The same as INDELIBERATE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-dĕ-lĭb′-ẽr-ạte-lȳ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *indeliberate; -ly.*] Without premeditation; unintentionally.

ĭn-dĕl-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ̆, *s.* [Fr. *indélébilité*, from *indélébile* = indelible (q.v.).] The quality or state of being indelible.

> "The *indelibility* of the sacred character."—*Bishop Horsley: Speech*, April 13, 1804.

ĭn-dĕl′-ĭ-ble, * **in-del-e-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *indélébile*, from Lat. *indelebilis*, from *in-* = not, and *delebilis* = that can be destroyed; *deleo* = to destroy; Sp. *indeleble;* Ital. *indelebile.*]

1. *Lit.:* That cannot be blotted out or effaced; incapable of being effaced, cancelled, or obliterated.

> "Putting these on an *indelible* blacke colour."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. viii., ch. iii., § 7.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Incapable of being destroyed, wiped out, or cleared away.

> "Thou canst but live to blot with shame
> *Indelible* thy mother's name."
> *Cowper: From the Greek, by Pallades.*

(2) That cannot be annulled.

ĭn-dĕl′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indelible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indelible; indelibility.

ĭn-dĕl′-ĭ-blȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indelib(le); -ly.*] In an indelible manner; so as to be indelible.

> "Such was my scheme of life, which I impressed *indelibly* upon my memory."—*Idler*, No. 101.

ĭn-dĕl′-ĭ-brōme, *s.* [Eng. *indeli(ble)*, and *brom(in)e.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_8Br_4N_3O_4$. A very insoluble yellow powder, produced by the action of bromine on isamic acid. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and is unacted upon by ammonia and potash, even when boiling. It melts when carefully heated, and on cooling crystallizes in the form of needles.

ĭn-dĕl′-ĭ-cạ-çȳ̆, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delicacy* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being indelicate; a want of delicacy or a nice sense of propriety and decorum; a want of regard of refinement in manners and in the treatment of others; a want of careful avoidance of matters or subjects offensive or hurtful to others; coarseness in manners or language. [INDECENCY.]

> "Novelists whose heaviness is but slightly relieved by their *indelicacy*."—*Notes & Queries*, Feb. 19, 1881, p. 159.

2. An indelicate act or word; an indecency.

ĭn-dĕl′-ĭ-cạte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delicate* (q.v.).]

1. Not delicate; wanting in delicacy, refinement, or good breeding; coarse, unrefined.

> "Mean and *indelicate* enough to let a foreign prince pay them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Offensive to refined minds; contrary to delicacy, modesty, or the established rules of good breeding; coarse, indecent.

> "Such *indelicate* greediness might disgust the benefactor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭn-dĕl′-ĭ-cạte-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indelicate; -ly.*] In an indelicate manner; indecently.

ĭn-dĕm-nĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *indemnify; c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*]

1. The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against damage, loss, or penalty; the state of being indemnified.

2. The act of reimbursing or indemnifying for any damage, loss, or penalty incurred.

3. That which indemnifies, saves harmless, or secures against damage, loss, or penalty.

ĭn-dĕm′-nĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *indemnis* = unharmed, from *in-* = not, and *damnum* = harm, hurt; Eng. suff. *-fy* (q.v.).]

1. To save harmless; to secure from damage, loss, or penalty.

2. To reimburse, to compensate, to make good, or to repay, for damage, loss, or penalty incurred.

> "*Indemnifying*, at least in part, such native families as had been wrongfully despoiled."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 3. To keep safe; to save unharmed; to protect.

"They will *indemnify* them from all that shall fall out on this occasion."—*Sir. W. Temple: To Lord Arlington*

ĭn-dĕm′-nĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Fr. *indemnité,* from Lat. *indemnitatem,* accus. of *indemnitas* = security from damage; *indemnis* = unharmed: Sp. *indemnidad;* Ital. *indemnità.*] [INDEMNIFY.]

1. Security given to save a person harmless, or to secure him against damage, loss, or penalty, which he may incur.

2. Indemnification or compensation for damage, loss, or penalties incurred.

"I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity,* which may most fully remove all fears and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness."—*Eikon Basilike.*

¶ *Act of Indemnity:*

English: An Act designed to relieve the Government or any of its officers from penalties when they have been compelled by exceptional circumstances to omit the performance of some duty, or to violate or even to suspend some law. In every Session of Parliament an Act of Indemnity used to be passed for the relief of those who had neglected to take the necessary oaths of office, and one also received the sanction of Parliament to condone the governmental suspension of the Bank Charter Act during the financial panics of 1848 and 1857. The term is specifically applied (1) to an Act passed in 1660, granting a free and general pardon to all the subjects of Charles II., saving such as were excepted by the Parliament; and (2) to an Act passed May 20, 1690, to exempt the followers of James II. from the penal consequences of their former deeds.

* **ĭn-dĕ-mŏn-stra̤-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *demonstrability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being indemonstrable.

* **ĭn-dĕ-mŏn′-stra̤-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *indemonstrabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *demonstrabilis* = demonstrable (q.v.).] Not demonstrable; that cannot be demonstrated or proved by reasoning.

"All of them as *indemonstrable* as the conclusion to be inferred from them."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 560.

* **ĭn-dĕ-mŏn′-stra̤-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indemonstrable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indemonstrable; indemonstrability.

ĭn-dĕn-ĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* For this and cognate words see ENDENIZATION, &c.

ĭn-dĕnt′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Low Lat. *indento* = to notch with teeth, from Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth; O. Fr. *endenter;* Ital. *indentare.* The word is a law term. In making duplicates of deeds, it was usual to cut or *indent* the edges alike, so that they would tally with each other upon comparison. The deeds with edges so cut were called *indentures,* and the verb to *indent* came also to mean to execute a deed or make a compact. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To cut into points or notches like a row of teeth; to notch, to jag.

"The practice of *indenting* has been abandoned."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 20.

* 2. To form with indentations, jagged or rough edges or borders.

"The coast seemed to be *indented* into creeks and projecting points."—*Cook: Second Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. xii.

* 3. To dent, to dint.

"With shields *indented* deep in glorious wars."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 37.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To bind out or apprentice by indenture; to indenture; to contract: as, To *indent* an apprentice.

2. *Print.:* To set in farther from the margin or leave a blank space in, at the beginning of a line.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally.*

1. To be notched or jagged with indentations or irregularities like a row of teeth.

2. To wind in and out; to run zigzag.

"Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch
Turn and return, *indenting* with the way."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

3. To make a contract; to contract; to bargain.

"Shall we buy treason? and *indent* with fears,
When they have lost and forfeited themselves?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

II. *Fig.:* To move to one side and the other; to pursue a zigzag course.

"Not winding or *indenting* so much as to the right hand of fair pretences."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce,* bk. ii., ch. xiv.

ĭn′-dĕnt, *s.* [INDENT, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cut or notch in the margin of any thing; an indentation or recess.

"It shall not wind with such a deep *indent.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

2. A stamp, an impression, a dent.

3. A covenant. (*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie,* bk. iii., ch. xxiv.)

4. A certificate or indented certificate issued by the United States Government at the close of the Revolution for the principal or interest of the public debt.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A notch, as in scarfing timbers together.

2. *Print.:* The blank space or set-in at the commencement of a paragraph.

ĭn-dĕn-tā′-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *indentatio,* from *indento* = to indent (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of indenting or cutting with notches in the margin, like a row of teeth.

2. A notch or cut in the margin of anything; a recess; a depression like a notch.

"Tarentum, situated in the deep *indentation* of the southern gulf of Italy."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 434.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A zigzag moulding; the shark's-tooth moulding; denticulation.

2. *Print.:* The act of indenting or beginning a line or series of lines farther in from the margin than the rest.

ĭn-dĕnt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [INDENT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Cut or notched in the margin like a row of teeth, or the teeth of a saw; having indentations.

"*Indented* shore to shore responsive still."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 468.

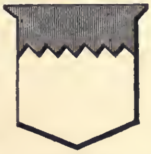
2. Bound by an indenture or contract: as, an *indented* apprentice.

3. Zigzag, winding.

"And with *indented* glides did slip away
Into a bush." *Shakesp.: As You Like It,* v. 2.

II. *Her.:* Notched like the teeth of a saw, but smaller than dancette (q.v.). Applied to one of the lines of partition; ordinaries are also thus borne.

indented-chisel, *s.* A boring-chisel whose face is in steps.



INDENTED.

indented-line, *s.*

Fort.: A line consisting of alternate long and short faces, with salient and receding angles, each face giving a flanking fire along the front of its neighbour.

indented-parapet, *s.*

Fort.: A parapet, the interior slope of which has vertical recesses where men may stand and fire along the front of the work.

* **ĭn-dĕnt′-ĕd-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng *indented; -ly.*] In an indented manner; with indentations.

ĭn-dĕnt-eē′, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Having indents not joined to each other, but set apart.

ĭn-dĕnt′-ĭl-ley̆, *a.* [INDENT.]

Her.: Having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined; said of an ordinary.

ĭn-dĕnt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [INDENT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of cutting indentations or notches in; an indentation; a winding.

"Through large *indentings* draws his lubric train."
Welsted: Ovid; Metam. xv.

* **ĭn-dĕnt′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indent; -ment.*] An indenture; a deed; a contract.

"Some *indentments* or some bond to draw."
Hall: Satires, bk. iv., sat. 2.

ĭn-dĕn′-tu̥re, *s.* [Low Lat. *indentura,* from *indento* = to indent (q.v.); O. Fr. *endenture.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of indenting; the state of being indented; an indentation.

2. *Law:* A deed under seal, entered into between two or more parties. [INDENT, *v.*, A II. 1.]

"Whose tempers, inclinations, sense, and wit,
Like two *indentures,* did agree so fit."
Butler: Human Learning, pt. ii.

ĭn-dĕn′-tu̥re, *v.t.* & *i.* [INDENTURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To indent; to make indentations in; to wrinkle, to furrow.

"Though age may creep on and *indenture* the brow."
Woty: An Autumnal Song.

2. To bind by an indenture: as, To *indenture* an apprentice.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To run in and out in a zigzag course; to wind; to double in running.

"By *indenturing* still the good man 'scaped."
Heywood. (Annandale.)

ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd′-ẹnçe, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dependence* (q.v.).; Fr. *indépendance;* Ital. *independenza;* Sp. *independencia.*]

1. The quality or state of being independent; freedom or exemption from the control, authority, or power of others; a state over which no one has any power, control, or authority; ability and liberty to conduct one's own affairs without the interference, superintendence, or control of others; self-subsistence or maintenance.

"The *independence* affected by a crowd of petty sovereigns."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

2. That which renders, or serves to render, a person independent; income or property sufficient to make one independent of others; as, He has an *independence.*

¶ *Declaration of Independence:*

Hist.: A declaration of independence of Great Britain, put forth on July 4, 1776, by the Congress of the revolted American colonies, and signed by the representatives of the following thirteen states: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. They have since developed into the now very powerful United States.

Independence Day, *s.* The fourth of July. [See DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.]

† **ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd′-ẹn-çy̆,** *s.* [Eng. *independenc(e); -y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Independence; freedom from the control of others.

2. *Eccles.:* The principles of the religious body known as Independents; Congregationalism.

ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd′-ẹnt, *a., adv.,* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dependent* (q.v.); Fr. *indépendant;* Ital. *independente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not dependent upon or subject to the control, power, or authority of another; not relying on others; not subordinate; free to manage one's own affairs without the interference of others; free.

"One unchangeable and *independent* Being."—*Clarke: On the Attributes,* prop. 2.

¶ It is followed by *of* when that from which one is free is named; formerly also by *from, on,* or *upon.*

"*Independent of* the great." *Cotton: Fable* 1.

2. Affording the means of independence.

"Some had *independent* means; some lived by literature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

3. Not liable to be led by others; not obsequious; self-asserting, self-directing, outspoken: as, He is very *independent.*

4. Free from bias or prejudice: as, a man of *independent* spirit.

5. Expressive of or proceeding from a spirit of independence; bold, free: as, an *independent* air or manner.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* Of or pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists (q.v.)

¶ Of small sects the following figure in the Registrar-General's books for 1883: *Independent* Church of England, *Independent* Methodists, *Independent* Religious Reformers, *Independent* Unionists.

2. *Math.:* A quantity is said to be independent of another with which it is connected, when it does not depend upon it for its value. In this case, the term is nearly synonymous with *arbitrary*, but not quite. Equations are independent when they have no connection with each other; that is, when the quantities entering the different equations are not at all dependent upon each other.

B. *As adv.:* Irrespective; not to mention; without taking note or regard (followed by *of*): as, *Independent of* this, I have other reasons.

C. *As substantive:*

Ch. Hist. (*Pl.*): The same as CONGREGATIONALISTS (q.v.).

> "They that we call *Independents*, are only such as hold that no classis or synods have a superiority over any particular church."—*Milton: Def. of the People of England.*

independent-piece, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The main piece of the head or beak-shaped projection from the stem of a vessel.

independent-seconds watch, *s.*

Horol.: A watch in which the action of the centre seconds-hand is independent of the regular going works of the watch. It has two separate trains of wheels and separate springs, so that the regular time may be maintained when the centre seconds-hand is stopped by pressing the stop-pin on the outside of the case. The centre seconds is set in conformity with the other works by a square at the back of the case. For great nicety in timing, quarter- and fifth-second watches are now made, and are capable of being stopped at these fractional parts of a second.

* **ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd′-ẹnt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *independent; -ed.*] Made independent; formed on the model of the Independents or Congregationalists (q.v.).

> "Associated or *independented* and new-fangled Churches."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 43.

* **ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd′-ẹnt-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *independent; -ism.*] The same as INDEPENDENCY, 2 (q.v.). (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 564.)

ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd′-ẹnt-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *independent; -ly.*]

1. In an independent manner; without control; without being dependent.

2. Irrespective; without taking note or regard; independent. (Followed by *of.*)

* **ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *depending* (q.v.).] Not depending upon another; independent.

> "An *independing* and self-subsisting agent."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. ii., § 1.

* **ĭn-dĕ-pōş′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deposable* (q.v.).] Not deposable; that cannot be deposed.

* **ĭn-dĕp′-rạ-vạte,** *a.* [Lat. *indepravatus* = uncorrupted.] [DEPRAVATE.] Pure; unspotted; incorrupted. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 28.)

* **ĭn-dĕp′-rĕ-cạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deprecable* (q.v.).] That cannot be deprecated.

* **ĭn-dĕp-rĕ-hĕns′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deprehensible* (q.v.).] Incapable of being found out or detected.

> "Calling the second a case perplexed and *indeprehensible*."—*Bp. Morton: Discharge, &c.* (1633), p. 174.

* **ĭn-dĕ-prīv′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deprivable* (q.v.).]

1. Incapable of being deprived; not liable to deprivation.

2. That cannot be taken away.

> "Durable, self-derived, and (if I may use the expression) *indeprivable*."—*Harris: Dialogue concerning Happiness*, pt. i.

* **ĭn-dĕ-scrīb′-ạ-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *describable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Not describable; incapable of being described.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): A euphemism for trousers.

> "Mr. Trotter . . . gave four distinct slaps on the pocket of his mulberry *indescribables*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

* **ĭn-dĕ-scrĭp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *descriptive* (q.v.).] Not descriptive; not furnishing or containing a true or proper description.

* **ĭn-dĕ-şẽrt′,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *desert* (3), s. (q.v.).] Want of desert, merit, or worth.

> "To think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 256.

* **ĭn-dĕs′-ĭ-nẹnt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *desinent* (q.v.).] Not desinent; not ceasing or leaving off; unceasing.

> "More noble, more *indesinent*, and indefeasible than the first."—*Baxter: On the Soul*, p. 351.

* **ĭn-dĕs′-ĭ-nẹnt-lȳ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *indesinent; -ly.*] Unceasingly; without cessation. (*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii., p. 361.)

* **ĭn-dĕ-şïr′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *desirable* (q.v.).] Not desirable; undesirable.

ĭn-dĕ-strŭct-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ̆, *s.* [Eng. *indestructible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indestructible.

> "Gold, from its brilliant colour and *indestructibility*, must have been the first metal to catch the eye of man."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xi.

ĭn-dĕ-strŭct′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *destructible* (q.v.).] Not destructible; not liable to destruction; incapable of being destroyed.

> "Primitive and *indestructive* bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 538.

ĭn-dĕ-strŭct′-ĭ-blȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indestructib(le); -ly.*] In an indestructible manner; so as to be indestructible.

* **ĭn-dĕ-tẽr′-mĭn-ạ-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *determinable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not determinable; that cannot be determined, defined, or fixed.

> "The duration of the world was by the old philosophers held to be *indeterminable*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 11.

2. That cannot be determined, or ended; interminable.

> "His memory is *indeterminable* and unalterable."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., ad. § 3.

B. *As subst.:* That which cannot be determined, defined, or settled.

> "To condemn such *indeterminables* unto him that demanded on what hand Venus was wounded."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. i.

ĭn-dĕ-tẽr′-mĭn-ạ-blȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indeterminab(le); -ly.*] In an indeterminable manner.

ĭn-dĕ-tẽr′-mĭn-ạte, *a.* [Lat. *indeterminatus* = undefined, from *in-* = not, and *determinatus*, pa. par. of *determino* = to define, to determine (q.v.).] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; indefinite; undefined; not precise.

> "Subjects which are essentially *indeterminate*, and can never yield any useful result."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 554.

indeterminate-analysis, *s.*

Math.: A branch of analysis which has for its object the solution of indeterminate problems. Indeterminate analysis may be of the first, second, or higher degrees, according as the equations arising are of the first, second, or higher degrees. [EQUATION.]

indeterminate-coefficients, *s. pl.*

Math.: A method of analysis invented by Descartes, the principle of which consists in this, that if we have an equation of this form—

$$A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + \&c. = 0,$$

in which the coefficients A, B, C, D, &c., are constant, and x a variable quantity, which may be supposed as small as we please, then each of these coefficients taken separately is necessarily equal to 0.

indeterminate-equation, *s.*

Math.: An equation is indeterminate when the unknown quantities which enter it admit of an infinite number of values; the equation of the right line is an example of an indeterminate equation; in general most of the equations used in analysis are indeterminate. Whenever an equation contains more than one arbitrary or unknown quantity, that, considered by itself, is indeterminate, for any number of sets of values may be attributed to all the unknown quantities, except one, and the value of that one deduced. A group of equations containing more unknown quantities than there are equations is indeterminate.

indeterminate-inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: The same as INDEFINITE-INFLORESCENCE (q.v.). (*Gray.*)

indeterminate-problem, *s.*

Math.: A problem is indeterminate when it admits of an infinite number of solutions. This will always be the case when there are fewer imposed conditions than there are unknown or required parts; for, in that case, the equations which express the imposed conditions will be fewer than the number of unknown quantities which enter them; consequently, they will be indeterminate, and of course the problem itself will also be indeterminate.

indeterminate-quantity, *s.*

Math.: A quantity is indeterminate when it admits of an infinite number of values. In the equation of a straight line, $y = ax + b$, x represents the abscissa of any point of the line, and is indeterminate when considered only with reference to its value; when considered with reference to its connection with y, it is independent of it, provided we agree to assume it as the independent variable. [INDEPENDENT.]

indeterminate-series, *s.*

Math.: A series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity.

ĭn-dĕ-tẽr′-mĭn-ạte-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indeterminate; -ly.*] In an indeterminate manner; indefinitely. (*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 106.)

ĭn-dĕ-tẽr′-mĭn-ạte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indeterminate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indeterminate; want of preciseness; indefiniteness.

* **ĭn-dĕ-tẽr-mĭn-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *determination* (q.v.).]

1. Want of determination; want of a fixed and steady mind or purpose; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.

> "The *indetermination* of her thoughts was a trouble."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., § 7.

2. Want of fixed or determined direction.

* **ĭn-dĕ-tẽr′-mĭned,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *determined* (q.v.).]

1. Not determined; not settled; unsettled.

2. Not limited; infinite.

> "The eternal height of *indetermined* space."
> *Brooke: Universal Beauty*, v.

* **ĭn-dĕ-vĩr′-ġĭn-ạte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *devirginate* (q.v.).] Not devirginate; not deprived of virginity.

> "Pallas, the seede of Ægis-bearing Jove;
> Who still lies *indevirginate*."
> *Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Venus.*

* **ĭn-dĕ-vōte′,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *devotus* = devoted, devout.] Not devoted to religion; not devout; irreligious.

> "There are so many of the same arguments, and so *indevote* an age."—*Bentley: Letter*, p. 181.

* **ĭn-dĕ-vōt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *devoted* (q.v.).] Not devoted.

> "Mr. Cowley's connections with some persons *indevoted* to the excellent chancellor."—*Hurd: Dial.* 3; *On Retirement.* (Note).

* **ĭn-dĕ-vō′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *devotion* (q.v.).] Want of devotion or devotedness; irreligion.

> "We live in an age of *indevotion*."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i. ad. § 5.

* **ĭn-dĕ-vo͡ut′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *devout* (q.v.).] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

> "Kindled by the eloquence of an *indevout* preacher."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 457.

* **ĭn-dĕ-vo͡ut′-lȳ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *indevout; -ly.*] In an indevout or irreligious manner.

* **in-dew,** *v.t.* & *i.* [INDUE.]

ĭn′-dĕx (pl. **ĭn′-dĕx-ĕş** in ord. lang., **ĭn′-dĭ-çēş** in math.), *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which serves to point out; that which shows or manifests; a discoverer.

> "My lips might prove the *index* to my fault."
> *Drayton: Rosamond to King Henry.*

2. A pointer; that which serves to direct or point out, as the hand of a watch or clock, a finger or arm of a balance or measuring apparatus which moves along a graduated scale, or in relation to a line or central mark; a finger-post which points out the road to any place, &c.

3. A table of the contents of a book; a table of reference in alphabetical order.

> "An *index* is the bag and baggage of a book, of more use than honour."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight* (*Directions for Index*).

* 4. A preface, prelude, or prologue to a play or story.

> "An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* [INDEX-FINGER].

2. *Astron.:* A brass rule accompanying the plane-table, furnished with perpendicular sight-vanes at each extremity; an alidade.

3. *Math.:* The index of a radical is a number written over the radical sign to denote the degree of the root to be extracted. Thus, in the expressions

$$\sqrt[3]{a}, \quad \sqrt[4]{b}, \quad \&c.,$$

3, 4, &c., are called indices. An index is generally a whole number greater than 2. When the square root is indicated, the index is generally omitted, being understood. [EXPONENT.]

4. *Print.*: The sign or figure ☞, used to direct attention to any particular word or passage.

¶ (1) *Congregation of the Index:*

Ch. Hist.: A congregation founded by Pius V. in 1571. It consists chiefly of cardinals, nominated by the Roman Pontiff, with other members, who are called consultors. The secretary is always a Dominican. Its duty is to examine and correct, or prohibit the reading of, books which it deems heretical, or which contain matter dangerous to faith or morals.

¶ (2) *Index of a globe:* A little style or pointer fitted on the north pole of an artificial terrestrial globe, which, by turning with the globe, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle.

(3) *Index of a logarithm:* The integral part which precedes the logarithm and is always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. It is also called the *characteristic*. [LOGARITHM.]

(4) *Index of refraction:*

Optics: The ratio between the sines of the incident and refracted angle. Called also the Refractive Index.

index-correction, *s.*

Astron.: A correction requisite to counterbalance the index-error of an astronomical instrument.

index-error, *s.*

Astron.: The error in the reading of a mathematical instrument, arising from the zero of the index not being completely adjusted to that of the limb; an error equal to that of zero-adjustment.

index-expurgatorius, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: A book issued by the Roman Congregation of the Index (q.v.). It contains passages, condemned as heretical, from current literature, in order that such passages may be expunged before the books containing them pass into general use.

index-finger, *s.* The fore-finger, from its being used in pointing.

index-gauge, *s.* An instrument having jaws whose distance apart is indicated by a pointer and dial, or other means.

index-glass, *s.* A mirror at the centre of motion of the index-arm of a quadrant or sextant, which moves with the index, and from which a ray of light from one of two given objects (one of which is, say, the sun) is reflected to another mirror, called the horizon-glass, fixed to one of the arms, and thence to a sight-hole in the other arm.

index-hand, *s.* The same as INDEX, II. 4.

* **index-learning,** *s.* Superficial knowledge, such as may be gained from the cursory perusal of a book or a study of its index.

> "How *index-learning* turns no student pale."
> *Pope: Dunciad*, i. 279.

index-prohibitorius, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: A list of books which may not be read by Roman Catholics, cleric or lay, on pain of excommunication. Livy (xxxix. 16) testifies to the practice of burning books of magic in pagan Rome, and the Ephesian converts who used "curious arts" voluntarily did the same (Acts xix. 19). Prior to the invention of printing, there were many cases in which the Roman Pontiffs had suppressed the writings of authors whom they judged heretical. The Council of Constance (1415) ordered the books of Huss to be burnt, and Leo X. condemned the writings of Luther. In the seventeenth session (Feb. 26, 1562) of the Council of Trent a commission was appointed to compile an Index of Prohibited Books and a code of general rules on the subject. The first Index was published (1564) in the pontificate of Pius IV., and various editions have since appeared.

ĭn′-dĕx, *v.t.* [INDEX, *s.*] To provide with an index or alphabetical table of contents; to place in an index or table of reference.

ĭn′-dĕx-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *index; -er.*] One who makes an index.

* **ĭn-dĕx′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *index; -ical.*] Pertaining to, or having the form of, an index.

* **ĭn-dĕx′-ĭ-cal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *indexical; -ly.*] After the manner of an index.

ĭn′-dĕx-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *index; -ing.*] The act or art of drawing-up an index or of inserting subjects in an index.

> "With a view to establishing a uniform method of *indexing*."—*Athenæum*, July 21, 1883, p. 83.

* **ĭn-dĕx-tĕr′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dexterity* (q.v.).] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of skill; awkwardness, clumsiness.

> "The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

Ĭn′-dĭ-a, *s.* & *a.* [Lat., &c. *India;* Gr. Ἰνδία (*India*), Ἰνδική (*Indikē*); Pehlive & Zand *Heando, Hendu;* Sansc. *Hind;* from Lat. *Sind* (Pliny, vi. 23); Sansc. *Sindhu* = the river Indus, any river. The first mention of India in a classic author is in the *Supplices* of Æschylus, 282.]

A. *As subst.:* A great peninsula in the south of Asia, 1,830 miles from north to south, and nearly the same from east to west if it is made to include Assam. Area, 1,399,443 square miles. (*Thornton*, &c.)

B. *As adj.:* The same as INDIAN, *a.* (q.v.).

India-matting, *s.* Matting made in the East, usually from *Papyrus corymbosus.* (*Simmonds.*)

India-rubber, Indian-rubber, *s.* The same as CAOUTCHOUC (q.v.). The name India or Indian refers to the West, not to the East Indies, from the former of which the first India rubber was brought.

India-rubber tree:

Bot.: Forsteronia floribunda.

In′-dĭ-a-man, *s.* [Eng. *India*, and *man.*] A large ship employed in the Indian trade.

> "Every *Indiaman* that arrived in the Thames was bringing unwelcome news from the East."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

In′-dĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Indi(a); -an;* Fr. *Indien.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1 & 2. [II., 1, 2.]

3. Made of Indian corn. (*American.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog., &c.:* Of or belonging to either the East or West Indies or their productions.

2. *Ethnol. & Hist.:* Of or belonging to the natives of India or the aborigines of America.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of India.

2. One of the aborigines of America; a red man.

¶ The connection between 1 and 2 is that the expedition of Columbus, by which America was found, was intended to seek out a new route to India. When land was found, it was believed to be part of India or some land adjacent to it. When the mistake was discovered, the appellation *West* Indies was given to distinguish the new region from the long-known *East* Indies.

Indian-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: The architecture existing in, and to a certain extent peculiar to, India. No remains exist earlier than the third century B.C., when the Emperor Asoka made Booddhism the religion of India. After that period there arose (1) Boodhist architecture (q.v.), followed by (2) Jaina architecture (q.v.). Of styles more distinctively Hindoo there were four—viz., (3) the Southern, (4) the Northern, and (5) the Modern Hindoo; and (6) the Cashmirian. Temples, &c., of the Southern Hindoo style exist within the area formed by a line drawn east and west from Madras to Maugalore, constituting a triangle having each side 400 miles. The chief race is the Tamul. The temples are divided into a square Viman (the temple proper), with a pyramidal roof of one or more stories, Mantapas (porches), Gopuras (gate-pyramids), and Choultries (pillared halls). The most splendid example is the temple at Tanjore, its base being a square of 82 ft.; the height, two stories; the pyramidal roof, fourteen; the height, 180 or 200 ft. The Kylas of Ellora is of the Southern Hindoo style. The Northern Hindoo is rarer, and is of Aryan origin. The finest temples are in Orissa, especially Bobaneswar, built about A.D. 657. They have a curved spire, sometimes surrounded by other spires. The Modern Hindoo style is this ancient one modified by Muhammadan styles. The Cashmirian type of temple has two or four roofs and dormer windows; and in some cases has pillars like Doric, the legacy perhaps of the old Greek Bactrian kingdom. There is also a trefoiled arch of unknown origin. (*Fergusson: Architecture.*) [TEMPLE.]

Indian-arrowroot, *s.* Another name for East Indian arrowroot. [ARROWROOT.]

Indian-bay, *s.*

Bot.: Laurus indica. [LAURUS.]

Indian-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Cocculus indicus. (*Loudon.*)

Indian black-wood, *s.* [DALBERGIA.]

Indian-blue, *s.*

Bot.: Nymphæa cyanea.

Indian-bread, *s.*

Bot.: Jatropha Manihot.

Indian-camphor, *s.*

Bot.: Dryobalanops camphora.

Indian-cedar, *s.*

Bot.: The Deodar (q.v.).

Indian chocolate-root, *s.*

Pharm.: A root, supposed to be that of *Geum rivale*, much used in America in diseases of the bladder.

Indian-copal, *s.*

Bot.: Valeria indica.

Indian-cordage, *s.* Cordage formed of the husk of the cocoa-nut.

Indian-corn, *s.*

Bot.: The common name for Maize, *Zea Mays* (q.v.). [MAIZE.]

Indian-cress, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Tropæolum, of which one species, *Tropæolum major*, is an ornamental plant in gardens.

2. *Pl.:* The order Tropæolaceæ (q.v.).

Indian-cucumber, *s.*

Bot.: Medeola virginica, which is from Virginia and not from India. (*Loudon.*)

Indian-currant, *s.*

Bot.: Symphoricarpus vulgaris. It bears small red berries, and grows in New York State, &c.

Indian-fig, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Ficus indica.* [BANIAN.]

2. *Opuntia vulgaris* (the *Cactus opuntia* of Linnæus).

Indian-file, *s.* Single file; so named from its being the manner in which the Indians or Red Men of America traverse the woods.

Indian-fire, *s.* A pyrotechnic composition which burns with a brilliant white light. It consists of seven parts of sulphur, two of realgar, and twenty-four of nitre.

Indian-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Sorghum nutans, a coarse grass from the Southern States of America.

Indian-hawthorn, *s.* [HAWTHORN.]

Indian-heart, *s.*

Bot.: Cardiospermum Corindum.

Indian-hemp, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Cannabis sativa*, var. *indica;* (2) *Apocynum cannabinum.*

Indian-hen, *s.*

Ornith.: A name for the American Bittern, *Botaurus lentiginosus.* [Bittern, 1.]

Indian-indigo, *s.*

Bot.: Indigofera tinctoria.

Indian-ink, *s.* A black pigment, which would be more properly called Chinese ink, since it is manufactured in China, and there used for writing, &c. It is largely employed in water-color painting, and for the lines and shadows of drawings. It is sold in sticks and cakes, and appears to be a compound of lamp-black and animal glue. Inferior kinds are also manufactured.

Indian lace-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Lagetta lintearia.

Indian-like, *a.* Like an Indian.

¶ In Shakesp. (*All's Well that Ends Well,* i. 3) it is a Hindoo, or perhaps a Parsee sun-worshipper, who is referred to.

Indian-lotus, *s.*

Bot.: Nymphæa pubescens.

Indian-madder, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Hedyotis; (2) Oldenlandia.

Indian-meal, *s.* Meal made from Indian-corn (q.v.).

Indian-millet, *s.*

Bot.: Sorghum vulgare.

Indian-mulberry, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Morus indica;* (2) *Morinda.*

Indian-oak, *s.* A popular name for the Teak tree, *Tectona grandis.* [Teak.]

Indian-ox, *s.*

Zool.: [Brahman-bull].

Indian-paper birch, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Betula mollis;* (2) *B. Bhojpattra.*

Indian-physic, *s.*

Bot.: Gillenia trifoliata and *G. stipulacea,* plants growing in the United States. Called also American Ipecacuanha.

Indian-pipe, *s.*

Bot.: Monotropa uniflora.

Indian-plantain, *s.*

Bot.: Various species of Cacalia.

Indian-poke, *s.*

Bot.: The White Hellebore.

Indian-red, *s.* A rich peroxide of iron, brought from Bengal. It is of purple-russet colour, of good body, and capable of producing pure and lakey tints.

Indian-reed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Canna.

Indian-salt, *s.*

Bot.: Saccharum officinale.

Indian-shot, India-shot, *s.*

Bot.: Canna (q.v.). The species are from India and the warmer parts of America. [Canna, 1.]

Indian-steel, *s.* [Wootz.]

Indian-summer, *s.* A period of summer-like weather in the United States, occuring late in autumn.

Indian-tobacco, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Lobelia inflata;* (2) *Cannabis indica.*

Indian-tortoise, *s.*

Zool.: Testudo indica.

Indian-turnip, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Arisæma atrorubens;* (2) the tubers of *Psoralea esculenta.*

Indian-wheat, *s.*

Bot.: A name for maize or Indian-corn (q.v.).

Indian-yellow, *s.* A pigment produced from the urine of the camel, and imported in the form of fetid balls into this country from India, where it has long been in use. It has a great power of resisting the sun's rays.

Ĭn′-dĭ-ạn-eër, *s.* [Eng. *Indian; -eer.*] An Indiaman. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

Ĭn′-dĭ-ạn-īte, *s.* [Named from India, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Anorthite. It is granular, and of a white, gray or reddish colour.

* **ĭn′-dĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *index* (genit. *indicis*) = an index; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Connected with an index. [Index-learning.]

> "There is a lazy kind of learning which is only *indical.*"—*Fuller: Worthies; Norfolk.*

ĭn′-dĭ-cạn, *s.* [Lat. *indic(um)* = a blue pigment, probably indigo; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{31}NO_{27}$. A clear brown syrup of bitter and repulsive taste, existing in many species of plants, but especially in Dyer's-wood (*Isatis tinctoria*). It is extracted from the dried leaves with alcohol, the resulting greenish tincture being allowed to evaporate spontaneously. The residue is next treated with water, filtered, and the filtrate shaken with cupric hydrate, and again filtered. On the removal of the copper by means of sulphydric acid, the clear solution is found to contain almost pure indican. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and on boiling with dilute acids, it is decomposed into indigo-blue and indiglucin. It cannot be dried without decomposing. Indican is sometimes found in the urine of man, both in health and disease. It has also been found in the blood of man, and in the blood and urine of the ox.

ĭn′-dĭ-căn-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indican; -in.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{23}NO_{12}$. A yellow or brownish-yellow bitter syrup, produced together with indiglucin by the action of soda-ley or baryta-water on indican, the indiglucin being separated by means of ether, in which it is insoluble. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

ĭn′-dĭ-cạnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *indicans,* pr. par. of *indico* = to point out.]

A. *As adj.:* Indicating or serving to indicate a disease or its remedy.

B. *As subst.:* That which indicates or points out the nature of a disease or its remedy.

ĭn′-dĭ-cāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *indicatus,* pa. par. of *indico* = to point out or towards: *in-* = towards, and *dico* = to proclaim, to make known; Sp. *indicar;* Ital. *indicare;* Fr. *indiquer.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To show, to point out, to denote, to make known.

> "To *indicate* the hour, day of the moneth, tides, age of the moon, and the like."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. v.

2. To direct the mind towards a knowledge of; to be a sign or token of.

> "The aspect of the Pontifical Court by no means *indicated* exultation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

II. *Med.:* To point out or towards the proper remedy or remedies for any disease; to show or manifest by symptoms.

> "This præternatural thirst *indicates* and calls for a lancet, rather than a julep."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 370.

ĭn′-dĭ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Indicate.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pointed out, denoted, marked, shown.

indicated horse-power, *s.*

Steam: The horse-power up to which an engine really works; the true effective power of an engine, as distinguished from the nominal. [Horse-power, 2.]

ĭn-dĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *indicatio,* from *indicatus,* pa. par. of *indico* = to indicate (q.v.); Fr. *indication;* Sp. *indicacion;* Ital. *indicazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of indicating or pointing out.

> "The description and *indication* of hours."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 340.

2. That which indicates, or serves to indicate or point out; a mark, sign, or token; an intimation; a symptom.

> "While they were waiting for some *indication* of his wishes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng,* ch. xiii.

* 3. Information or intelligence given.

* 4. Explanation; display.

> "These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis and *indication* of the proceedings of nature."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

II. *Med.:* Any symptom, sign, or occurrence in a disease which points out or tends to direct towards suitable or proper remedies.

> "*Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative."—*Quincy.*

ĭn-dĭc′-ạ-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *indicativus,* from *indicatus,* pa. par. of *indico* = to point out; Fr. *indicatif;* Ital. & Sp. *indicativo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pointing or serving to point out; indicating; denoting; giving notice or intimation of something not visible or obvious.

> "The truth is productive of utility, and utility *indicative* of truth."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State,* ch. ii.

2. *Gram.:* A term applied to that mood of a verb which affirms, or denies, or asks questions.

> "The instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, *indicative,* optative, enunciative."—*Bp. Taylor: Divine Institution of the Office Ministerial.*

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: The indicative mood.

ĭn-dĭc′-ạ-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indicative; -ly.*] In a manner to indicate, show, or point out.

ĭn′-dĭ-cā-tõr, *s.* [Lat., from *indicatus,* pa. par. of *indico;* Fr. *indicateur;* Ital. *indicatore.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which indicates or points out.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* [Indicator-muscle].

2. *Chem.:* A reagent used in volumetric analysis to indicate, by change of colour, the exact point at which the precipitation of any chemical body from a solution is completed. Thus, in estimating the amount of hydrochloric acid present in a solution, a standard solution of silver nitrate is used, but as it is difficult to determine the exact point at which the action is completed, a few drops of a solution of yellow potassic chromate, the indicator, are added. As soon as the hydrochloric acid is entirely precipitated as silver chloride, the silver nitrate attacks the indicator, producing a faint blood-red tinge, an evidence that all the chlorine has entered into combination with the silver, and that the slight excess has formed the silver chromate. Indicators are also used to determine, by change of colour, the precise point at which a liquid ceases to be either acid or alkaline. The chief reagents used as indicators are yellow potassic chromate, potassic ferrocyanide, indigo, carmine, litmus, turmeric, Porrier's orange, tropæolin, phenolphthalein, eosin, rosalic acid, &c.

3. *Steam-Engine:* An instrument for measuring the horse-power of a steam-engine. It consists of a small vertical cylinder having a piston, kept down by a spring. The piston-rod carries a pencil moving vertically across a card vibrated horizontally by the piston-rod of the engine under measurement. Steam is admitted beneath the indicator-piston from the cylinder of the engine measured, and the pencil marks on the card the varying steam pressure in the cylinder, whence the power of the engine may be computed.

4. *Optics:* A finger working in the field of a microscope to point out a special object within the field of view.

5. *Telegraphy:* The dial and mechanism of a dial telegraph. The face has the letters and figures arranged in two concentric circles. The motion of the hand is continuous in one direction, advancing one letter at each closing of the circuit. The movement is effected by clock-work driving a scape-wheel, the teeth of which are alternately engaged and released upon opening and closing the circuit, by means of a pawl operated intermediately from the armature of the electro-magnets.

6. *Rail. Eng.:* The gradient post of a railway.

7. *Furnace:* A gauge in a blast-furnace to indicate the proper height of a charge.

8. *Ornith.:* The typical genus of the family Indicatorinæ (q.v.). *Indicator major* is the Larger, and *I. minor* the Lesser Honey-guide of South Africa.

indicator-card, *s.* A card containing a diagram drawn by the working steam by means of an Indicator. [Indicator, 3.]

indicator-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A muscle called also *Extensor indicis.* It extends the index-finger.

indicator-telegraph, *s.* An electric telegraph in which the signals are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle.

ĭn-dĭ-cā-tŏ-rī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *indicator;* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cuculidæ (Cuckoos). The bill is short, subconic, the feet very short. They are found in forests in Africa and Borneo, and in the jungles of India.

ĭn-dĭc′-ạ-tôr-y̆, *a.* [Eng. *indicat(e); -ory.*] Indicating or serving to indicate or make known.

ĭn-dĭ-cā′-vĭt, *s.* [Lat., = he has shown; third pers. sing. perf. indic. of *indico* = to indicate or show.]

Eccles. Law: A writ of prohibition against proceeding in the spiritual court in certain cases, when the suit belongs to the common-law courts. It lies for the patron of a church whose incumbent is sued in the spiritual court by another clergyman for tithes amounting to a fourth part of the profits of the advowson.

* **ĭn′-dĭçe,** *s.* [Lat. *index* (genit. *indicis*).] An index; a mark; a sign; a token.

> "Too much talking is ever the *indice* of a foole."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

ĭn′-dĭ-çēṣ, *s. pl.* [INDEX, *s.*]

ĭn-dĭ′-cĭ-ạ (c as sh), *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *indicium* = a sign, from *index* (genit. *indicis*).]

Law: Discriminating marks, signs, tokens, or indications.

* **ĭn-dĭç′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *indico* = to point out.] That can be indicated or pointed out.

> "The calamity will be *indicible.*"—*Evelyn: Memoirs* (Sept. 9, 1665).

ĭn′-dĭc-ō̍-līte, *s.* [Lat. *indicum* = a blue pigment, indigo (?); Gr. Ἰνδικός (*Indikos*), as adj. = Indian; as subst. = a dark-blue dye, indigo, &c. So named from its indigo-blue colour.]

Min.: A variety of Tourmaline (q.v.).

ĭn-dīct′ (*c* silent), * **ĭn-dīte′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *indictus*, pa. par. of *indico* = to accuse: *in-* = in, against, and *dico* = to say, to tell; O. Fr. *endicter, enditer.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To compose, to write, to indite (q.v.).

2. To proclaim; to appoint publicly or by public authority.

> "The Consuls used to *indict* a meeting of the Senate."—*Milton: Defence of People of England.*

II. *Law:* To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour by way of indictment (q.v.).

ĭn-dīct′-ạ-ble (*c* silent), *a.* [Eng. *indict; -able.*]

1. Capable of being indicted; liable to be indicted: as, an *indictable* offender.

2. That forms a subject or ground of indictment: as, an *indictable* offence.

* **ĭn-dīct-ee′** (*c* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indict; -ee.*] A person indicted.

ĭn-dīct′-ẽr (*c* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indict; -er.*] One who indicts.

* **ĭn-dĭc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *indictio* = (1) a declaration or imposition of a tax, an impost, (2) a cycle of fifteen years (see etym. of the compound), from *indictus*, pa. par. of *indico*; Fr. *indiction.*]

1. The act of proclaiming or declaring publicly.

> "Secular princes did use to indict, or permit the *indiction* of, synods of bishops."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. A proclamation; a public declaration.

¶ *Cycle of indiction:*

1. *Calendar:* A period of fifteen years, not founded on any astronomical occurrence, but fixed first by Constantine the Great as a fiscal arrangement. It began on Jan. 1, A.D. 313. The Popes adopted it in the year 1582, when the Calendar was reformed, that year being the tenth of the indiction. The year of the indiction corresponding to any year of our era is thus found: Add 3 to the date, divide the sum by 15, and the remainder is the year of the indiction, the remainder 0 indicating the fifteenth of the cycle. Thus $\frac{1884+3}{15} = 125$, with a remainder of 12. Twelve, therefore, is the indiction of that year. There are three other indictions besides Constantine's, the Cæsarean or Imperial, the Roman or Pontifical, and that of the Parliaments of France.

2. *Roman Antiquities:* [CYCLE, ¶ (3)].

* **ĭn-dĭc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *indictivus*, from *indictus*, pa. par. of *indico.*] Proclaimed; published, or declared publicly.

> "Entirely the same with the *indictive* funeral."—*Kennet: Antiq. of Rome*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

ĭn-dīct′-mĕnt (*c* silent), * **ĭn-dīght′-mĕnt** (*gh* silent), * **ĭn-dīte′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indict; -ment.*]

Law: The act of indicting or charging a person with a crime or misdemeanour; the state of being indicted: a formal charge against a person or persons for a crime or misdemeanour.

1. *Eng. Law:* A written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanour, preferred to and presented upon oath by a grand jury. Properly, an indictment is not so called until it has been found a true bill by the grand jury, up to which time it is called a bill. If the grand jury are of opinion that the evidence is not sufficient to support the charge, they indorse the bill "not found," or "ignoramus" (q.v.); if the contrary, "a true bill."

> "Was it not monstrous, they asked, that a culprit should be denied a sight of his *indictment!*"—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Scots Law:* A form of process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the Lord-Advocate, in whose name it runs. It is addressed to the panel, and charges the accused with the crime for which he is to be tried.

* **ĭn-dīct′-ŏ̃r** (*c* silent), * **ĭn-dīght′-ẽr** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indict; -or.*] One who indicts; an indicter.

> "There passeth a double jurie, the *indictors*, and the tryors."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 146.

ĭn-dĭf′-fẽr-ẹnçe, * **ĭn-dĭf′-fẽr-ẹn-çy̆,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indifferentia*, from *indifferens* = having no difference: *in-* = not, and *differens*, pr. par. of *differo* = to differ.]

1. The quality or state of being indifferent; a state of mind in which a person does not incline to one side more than the other; freedom from bias or prejudice; impartiality; neutrality.

> "Requesting that they might speak before the senate and be heard with *indifference.*"—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1,214.

2. A state of mind in which a person takes no interest in a matter which comes before him; unconcernedness, carelessness, apathy, negligence.

> "It is our *indifferency* and lukewarmness that makes it so natural."—*Bp. Taylor: Works*, vol. i., ser. 13.

3. A state in which there is no difference, or in which no reason, moral or physical, preponderates; a state in which there is no choice between two or more things.

> "Attain the wise *indifference* of the wise."
> *Tennyson: A Dedication.*

4. The quality or state of being of indifferent quality; mediocrity; the state of being barely passable in quality.

* **ĭn-dĭf′-fẽr-ẹnçed,** *a.* [Eng. *indifferenc(e); -ed.*] Having an appearance of indifference. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 186.)

ĭn-dĭf′-fẽr-ẹnt, *a., s., & adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *indifferens.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not making difference between parties or sides; not inclining to one side more than another; impartial, unbiassed, unprejudiced.

> "No judge *indifferent.*"
> *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

2. Not making a difference; having no preponderating weight or influence; of no importance; of little moment.

3. Feeling no anxiety, care, or interest respecting anything; careless, heedless, unconcerned, apathetic.

> "The *indifferent*, a large portion of every society, were glad that the anarchy was over."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. Of a middling or barely passable quality; neither good nor bad, but rather bad than good; mediocre.

> "They may flatter an *indifferent* beauty, but the excellencies of nature can have no right done to them."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian.* (Dedic.)

5. Regarded without affection or with feelings different from those with which others are regarded.

> "Things *indifferent* to the shepherd's thoughts."
> *Wordsworth: Michael.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* An indifferentist (q.v.).

> "He was . . . the first great *indifferent.*"—*J. Morley: Voltaire*, ch. iii.

* **C.** *As adv.:* Tolerably, passably, o a moderate degree.

> "It is *indifferent* cold, indeed, my lord."
> *Shakesp: Hamlet*, v. 2.

¶ *Controversy about indifferent things:* [ADIAPHORISTIC].

* **ĭn-dĭf′-fẽr-ẹnt-ĭṣm,** *s.* [Eng. *indifferent; -ism.*] The quality or state of being indifferent; systematic indifference or apathy; lukewarmness; the principles or opinions of an indifferentist.

ĭn-dĭf′-fẽr-ẹnt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *indifferent; -ist.*] One who is indifferent, neutral, or unconcerned in any cause; specif., one who holds that all religious sects, creeds, and doctrines are equally good so long as a person is persuaded in his own mind that he holds the truth.

ĭn-dĭf′-fẽr-ẹnt-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indifferent; -ly.*]

1. Not making a difference between individuals; impartially; without bias or prejudice.

> "View well my camp, and speak *indifferently.*"
> *Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine*, iii. 2.

2. Without concern, thought, or care; unconcernedly.

> "Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,
> And I will look on death *indifferently.*"
> *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

3. Only passably well, tolerably, very moderately.

ĭn-dĭ-fŭl′-vĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indi(can)*; Lat. *fulv(us)* = yellow, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A brittle reddish-yellow resin, obtained of various composition, by treating indican with dilute sulphuric acid, and purifying by means of cold water, and warm dilute soda-ley. The name is applied to two compounds, distinguished as α indifulvin, $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_3$, and β indifulvin, $C_{44}H_{38}N_4O_3$.

ĭn-dĭ-fŭs′-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indi(can)*; Lat. *fusc(us)* = dark-coloured, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{20}N_2O_3$. A brown powder produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on indican, which has been exposed to the air for some time. It is insoluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in alcoholic ammonia.

ĭn-dĭ-fŭs′-cōne, *s.* [Eng. *indifusc(ine)*; *-one* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_5$. A brown powder, obtained in the same manner as indifuscin, and possessing the same characters, but differing in composition.

ĭn′-dĭ-ġẹnçe, ĭn′-dĭ-ġẹn-çy̆, *s.* [Fr. *indigence*, from Lat. *indigentia*, from *indigens* = poor, in need; *indigeo* = to be in need; Sp. *indigencia*; Ital. *indigenza.*] The quality or state of being indigent; want, penury, poverty.

ĭn′-dĭ-ġēne, *s.* [Fr. *indigène*, from Lat. *indigena* = born in a country: *indu*, an old form of *in*, and *gen-*, root of *gigno* = to bring forth.]

Biol. (*Pl.*): The aboriginal animal or vegetable inhabitants of a country or region.

> "*Indigenes* of British India."—*Tylor: Prim. Culture* (ed. 1873), ii. 211.

ĭn-dĭġ′-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *indigenus.*] [INDIGENE.]

Biol. & Ord. Lang.: Native of a country; not exotic; if a plant, not simply a cultivated species or one escaped from gardens; if an animal, not a foreign one domesticated, but native.

ĭn′-dĭ-ġẹnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indigens*, pr. par. of *indigeo* = to be in need; Ital. & Sp. *indigente.*]

* 1. Wanting; in want of; destitute of; without. (Followed by *of.*)

> "*Indigent of* many things for his satisfaction and welfare."—*Barrow: Sermons* (1685), p. 3.

2. Destitute of property or means; poor, needy, necessitous.

> "Among people of rank and fortune, as well as amongst the low and *indigent.*"—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

ĭn′-dĭ-ġẹnt-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indigent; -ly.*] In an indigent, poor, or destitute manner.

* **ĭn′-dĭ-ġĕst,** *a. & s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *digest* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach.

2. Not digested in shape; not regularly disposed; not orderly or regular.

> "A chaos rude and *indigest.*"
> *Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. i., s. 2.

3. Not well considered and methodized; crude.

> "Set a form upon that *indigest* project,
> So shapeless." *Shakesp.: King John*, v. 7.

B. *As subst.:* A crude, undigested mass; a disordered state of things.

ĭn-dĭ-ġĕst′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *digested* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach.

> "Snoring aloud, and belching from his maw
> His *indigested* foam."
> *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* iii. 829.

*2. Not regularly and methodically disposed and arranged; not reduced to order; not methodized; crude.

*3. Not in proper shape or form; shapeless.

> "Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump."
> *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

*4. Not prepared or softened by heat: as, chemical substances.

* II. *Med.:* Not brought to suppuration: as, the contents of an abscess or boil.

> "His wound was *indigested* and inflamed."—*Wiseman. Surgery.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-ġĕst′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indigested; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indigested.

> "They looked on the Common Law as a study that could not be brought into a scheme, nor formed into a rational science, by reason of the *indigestedness* of it."—*Burnet: Life of Hale.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-ġĕst-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *indigestible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indigestible.

ĭn-dĭ-ġĕst′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *digestible* (q.v.).]

1. Not digestible; not easily digested or converted into chyme and prepared in the stomach for the nourishment of the body.

> "*Indigestible* and unconquerable by so small a heat as that of the stomach."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 542.

*2. Not to be received and patiently endured.

***ĭn-dĭ-ġĕst′-ĭ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *indigestib(le); -ly.*] So as to be indigestible; not digestibly.

ĭn-dĭ-ġĕst′-ion (ion as yŭn), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *digestion* (q.v.).]

Path.: Dyspepsia, difficulty of digestion, with slowness and long retention of the food in the stomach, great distress after eating, uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, fetid eructations, and unaltered ingesta in the stools. Digestion is much retarded, deficiency and abnormality of the gastric juice being a common occurrence. Gluttony, drunkenness, over-anxiety, and sedentary habits are the chief causes; the avoidance of these the remedy, with appropriate treatment to improve the character of the gastric juice. Heartburn or water-brash is an unpleasant accompaniment. Indigestion is often hereditary, and the forms it assumes are very many and intractable, but on the whole it is rather an abnormal functional difficulty owing to reflex action than a distinct disease. It is accompanied by nausea and sometimes vomiting. Alkalis, charcoal, pepsin, &c., have been found useful.

* **ĭn-dĭ-ġĕst′-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *indigest(ion); -ive.*] Dyspeptic; affected by indigestion. (*Dickens: Edwin Drood*, ch. x.)

***ĭn-dĭġ′-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *indigito*, from *in-* = in, towards, and *digitus* = the finger.]

A. *Trans.:* To point out; to show by the fingers.

> "The depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigitated* six hundred."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To speak or communicate ideas by means of signs made with the fingers; to point with the finger; to compute on the fingers.

***ĭn-dĭġ-ĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [INDIGITATE.] The act of pointing out or showing, as by the fingers.

> "Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence."—*More: Against Atheism.*

ĭn-dĭ-glû′-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indi(can); gluc(ose)*, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_6$. A light yellow syrup, having a faintly sweet taste, obtained by boiling indican with dilute sulphuric acid, indiglucin and indigo blue being produced, the latter of which is precipitated. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. On being heated it swells up, and gives off an odour of burnt sugar. It reduces Fehling's solution, but will not ferment.

* **ĭn-dĭgn′** (*g* silent), * **in-digne,** *a.* [Fr *indigne*, from Lat. *indignus*, from *in-* = not, and *dignus* = worthy; Sp. *indigno;* Ital. *indegno.*]

1. Not worthy, not deserving, undeserving.

> "She her selfe was of his grace *indigne.*"
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. i. 30.

2. Unworthy, disgraceful.

> "The most *indigne* and detestable things."—*Joye Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. vi.

***ĭn-dĭg′-nançe,** * **in-dig-naunce,** * **in-dĭg′-nan-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *indignans*, pr. par of *indignor* = to be indignant (q.v.).] Indignation.

> "With great *indignance* he that sight forsooke."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 13.

ĭn-dĭg′-nant, *a.* [Lat. *indignans*, pr. par. of *indignor* = to be indignant at, to consider as unworthy: *in-* = not, and *dignus* = worthy.]

1. Feeling indignation; exceedingly angry or displeased; inflamed with mingled wrath and disdain, as at a mean action, or when charged with a dishonourable act.

> "The *indignant* heart disdaining the reward."
> *Akenside: To Hon. C. Townshend.*

2. Expressive of indignation or disdain mingled with wrath.

¶ It is now followed by *at*, but *of* was formerly used.

> "And flies aloft, and flounces round the pool,
> *Indignant of* the guile." *Thomson: Spring*, 436.

ĭn-dĭg′-nant-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indignant; -ly.*] In an indignant manner; with indignation.

> "Pushed up the bray, *indignantly* they feel
> The clanking lash." *Brooke: Fox Chase.*

ĭn-dĭg-nā′-tion, * **in-dig-na-cion,** * **yn-dig-na-cioun,** *s.* [Fr. *indignation*, from Lat. *indignationem*, acc. of *indignatio* = displeasure, from *indignatus*, pa. par. of *indignor* = to think unworthy, to be indignant (q.v.); Sp. *indignacion;* Ital. *indignazione.*]

1. A mingled feeling of anger and disdain; the feeling excited by that which is unworthy, mean, base, or dishonourable; the anger of a superior; violent anger mingled with contempt.

> "Filled with shame and *indignation.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. The effect of anger; terrible judgments; revenge.

> "Let them hurl down their *indignation*
> On thee." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.

* **ĭn-dĭgne′** (*g* silent), *a.* [INDIGN.]

* **ĭn-dĭgne′-lȳ** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *indigne; -ly.*] Disgracefully, unworthily, as an insult, or a disgrace.

> "So much more *indignely*, therefore, must they needs take it."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Samson's Victory.*

* **ĭn-dĭg′-nĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dignify* (q.v.).] To treat with disdain or indignity; to disgrace.

> "They were not only lost upon them, but religion *indignified* by contesting."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter*, v. 15.

ĭn-dĭg′-nĭ-tȳ, *s.* [O. Fr. *indigneté;* Fr. *indignité*, from Lat. *indignitatem*, acc. of *indignitas* = unworthiness, indignity, indignation, from *indignus* = unworthy; Sp. *indignidad;* Ital. *indegnita.* Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this among words of quite recent introduction into the language.] Undeserved contemptuous conduct towards another; any action or conduct which manifests contempt for and tends to lower or disgrace another; incivility and injury accompanied with insult.

> "They were easily moved to anger by any thing that looked like an *indignity* offered to their own order."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* **ĭn-dĭgn′-lȳ** (*g* silent), *adv.* [INDIGNELY.]

ĭn′-dĭ-gō, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *indigo*, a mispronunciation of Sp. *indico*, from Lat. *indicum.*] [INDICOLITE.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Chem. & Comm.:* A vegetable dyestuff, yielding a beautiful and very durable blue dye. Many tropical and sub-tropical plants contain a substance, probably a glucoside, which, on being extracted and allowed to ferment, produces impure indigo. The plants from which it is chiefly obtained are the various species of Indigofera, *Isatis tinctoria*, *Polygonum tinctorium*, &c. In order to prepare indigo on a large scale, the leaves and stems of the respective plants are steeped in water until fermentation sets in, which occupies from twelve to fourteen hours. The yellow-coloured liquid is then drawn off into shallow vessels and exposed to the air for two or three hours, when, in consequence of the oxidation of the indigo-white first formed, commercial indigo is deposited in the form of a sandy-looking powder. This latter is washed, boiled in water for two or three hours, filtered, and the residue pressed into cubical cakes and dried by heat. Commercial indigo is by no means pure indigo blue; it contains indigo-gluten, indigo-brown, and indigo-red, together with insoluble impurities. Indigo prepared in Java by Sayer's process contains from 66 to 71 per cent. of indigo blue, and only 2½ per cent. of ash, whilst ordinary commercial indigo seldom contains more than 65 per cent. of indigo blue, with not less than 15 per cent. of ash. Indigo is tasteless, odourless, and of an intense blue colour, passing into purple. It is insoluble in water, cold alcohol, and ether, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid.

2. *Colours:* The deepest blue.

3. *Bot:* Indigo is yielded by several plants, as *Indigofera tinctoria* and *I. argentea*, *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Marsdenia tinctoria* and *Gymnema tingens.* (*Treas. of Bot.*) [INDIGO-PLANT.]

¶ Bastard indigo is *Amorpha fruticosa;* Chinese Indigo, *Isatis indigotica;* Egyptian Indigo, *Tephrosia Apollinea;* False Indigo, an American name for *Baptisia;* Native Indigo, *Isatis tinctoria;* and Wild Indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria.*

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or belonging to indigo or the plant by which it is produced.

2. Deep blue.

indigo-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Randia latifolia.*

indigo-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The *Cyanospiza cyanea* of Baird. A North American finch; blue, tinged with ultramarine on head, throat, and breast, elsewhere with verdigris-green; lores and angles of chin velvet-black; wing-feathers brown, edged with bluish-brown; length 5½ in.; wing-spread 7½ in. The female is smaller, and yellowish-brown, with the wings darker. (*Ripley & Dana.*)

indigo-blue, *s.* [INDIGOTIN.]

indigo-brown, *s.*

Chem.: A dark-coloured, transparent resin, extracted from indigo by boiling it in a solution of potassic hydrate. It is tasteless and quite neutral, and unites both with acids and bases. It is of uncertain composition, but in many characters it resembles indihumin.

indigo-copper, *s.*

Min.: The same as COVELLITE (q.v.).

indigo-gluten, *s.*

Chem.: A yellow transparent substance extracted from commercial indigo by means of dilute acetic acid. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, has a taste resembling extract of meat, and behaves in many respects like ordinary vegetable gluten.

indigo-green, *s.*

Pigments: A green obtained from indigo by adding potash to an alcoholic solution of an alkaline hyposulphate of indigo. (*Weale.*)

indigo-mill, *s.* An iron cistern, which, rounded at bottom, has a lid with two leaves between, which works a rock-shaft, vibrated by a crank, and swinging a frame carrying six rollers, which triturate the indigo to a fine paste.

indigo-plant, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Indigofera tinctoria* and other species of Indigofera (q.v.); (2) *Polygonum tinctorium.*

indigo-purple, *s.* A purple obtained from indigo by the action of fused sulphate of sodium. (*Weale.*)

indigo-red, *s.*

Chem.: One of the colouring matters found in commercial indigo. It may be obtained by exhausting indigo with hydrochloric sulphuric acid, then with a strong caustic alkaline lye. After washing the residue with water, it is boiled with alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·83. On distilling the alcoholic solution, indigo-red is left as an amorphous dark-brown powder. It is insoluble in water and dilute acids, but soluble in strong alcohol, and in ether. Indigo-red may also be obtained from the fresh leaves of *Polygonum tinctorium.*

indigo-white, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$. A white powder produced by the action of reducing agents on pure Indigo-blue. It may be prepared by digesting for twenty-four hours a mixture of indigotine, hydrate of calcium, sulphate of iron, and water in a closed flask filled with hydrogen. The clear solution is then decanted by means of a siphon filled with hydrogen into a vessel containing hydrochloric acid and ammonium sulphite. The precipitate of indigo-white which is formed is filtered and dried at 100°, in a stream of hydrogen. Pure indigo-white is a white powder with a silky lustre. It is tasteless and inodorous, insoluble in water, but soluble in aqueous alkalis, in alcohol, and in ether. When indigo-white is dissolved in an alkaline liquid, and the liquid over-saturated with hydrochloric acid, air being excluded, the precipitated white flocks slowly unite to crystalline scales, which oxidize with great rapidity to indigo-blue on being exposed to the air.

indigo-yellow, *s.*

Chem.: A clear yellow substance, obtained by heating hypo-sulphindigotate of calcium with lime-water in contact with air. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. When heated it swells up and emits an odour resembling burnt animal matter. The yellow aqueous solution is completely precipitated by basic acetate of lead.

ĭn-dĭ-gŏf'-ẽr-a̤, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigo*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the papilionaceous sub-tribe *Indigofereæ* (q.v.). It consists of annual and perennial herbs or shrubs, generally with pinnate leaves, rose-purple, bluish, or white racemose flowers, cylindrical and four-sided, straight or curved legumes, the seeds, as a rule, numerous. More than two hundred species are known, from Africa, America, Asia, and Australia. Several of these *Indigoferæ* furnish Indigo. That more commonly cultivated in India is *I. tinctoria.* It is a shrub three or four feet high, with long, narrow legumes. *I. cærulea*, another Indian species, is much commended by Roxburg. *I. Anil* is the West Indian Indigo. Its powdered leaf is administered in hepatitis. *I. argentea* is cultivated in India and the Barbary States, and *I. disperma* in parts of America.

ĭn-dĭ-gȯ-fĕr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *indigofer(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Loteæ.

ĭn'-dĭ-gȯ-ġĕn, ĭn'-dĭ-gȯ-ġēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigo*, and *gen*, root of γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] White indigo, produced by oxidizing indigo-blue.

ĭn'-dĭ-gȯ-līte, *s.* [INDICOLITE.]

ĭn-dĭ-gŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *indigo*, and *meter.*] An Instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.

ĭn-dĭ-gŏm'-ĕ-trȳ̆, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigo*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The act, art, or process of measuring the strength of Indigo.

ĭn'-dĭ-gȯ-tāte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigot(ic)*; *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A compound of indigotic acid, with a base or metallic oxide: thus, *indigotate* of potash.

ĭn-dĭ-gŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *indigot(in)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from indigotin (q.v.).

indigotic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid formed by the long-continued action of dilute nitric acid on indigo. It is identical with nitrosalicylic acid, under which it will be treated.

ĭn'-dĭ-gȯ-tĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigo*; *t* euphonic, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_5NO_2$ (Indigo-blue), the pure blue colouring matter of indigo. It is obtained from commercial indigo, by reducing it to indigo-white, by means of reducing agents, such as ferrous salts, grape-sugar, &c., the resulting yellow solution of the indigo-white metallic compound, on exposure to the air, depositing Indigo-blue in small crystals. It may also be obtained synthetically, by heating a mixture of isatine with phosphorous trichloride, phosphorous- and chlor-acetyl, in sealed tubes, at 70° to 80° for several hours. On pouring the product into water, blue flocks of indigotine separate. It is a deep-blue, crystalline substance, with metallic lustre, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. On heating to 300°, it is converted into a purple-red vapour, which condenses again to crystals of pure indigotine. By dry distillation with solid potassic hydrate it yields aniline. Indigotine is isomeric with cyanide of benzoyl.

ĭn-dĭ-hūm'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indi(can)*, and *humin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_9NO_3$. A product of the decomposition of indican by heating it with dilute sulphuric acid. It is a brown powder, insoluble in water and in alcohol, but very soluble in soda-ley. When heated, it burns without melting.

* **ĭn-dĭl'-a̤-tŏr-ȳ̆**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dilatory* (q.v.).] Not dilatory; not slow.

> "To give them a new form of *indilatory* execution."—*Cabbala, Sup. Cornwallis to the Sp. King* (1654).

* **ĭn-dĭl'-ĭ-ġe̤nçe**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *diligence* (q.v.).] Want of diligence; sloth, slothfulness.

> "The *indiligence* of an idle tongue."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* **ĭn-dĭl'-ĭ-ġe̤nt**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *diligent* (q.v.).] Not diligent; slothful, idle.

> "A person that hath right on his side is cold, *indiligent*, lazie, and unactive."—*Bp. Taylor*, pt. ii., ser. 7. (*Richardson.*)

* **ĭn-dĭl'-ĭ-ġe̤nt-lȳ̆**, * **ĭn-dĭl'-lĭ-ġe̤nt-lȳ̆**, *adv.* [Eng. *indiligent*; *-ly.*] In a slothful, idle manner; without diligence.

> "I had spent some years (not altogether *indiligently*) under the ferule of such masters as the place afforded."—*Bp. Hall, Specialties in the Life of.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-mĭn'-ĭsh-a̤-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *diminishable* (q.v.).] Not diminishable; incapable of being diminished; not capable of or liable to diminution.

> "To slight and brave the *indiminishable* majesty of our highest court."—*Milton: Of Reform. in England.*

ĭn'-dīne, *s.* [Eng. *ind(igo)*; suff. *-ine* (*Chem*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$. A dark rose-coloured crystalline powder, obtained by rubbing in a mortar sulphisatyde with alcoholic potassic hydrate, and washing the rose-coloured mass with water. $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2S_2 + 2KOH = C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2 + 2H_2O + K_2S_2$. It crystallizes in fine microscopic needles, which are insoluble in water, and but very slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether. On heating indine with excess of alcoholic solution of potassic hydrate, it dissolves, and on cooling deposits black crystals of potassium indine, $C_{16}H_9KN_2O_2$. Indine is isomeric with indigotine.

* **ĭn-dĭpped', ĭn-dĭpt'**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dipped, dipt.*] Dipped.

> "*Indipt* in blood." *Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.*

ĭn'-dĭ-rĕct, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indirectus*, from *in-* = not, and *directus* = direct (q.v.).]

1. Not direct; not straight or rectilinear; deviating from the direct or straight line or course.

2. Not pointed, aimed, or done directly at or against an object; not tending or leading to a purpose, object, or aim, by the plainest and most obvious means or course, but obliquely and consequentially; not open or straightforward: as, an *indirect* accusation, an *indirect* attack.

> "They may be under no temptation to supply themselves by *indirect* ways."—*Burnet: Own Time* (Conc.).

3. Not resulting directly or immediately from a cause, but following consequentially and remotely: as, *indirect* damage, *indirect* claims.

4. Not fair, not honest; tending or intended to mislead or deceive.

> "Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course
> Is this?" *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

indirect-claims, *s. pl.* Claims for damages indirectly done. After the American Civil War, claims were made by the United States upon Great Britain for compensation for the damages, direct and indirect, done by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers to the American marine. The Arbitration Committee chosen to decide upon these demands disallowed the indirect claims as being contrary to international law.

indirect-demonstration, *s.*

Logic & Geom.: A method of demonstration in which the truth of a proposition is established by showing that the supposition of its contrary cannot be true. It is also known as negative demonstration or *Reductio ad absurdum.* [ABSURD, II.]

indirect-evidence, *s.*

Law: Evidence deduced by inference as to the truth of a disputed fact, not from the actual knowledge of a witness, but from collateral circumstances.

indirect-taxes, *s. pl.* [TAX.]

* **ĭn-dĭ-rĕct'-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *directed* (q.v.).] Not directed or addressed to any particular person or thing.

> "I prayed in heart an *indirected* prayer." *Crabbe.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-rĕc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *direction* (q.v).] Oblique means or course; dishonest practice; want of straightforwardness.

> "If King James
> By any *indirection*, should perceive
> My coming." *Ford: Perkin Warbeck*, iii. 2.

ĭn-dĭ-rĕct'-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indirect*; *-ly.*]

1. In an indirect line or course; not in a direct or straight line; obliquely.

2. Not directly; not in direct or express terms; not by direct means.

> "Thy head, all *indirectly*, gave direction."
> *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

*3. Unfairly; not fairly; not honestly; without right.

> "Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held."
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.

ĭn-dĭ-rĕct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indirect*; *-ness.*]

*1. The quality or state of being indirect or oblique.

2. The quality of being indirect or not straightforward: as, the *indirectness* of the attack.

*3. Unfairness, dishonesty, fraud.

> "King David found this deflection and *indirectness* in our minds."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. x., § 5.

ĭn-dĭr'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indi(go)*; *ret(ene)*, and suff. *-in.* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{17}NO_5$. A dark-brown shining resin, produced, together with other bodies, by heating indican with dilute sulphuric acid. It is soluble in alcohol and in the aqueous alkalis, and is precipitated from its ammoniacal solution by barium, calcium, and silver salts. When heated it melts, burns with a smoky flame, and leaves charcoal.

ĭn-dĭ-rû'-bĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indi(go)*; *rubi(an)*, from *Rubia tinctoria* = madder, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_8H_5NO. A crystalline compound, obtained by the decomposition of indican by means of an acid, but more abundantly by treating Indian woad leaves in an alkaline solution of stannous chloride, the liquid depositing indirubin on exposure to the air. It is insoluble in water and in aqueous alkalis, but soluble in alcohol. It crystallizes in metallic glistening needles, which appear red by transmitted light. It is insoluble in dilute sulphuric acid, even on boiling, but dissolves readily in concentrated sulphuric acid. Indirubin is isomeric with indigo-blue, and resembles indigo-root in many of its properties.

* **ĭn-dĭs̤-cẽrn'-ĭ-ble (c as z)**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discernible* (q.v.).] Not discernible; not perceptible; imperceptible; not capable of being perceived.

> "These small and almost *indiscernible* beginnings."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (1689).

* **ĭn-dĭs̤-cẽrn'-ĭ-ble-nĕss (c as z)**, *s.* [Eng. *indiscernible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being indiscernible; incapability of being discerned or perceived.

> "The *indiscernibleness* . . . of the difference of these distant states."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 494.

* **ĭn-dĭs̤-cẽrn'-ĭ-blȳ̆ (c as z)**, *adv.* [Eng. *indiscernib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an indiscernible manner; so as not to be discernible; imperceptibly.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çẽrp-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ̆**, *s.* [Eng. *indiscerpible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being indiscerpible.

> "Endowing it with such attributes as are essential to it, as *indiscerpibility* is to the soul of man."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul.* (Pref.)

* **ĭn-dĭs-çẽrp'-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discerpible* (q.v.).] Not discerpible; in-

capable of being separated into parts; inseparable.

"The nature of any immaterial being, a chief property of which is to be *indiscerpible*."—*Glanvill: Preexist. of Souls*, ch. iii.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indiscerpible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indiscerpible; incapability of being separated into parts; indiscerpibility.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çẽrp-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *indiscerptible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indiscerptible.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çẽrp′-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discerptible* (q.v.).] Not discerptible; incapable of being destroyed by the separation or dissolution of its parts.

"There is no sort of reason to think death to be the dissolution of . . . the living being, even though it should not be absolutely *indiscerptible*."—*Butler: Analogy of Religion*, pt. i., ch. i.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp′-tĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indiscerptible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indiscerptible; indiscerptibility.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp′-tĭ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *indiscerptib(le); -ly.*] In an indiscerptible manner; so as to be indiscerptible.

* **ĭn-dĭs′-çĭ-plĭn-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *disciplinable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being disciplined or improved by discipline; not to be trained to good order and habits.

"Men of dull natures, stupid, and *indisciplinable*."—*Hale: Provision for the Poor.* (Pref.)

* **ĭn-dĭs′-çĭ-plĭne,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discipline* (q.v.).] Want of discipline, training, or instruction.

ĭn-dĭs-cŏv′-ẽr-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discoverable* (q.v.).] Not discoverable: that cannot be discovered.

"Nothing can be to us a law, which is by us *indiscoverable*."—*Conybeare*, ser. 2, p. 166.

* **ĭn-dĭs-cŏv′-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discovery* (q.v.).] A failure to discover; failure in a search or inquiry.

"The magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of its head."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

ĭn-dĭs-creēt′, * in-dis-cret, * in-dys-crete, *a.* [Fr. *indiscret*, from Lat. *indiscretus* = that does not discern or distinguish.] [DISCREET.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion; injudicious; incautious; foolish; rash.

"*Indiscreet* and unpopular measures followed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ĭn-dĭs-creēt′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indiscreet; -ly.*] In an indiscreet manner or degree; not discreetly; injudiciously; inconsiderately.

"A man so *indiscreetly* frank and so restlessly active."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ĭn-dĭs-creēt′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indiscreet; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indiscreet; want of discretion.

* **ĭn-dĭs-crēte′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discrete* (q.v.).]

1. Not discrete or separated.

"An *indiscrete* mass of confused matter."—*Pownall.*

2. Not discreet; indiscreet.

"Out of an *indiscrete* devotion."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 158.

ĭn-dĭs-crĕ′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *indiscret*; Sp. *indiscrecion*; Ital. *indiscrezione.*]

1. The quality of being indiscreet; a want of discretion; imprudence; rashness; want of judgment.

"All's not offence, that *indiscretion* finds,
And dotage terms so." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

2. An indiscreet, judicious, or rash act: as, He has committed an *indiscretion*.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm′-ĭ-nạte, *a.* & *adv.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *discriminatus* = distinguished, separated.]

A. *As adj.*: Not discriminate; wanting or failing in discrimination; making no distinction; promiscuous.

"Treating friends and foes with *indiscriminate* insolence and asperity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *As adv.*: Indiscriminately.

"Could ever wise man wish, in good estate,
The use of all things *indiscriminate!*"
Hall: Satires, bk. v., sat. 3.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm′-ĭn-ate-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indiscriminate; -ly.*] In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; promiscuously.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm′-ĭn-āt-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *indiscriminat(e); -ing.*] Not discriminating; making no distinction.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm-ĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discrimination* (q.v.).] The quality of being indiscriminate; want of discrimination.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm′-ĭn-ạ-tive, *a.* [Eng. *indiscriminat(e); -ive.*] Not discriminative; indiscriminating; making no distinction.

* **ĭn-dĭs-cŭssed′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discussed* (q.v.).] Not discussed; not examined into.

"Reasons light in themselves or *indiscussed* in me."—*Donne: Letters; To Sir H. G.*

ĭn-dĭs-pĕns-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *indispensable; -ity;* Fr. *indispensabilité.*]

1. The quality or state of being indispensable; indispensableness.

"Their notions about the eternity and *indispensability* of the natural law."—*Skelton: Deism Revealed*, dial. 3.

* 2. The state of being excluded from dispensation.

ĭn-dĭs-pĕns′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *indispensable;* Ital. *indispensabile.*]

1. Not dispensable; that cannot be dispensed with or done without; not to be spared; that cannot be omitted, spared, or remitted; absolutely necessary or requisite.

* 2. Unavoidable; inevitable; coming or happening of necessity.

* 3. Not admitting dispensation; not permitting release or exemption.

"All other learned men thought the law was moral and *indispensable*."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (1532.)

ĭn-dĭs-pĕns′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indispensable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indispensable; indispensability.

ĭn-dĭs-pĕns′-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indispensab(le); -ly.*]

1. In an indispensable manner; of necessity; necessarily.

"Man being thus bound by the peremptory, irreversible decree of heaven, must by virtue thereof, *indispensably* obey or suffer."—*South: Works*, vol. iv., ser. 6.

* 2. Unavoidably.

* **ĭn-dĭs-pẽrsed′, * ĭn-dĭs-pẽrst′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dispersed* (q.v.).] Not dispersed, not scattered or dissipated.

"*Indisperst* is this bright majesty."
More: On the Soul, bk. iii., c. ii., s. 35.

ĭn-dĭs-pōşe′, *v.t.* [Fr. *indisposer*, from *in-* = Lat. *in-* = not, and *disposer* = to dispose (q.v.).]

1. To make disinclined; to disincline.

2. To make unfavourable or not well disposed.

3. To render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify.

"A further degree of light would not only have *indisposed* them to the reception of it."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. vii., ser 38.

4. To make slightly ill; to affect with indisposition or slight illness; to disorder slightly with regard to health. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

ĭn-dĭs-pōşed′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [INDISPOSE.]

1. Not disposed, disinclined, averse, unwilling.

"A mind unnerved, or *indisposed* to bear
The weight of subjects worthiest of her care."
Cowper: Retirement, 677.

2. Not well-disposed, unfavourable.

"The king was sufficiently *indisposed* towards the persons or the principles of Calvin's disciples."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

3. Slightly ill; suffering from indisposition.

"To take the *indisposed* and sickly fit
For the sound man." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

* **ĭn-dĭs-pōş′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indisposed; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being indisposed; disinclination; unwillingness; averseness.

"All my settled *indisposedness* to believe strange things."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 222.

2. Indisposition.

ĭn-dĭs-pŏş-ĭ′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *indisposer.*]

1. The quality or state of being indisposed; disinclination; unwillingness; averseness; dislike.

2. Unfitness; unsuitableness.

"And this is not from any failure, but from the *indisposition* of the object."—*Southwell*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

* 3. Want of tendency or natural appetency or affinity: as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.

4. A slight disorder of health; a slight disease; a tendency to sickness; slight illness.

ĭn-dĭs-pūt-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *indisputable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indisputable.

ĭn-dĭs-pūt′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *indisputable;* Ital. *indisputabile.*] Not disputable; that cannot be disputed, controverted, or gainsaid; incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, indubitable; too evident or clear to admit of question or dispute.

"Heir by right
Indisputable of Arion's fame."
Cowper: To His Father. (Trans.)

ĭn-dĭs-pūt′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indisputable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indisputable, incontrovertible, or incontestable.

ĭn-dĭs′-pụ-tạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indisputab(le); -ly.*]

1. Beyond question or controversy; incontrovertibly, indubitably; incontestably.

"Nor is it *indisputably* certain what manner of death she died."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xii.

2. Without question or opposition.

ĭn-dĭs-pūt′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *disputed* (q.v.).] Not disputed, questioned, or controverted; undisputed.

"The most *indisputed* and universally allowed of any other."—*Sir W. Temple: Popular Discontents.*

* **ĭn-dĭs′-sĭp-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dissipable* (q.v.).] That cannot be dissipated.

ĭn-dĭs-sŏl-ụ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *indissolubilité*, from *indissoluble.*]

1. The quality or state of being indissoluble; incapability of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied.

2. Incapability of being dissolved or terminated; perpetuity of obligation or binding force.

"This not receiving its essential quality of *indissolubility*."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 17.

ĭn-dĭs′-sŏl-ụ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indissolubilis*, from *in-* = not, and *dissolubilis* = dissoluble (q.v.); Sp. *indisoluble;* Ital. *indissolubile.*]

1. Not dissoluble; not dissolvable; incapable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied, as by heat or water; indissolvable.

2. Incapable of being dissolved, broken, or loosed; subsisting and binding for ever; not capable of being broken or abrogated; perpetual; stable: as, an *indissoluble* tie.

"As with a chain *indissoluble* bound."
Thomson: Summer, 98.

ĭn-dĭs′-sŏl-ụ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indissoluble; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indissoluble; indissolubility.

"Adam might have held a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 112.

ĭn-dĭs′-sŏl-ụ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indissolub(le); -ly.*]

1. In a manner resisting or incapable of dissolution or separation; in a manner that cannot be broken.

"In War and Discord's adamantine chain,
Indissolubly strong."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 453.

2. In a manner obligatory or binding for ever.

"*Indissolubly* united to the glorious person of the Son of God."—*Bishop Hall: Christ Mystical.*

ĭn-dĭş-şŏlv′-ạ-ble, * ĭn-dĭş-şŏlv′-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dissolvable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Indissoluble; that cannot be dissolved, melted, or liquefied; incapable of dissolution, separation, or liquefaction.

"The softer veins of crystal remain *indissolvable* in scorching territories."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. That cannot be dissolved, loosed, or broken; binding or obligatory for ever.

"The union between these two natures is only by intimate *indissolvable* relation one to the other."—*South: Works*, vol vii., ser. 1.

* 3. Incapable of being solved or determined.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A question or point which cannot be solved.

ĭn-dĭş-şŏlv′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indissolvable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indissolvable; indissolubleness.

* **ĭn-dĭs'-tạn-çy̆,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distancy* (q.v.).] Want of distance or separation; closeness.

> "By way of determination and *indistancy*."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 5.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭnct', *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indistinctus*, from *in-* = not, and *distinctus* = distinct (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *indistinto.*]

1. Not distinct; not separate in such a manner as to be clearly perceptible by itself; not having the lines of separation distinct, clear, or plain; not readily distinguishable; confused.

> "Their minute parts become more *indistinct*."—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 22.

2. Not presenting clear or well-defined images; faint, dim: as, *indistinct* vision.

3. Obscure to the mind; not clear; confused, vague.

> "Thy *indistinct* expressions seem
> Like language uttered in a dream."
> *Cowper: To Mary.*

4. Not clearly audible; faint.

> "The city swarms intense. The public haunt . . .
> Hums *indistinct*." *Thomson: Winter*, 632.

¶ *Indistinct* is negative; it marks simply the want of distinctness: *confused* is positive; it marks a positive degree of *indistinctness*. A thing may be *indistinct* without being *confused*; but it cannot be *confused* without being *indistinct*: two things may be *indistinct*, or not easily distinguished from each other; but many things, or parts of the same things, are *confused*: two letters in a word may be *indistinct*; but the whole writings or many words are *confused*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-dĭs-tĭnct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *distinct*, and suff. *-ible.*] Not distinguishable; indistinguishable.

> "The *indistinctible* likeness of two of Charlemagne's knights."—*Warton: Hist. English Poetry*, vol. iii.

* **ĭn-dĭs-tĭnc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinction* (q.v.).]

1. Want of distinction; confusion, uncertainty.

> "As tides that from their several channels haste . . .
> And meeting there to *indistinction* waste."
> *Davenant: Gondibert*, I. v. 40.

2. Want of distinctness; dimness, faintness, indistinctness.

> "Wild *indistinction* did their place supply."
> *Harte: Charitable Mason.*

3. Want of distinction or difference; equality of condition or rank.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭnct'-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indistinct*; *-ly.*]

1. Confusedly, uncertainly; without distinction, separation, or discrimination; not definitely; not with precise or definite limits.

> "Southward, the landscape *indistinctly* glared."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

* 2. Without being distinguished.

> "The liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

3. Without exactness; vaguely, loosely; not clearly.

> "Perfunctorily and *indistinctly* enough handled by the chemical writers."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 239.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭnct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indistinct*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being indistinct; want of distinctness; confusion, uncertainty, faintness, dimness, vagueness, obscurity.

> "The degrees of *indistinctness* of the object may become the signs of distances."—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 22.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-a-ble (u as w), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinguishable* (q.v.).] Not distinguishable; incapable of being distinguished.

> "A sort of sand so *indistinguishable* from that we call Calais sand, that it has been sold for as much."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 64.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-ạ-bly̆ (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *indistinguishab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an indistinguishable manner; so as not to be distinguishable.

* **ĭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭshed,** * **ĭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsht (u as w),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinguished* (q.v.).] Not distinct, indistinct, confused.

> "In that *indistinguisht* mass, all things seemed one."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

* **ĭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-ĭng (u as w),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinguishing.*] Not distinguishing; not making any distinction or difference; not discriminating; impartial.

* **ĭn-dĭs-tũrb'-ạnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *disturbance* (q.v.).] Freedom from disturbance, quiet, calmness.

> "What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance*."—*Temple: Of Gardening.*

* **ĭn-dĭtçh',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *ditch* (q.v.).] To bury or cover up in a ditch.

> "Wert thou *inditched* in great secrecie."
> *Hall: Satires*, bk. iii., sat. 2.

ĭn-dīte', * **en-dit-en,** * **en-dyte,** * **in-dyte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *endicter*, *enditer*, from Low Lat. *indicto* = to accuse; frequent. of Lat. *indico* = to proclaim, to enjoin.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To compose; to write.

> "Hear how learned Greece her useful rules *indites*."
> *Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 92.

* 2. To indict (q.v.).

> "*Indytyd* be lawe, for trespace. *Indictatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 3. To dictate.

> "*Indyted* or *endyted* of clerkly speche. *Dictatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 4. To invite, to ask.

> "She will *indite* him to some supper."
> *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To write, to compose.

> "Wounded I sing, tormented I *indite*."
> *Herbert: Joseph's Coat.*

ĭn-dīt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *indit(e)*; *-er.*] One who indites.

* **ĭn-dīte'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indite*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of inditing.

2. An indictment (q.v.).

ĭn'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *indicum* = a blue pigment.]

Chem.: A very rare metal (sym. In., at. wt. 113·4), occurring in minute quantities in zinc ores. It was discovered by F. Reich and Th. Richter, in 1863, in the zinc-blende of Freiburg. The metal itself is of a lead-gray colour, soft, malleable, fusible, but not very volatile. It resists oxidation up to a temperature beyond its melting point, 176°, but when heated to redness takes fire in the air, burning with a blue flame, and giving off a brownish smoke. It is readily attacked by nitric acid, but dissolves slowly in hydrochloric and sulphuric acids. From the solution of its salts, indium is precipitated by ammonia and potash as a hydrate, insoluble in excess of either reagent. It is also completely precipitated from neutral solutions of its salts by sulphuretted hydrogen. Indium oxide, In_2O_3, is a pale yellow powder, becoming darker when heated. The sulphide is an orange yellow powder, insoluble in acetic acid, but soluble in the mineral acids. Indium chloride, $InCl_3$, is volatilised at a red heat, but undergoes decomposition when heated in the air. All the salts of indium impart a violet tint to the flame of a Bunsen burner. The spectrum of the metal is very characteristic, consisting of two bright indigo-coloured bands, and it was the production of these bands which led to the discovery of the metal. Its specific gravity is 7·421 at 16·8°.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vīd'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dividable* (q.v.).] Not dividable; that cannot be divided; incapable of division.

> "Scene *individable* or poem unlimited."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vīd'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *divided* (q.v.).] Not divided, undivided.

> "A representation of the blessed *individed* Trinity."—*Bp. Patrick: On Genesis* xviii. 2.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ụ-ạl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *individuus*, from *in-* = not, and *dividuus* = divisible, from *divido* = to divide; Eng. suff. *-al*; Fr. *individuel*; Sp. *individual*; Ital. *individuale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Subsisting as a single indivisible entity or distinct being; one; single.

> "Mind has a being of its own, distinct from that of all other things, and is a pure, unmingled, *individual* substance."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. v.

* 2. Undivided; not to be parted with or disjoined; inseparable.

> "Henceforth an *individual* solace dear."
> *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 486.

3. Pertaining to one only; peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing: as, *individual* exertions.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A single person, animal, or thing of any kind; especially a single human being; a being or thing incapable of separation or division in a certain relation without destruction of its identity.

> "An *individual* is a sacred mark."
> *Cowper: Expostulation*, 434.

2. *Zool.:* A being equal to the whole result of the development of a single ovum. In the case of the higher animals this is but a single existence; in the case of the lower ones it may be multitudes held together by a certain bond of union.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ụ-ạl-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *individual*; *-ism.*]

1. The quality of being individual or distinct; individuality.

2. An excessive regard to one's own interests; self-interest, selfishness.

3. A system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends in social, political, or religious matters. [SOCIALISM.]

> "The selfishness of the small proprietor has been described by the best writers as *individualism*."—*Edinburgh Review*, Jan., 1871, p. 22.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd-ụ-ạl-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *individual*; *-istic.*] Pertaining to or promoting the good of the individual.

> "Production is socialistic, whereas distribution is *individualistic*, say the Socialists."—*Athenæum*, May 31, 1884, p. 687.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd-ụ-ăl'-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Eng. *individual*; *-ity.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being distinct or individual; separate or distinct nature or existence.

> "*Individuality* is left out of this scheme of government."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 2.

2. Idiocrasy, distinctive character, sharply marked temperament, distinctive personality.

> "He is always reaching out after perfect *individuality*, and always failing helplessly upon the other side."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 16, 1884.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phren.:* One of the intellectual powers, and the first of the perceptive division. Its locality is just above the nose, with Comparison above it, and Calculation to the right and left.

2. *Zool.:* The state or quality of constituting an individual (q.v.).

¶ The separate individuality of every viable human being, which seems so clear to civilized races, is by no means universally recognised by peoples of low culture. Speaking of the Couvade (q.v.), Tylor (*Early Hist. Mankind*, 1878, pp. 295, 296) says:

> "It shows us a number of distinct and distant tribes deliberately holding the opinion that the connection between father and child is not only, as we think, a mere relation of parentage, affection, and duty, but that their very bodies are joined by a physical bond, so that what is done to the one acts directly upon the other."

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd-ụ-ạl-īz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *individualiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of individualizing; the state of being individualized; individuation.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ụ-ạl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *individual*; *-ize.*] To mark out or select as an individual, or to distinguish from other individuals by peculiar or distinctive characteristics; to connect with one particular individual; to individuate.

> "The *individualizing* principle."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 455.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ụ-ạl-īz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *individualiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who individualizes.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ụ-ạl-ly̆ *adv.* [Eng. *individual*; *-ly.*]

1. Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others; singly.

> "The Revolution Society . . . have not a single vote for a king amongst them, either *individually* or collectively."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

* 2. Not separately; incommunicably.

* 3. Indivisibly.

> "The present moment of time is *individually* one."—*Clarke: Answer to the Sixth Letter.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ụ-ạte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dividuate* (q.v.).] Not divided; undivided.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ụ-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Low Lat. *individuatus*, pa. par. of *individuo*, from Lat. *individuus* = undivisible.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give the character of individuality to; to endow with distinctive characteristics; to individualize.

> "The matter of which any individual object consists is limited and distinguished by *individuating* accidents."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 438.

2. To distribute to individuals.

B. *Intrans.:* To become or break up into individuals.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd-u̧-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *individu(ate); -ation.*] The act of individuating; the state of being individuated; the act of endowing with individuality; individualization; individuality.

> "Others deny the immortality of the soul in its *individuation.*"—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 108.

¶ *Principle of Individuation:*

Philos.: The English translation of the term *principium individuationis*, introduced by the Schoolmen to denote that principle which individuates an ens from all other entia whatsoever. Albertus Magnus and Thomas of Aquin placed this principle in matter, "in so far as this is the bearer or substratum of forms;" Duns Scotus held that "not matter, but form, is the individualizing principle;" Leibnitz affirmed the nominalistic thesis: "Omne individuum sua tota entitate individuatur;" while for Schopenhauer "time and space constitute the principle of individuation." (*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*)

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-u̧-āt-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *individuat(e); -or.*] One who or that which individuates; an individualizer.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-u̧-ĭ-fȳ,** * **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-u̧-ĭ-fīe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *individuus* = indivisible, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To individualize.

> "The statute of additions was made in the first of King Henry the Fifth to *individuifie* and separate persons from those of the same name."—*Fuller: General Worthies of England.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd-ū′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *individuitas*, from *individuus* = indivisible.] The state of being an individual; individual existence. (*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III., pt. ii., vi. 9.)

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd′-u̧-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *individuus* = indivisible.] An individual.

> "It cannot mean that every *individuum* should give his suffrage."—*Culverwell: Light of Nature*, ch. iv.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vīne′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *divine.*] Unholy.

> "A Turkish providence most *indivine.*"
> *Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 57.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭn′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *divinity* (q.v.).] Want of divinity or of divine power.

> "How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Crœsus."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭş-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *indivisible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indivisible.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭş′-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indivisibilis*, from *in-* = not, and *divisibilis* = divisible (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not divisible; that cannot be divided, separated, or broken up; not separable into parts.

> "For that sphere or orb of light, though it be in some sense extended, yet it is truly *indivisible.*"—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism*, App. ch. x.

2. *Math.:* That which cannot be exactly divided. One quantity is said to be indivisible by another when no commensurable expression can be found, which, being multiplied by the latter, will give the former.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which cannot be divided or broken up into parts; a very minute part or division.

2. *Geom.:* In ancient geometry the same as infinites—small or infinitely small quantities. According to the views of the first inventor of indivisibles, lines are made up of an infinite number of points, surfaces of an infinite number of lines, and volumes of an infinite number of surfaces. This corresponds with the idea of fluents and fluxions, as originally conceived.

> "Logical or mathematical demonstrations, which seem to consist in *indivisibles.*"—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 129.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭş′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indivisible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indivisible; indivisibility.

> "By the *indivisibleness* of his essence from their presences."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. ii., § 2.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭş′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indivisib(le); -ly.*] In an indivisible manner; so as to be indivisible; undividedly.

> "They jointly and *indivisibly* carry on one and the same design."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭ′-şion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *division* (q.v.).] A state of not being divided; union, oneness.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vŭl′-sĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *divulsive*, and suff. *-ly.*] Inseparably; so as not to be torn or rent asunder.

> "They so naturally and *indivulsively* cleave to the same."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 566.

Ĭn-dô-, *pref.* [INDIA.] Derived from, in part belonging to, or in any way connected with India (q.v.).

Indo-Briton, *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Ethnol.: One of the race intermediate between the natives of India and the British. As a rule, the father is British, the mother Hindoo or Mohammedan. A more specific word than Eurasian (q.v.).

Indo-Chinese, *a.* Of or pertaining to Indo-China, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia, or to its people, or their languages.

> "Others approximate to the *Indo-Chinese* form."—*Prichard: Nat. Hist. Man* (1848), 240.

Indo-English, *a.* Of or relating to the English who are born or reside in India.

¶ The common term is Anglo-Indian, though Indo-English is really the more accurate.

Indo-European, *a.*

Philol.: The same as ARYAN or INDO-GERMANIC (q.v.).

Indo-Germanic, *a.*

Philol.: A term sometimes used as equivalent to Aryan (q.v.), and sometimes applied to the Teutonic languages to denote their relationship with the Sanscrit.

Indo-Muhammadan, Indo-Mahomedan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mahomedan inhabitants of India.

> "*Indo-Mahomedan* folk-lore."—*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 20, 1864, p. 142.

* **ĭn-dŏç-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *indocibilitas*, from *indocibilis* = indocile.] The quality or state of being indocible; indocility.

* **ĭn-dŏç′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *docible* (q.v.).] Not docible; unteachable; insusceptible of instruction or training; intractable.

> "A disposition not only sottish, but *indocible.*"—*Milton: Observ. Articles of Peace.*

* **ĭn-dŏç′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indocible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indocible; indocility.

ĭn-dō′-çīle or **ĭn-dŏç′-ĭle,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indocilis*, from *in-* = not, and *docilis* = teachable, docile (q.v.).] Not docile; unteachable, intractable; incapable of being instructed.

> "Whose hearts *indocile* to the sacred lore
> Of Wisdom." *Blacklock: Memory of Constantia.*

ĭn-dŏ-çĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *indocilité*, from *indocile.*] The quality or state of being indocile; unteachableness, intractableness.

> "It is no small comfort to me . . . that I discover my *indocility.*"—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.*

ĭn-dŏc′-trĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *indoctrino*, from *in-* = in, and *doctrina* = learning; *doceo* = to teach.] To teach, to instruct.

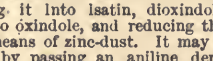
ĭn-dŏc-trĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [INDOCTRINATE.] The act of indoctrinating or teaching; the state of being indoctrinated; instruction in the rudiments or principles of any science.

> "Postulates very accomodable unto junior *indoctrinations.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vii.

ĭn′-dō-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c *ind(ig)o; -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{20}N_4O_5$. A body obtained by heating a solution of orthonitropropiolic acid with ferrous sulphate. It resembles indigotine in appearance, but differs from it in being readily soluble in cold sulphuric acid, forming at once a blue solution. It is also soluble in cold aniline, and in sulphurous acid.

ĭn′-dōle, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ind(igo)*, and Lat. *ole(um)* = oil.]



Chem.: $C_8H_7N = C_6H_4 < \genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{CH_2\cdot CH.}{N\ /\!\!/}$ A crystalline substance obtained from indigo by converting it into isatin, dioxindole, and finally into oxindole, and reducing the oxindole by means of zinc-dust. It may also be prepared by passing an aniline derivative, such as ethyl-aniline, through a red-hot tube. From the brown oily liquid formed, the indole may be separated by picric acid, the picrate of indole being decomposed by ammonia. Indole melts at 52°, and boils with partial decomposition at 245°. Its vapour density is 4·45; soluble in ether.

ĭn′-dô-lençe, * **ĭn′-dô-lęn-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *indolentia* (first used by Cicero, not happily, as a Latin synonym of the Greek word ἀπάθεια (*apatheia*)), from *in-* = not, and *dolens* = grieving; *doleo* = to grieve.]

* 1. A state of freedom from passion or pain.

> "Inordinateness of affections may sometimes make some men like some beasts; but *indolency*, absence, emptiness, privation of affections, makes any man, at all times, like slaves, like dirt."—*Donne: Sermons*, p. 156. (1640.)

2. The quality or state of being indolent; habitual laziness; aversion to exertion or labour; indisposition to exert one's self; idleness; sloth; inactivity.

> "The demon *Indolence* thy toil o'erthrows."
> *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 31.

ĭn′-dô-lęnt, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *dolens* = grieving; Ital. & Sp. *indolente.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Free from pain or suffering.

2. Habitually idle or lazy; indisposed to exertion or labour; slothful; listless; sluggish; inactive.

> "The *indolent* apathy characteristic of the Spanish administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* II. *Med.:* Causing no pain: as, an *indolent* tumour.

ĭn′-dô-lęnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indolent; -ly.*]

* 1. With freedom from pain; without pain.

2. In an indolent manner; without activity, action, or exertion; lazily; sluggishly.

> "In rural quiet *indolently* laid."
> *Beattie: Virgil; Past.* 1.

ĭn′-dô-līne, *s.* [Eng. *ind(igo); (alcoh)ol*, and suff. (*Chem.*) *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}N_2$. A dark-coloured resin obtained by heating, in sealed tubes, indigo-blue with barium hydrate, zinc-dust, and water, and exhausting the product with alcohol. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, to which it imparts a blue fluorescence. On heating with zinc-dust, it sublimes in long pale-yellow needles. By treating indoline with nitric acid, an orange-yellow dinitro-compound is obtained, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2(NO_2)_2$, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water.

* **ĭn-dŏm′-a̧-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *indomabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *domabilis* = tamable; *domo* = to tame.] Untamable; indomitable.

ĭn-dŏm′-ĭt-a̧-ble, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and Eng. *domito*, freq. of *domo* = to tame; Fr. *indomptable.*] Untamable; unconquerable; invincible.

> "His *indomitable* courage."
> *Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, iv.

* **ĭn-dŏmp′-a̧-ble,** * **ĭn-dŏmpt′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [INDOMITABLE.]

ĭn′-doōr, *a.* [Eng. *in*, and *door.*] Being or done within doors; domestic: as, *indoor* work, an *indoor* servant.

ĭn-doōrş′, *adv.* [Eng. *in*, and *doors.*] Within doors; inside a house; at home: as, He is *indoors.*

ĭn-dŏ-phē′-nĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ind(ig)o; phen(ol)*, and suff. (*Chem.*) *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{15}NO$. A compound prepared by shaking together a solution of isatin in 30 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, with pure benzene, until a blue colour is produced. To separate the indophenin, the mixture is poured into water, filtered, and the residue washed with a dilute solution of soda. $C_8H_5NO_2 + 2C_6H_6 = C_{20}H_{15}NO + H_2O$. It is sparingly soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, but dissolves freely in strong sulphuric acid and in phenol. By the action of reducing agents, colourless compounds are obtained, which turn blue on exposure to the air. Indophenin strongly resembles indigotine, both in appearance and in many of its characters.

ĭn-dŏ-phē′-nŏlş, *s. pl.* [Eng. *ind(igo)*, and *phenols.*]

Chem.: A name given to a class of blue colouring matters, used in dyeing, obtained by the action of nitroso-derivatives of tertiary aromatic amines or phenols on alkaline solutions of phenols at the ordinary, or at a raised temperature, the formation being facilitated by adding a reducing agent. They are all sparingly soluble in alcohol, but dissolve readily in phenol, and in concentrated sulphuric acid. When heated, they slowly sublime in the form of blue needles resembling indigo. The indophenols are affected by acids more than indigo, but are said to resist soap and chlorine better.

* **ĭn-dŏrs′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [ENDORSABLE.]

* **ĭn-dŏrs-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *indors(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of indorsing; indorsement.

ĭn-dorse′, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *indorso*, from Lat. *in-* = in, upon, and *dorsum* = the back.]

* 1. To place or set upon the back.

> "Elephants *indorsed* with towers."
> *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 329.

2. To endorse (q.v.).

ĭn′-dorse, *s.* [ENDORSE.]

ĭn-dorsed′, *a.* [ENDORSE.]

Her.: Placed back to back.

ĭn-dors-eē′, *s.* [Eng. *indors(e)*; *-ee.*] The person to whom a note or bill of exchange is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement; the converse of indorser.

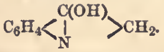
ĭn-dorse′-mĕnt, *s.* [ENDORSEMENT.]

ĭn-dors′-ẽr, ĭn-dors′-ŏ̃r, *s.* [Eng. *indors(e)*; *-er*, *-or.*] A person who indorses a note or bill of exchange; an endorser.

* **ĭn-dō͡w′,** *v.t.* [ENDOW.]

* **ĭn-dō͡w′-mĕnt,** *s.* [ENDOWMENT.]

ĭnd-ŏx′-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *ind(igo)*, and *(hydr)oxyl.*]



Chem.: $C_6H_4{<}\overset{C(OH)}{\underset{N}{|}}{>}CH_2$. A brownish oil, formed with evolution of carbonic anhydride, when indoxylic acid is heated above its melting point. It is volatile in steam, and gives to water a blue fluorescence. Indoxyl possesses both acid and basic properties, and, like indoxylic acid, is converted into indigo by oxidation.

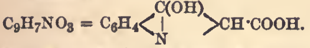
indoxyl-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of the indigo group. Ethyl indoxylate, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_3$, a crystalline body obtained by reducing nitropropiolic acid with ammonium sulphide. It contains an hydroxyl group (HO), and has the character of a phenol. It melts at 121°. At a greater heat it is converted into indigo. By the action of concentrated sulphuric acid, ethyl indoxylate is converted into indigo-sulphonic acid.

ĭn-dŏx-ȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. &c. *indoxyl* (q.v.); *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

indoxylic-acid, *s.*

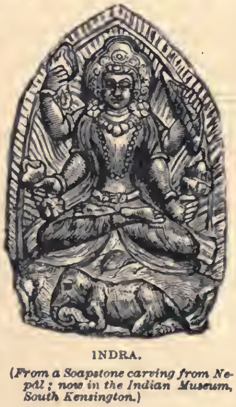
Chemistry:



$C_9H_7NO_3 = C_6H_4{<}\overset{C(OH)}{\underset{N}{|}}{>}CH{\cdot}COOH$. This acid is prepared by decomposing ethyl indoxylate. It melts at 123°, and, on exposing an alkaline solution of it to the air, indigo is formed.

Ĭn′-drạ, *s.* [O. Sansc., from *indu* = a drop of rain.]

Religions: An ancient Hindoo god, the personification of the sky. In Vedic times he was the supreme object of worship, corresponding in position, not in etymology, to the Zeus of the Greeks and the Jupiter of the Romans. Thus, of the first 444 Vedic hymns dedicated to gods, 178 are addressed to Indra, while to the second god in position, Agni (Lat. *Ignis* = fire), there are only 147, and to Vishnoo, afterwards so celebrated, only two. Yet Indra was not uncreated; he had a mother. He encompasses the waters and the sky, reaches up to heaven, has placed the sun in the sky, grasps the thunderbolt, is worshipped by libations of Soma (a species of Asclepias), is a bestower of wealth, &c. (*Muir: Sanscrit Texts*, &c.)



INDRA.

(From a Soapstone carving from Nepâl; now in the Indian Museum, South Kensington.)

¶ At a later period representations were sometimes made of him, thoroughly personified as a man with four arms and hands, riding on an elephant.

ĭn-draught (ught as ft), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), Eng. *draught* (q.v.).]

* 1. An opening or inlet into the land into which the sea flows.

> "The greatest *indraughts* of rivers or lagunes have commonly the strongest tides."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. viii.

2. The flow of sea-water at some depth into a land-locked basin to replace that removed by evaporation or outflow at the surface, as in the Red Sea.

* 3. An opening; an inlet.

> "From the four cardinal winds four *indraughts* that command."
> *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 19.

* **ĭn′-drâwn,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *drawn* (q.v.).] Drawn in.

* **ĭn-drĕad′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *dread.*] To fear, to be afraid. (*Hudson: Judith*, i. 57.)

* **ĭn-drĕnçh′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *drench* (q.v.).] To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench.

> "They lie *indrench'd.*"
> *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 1.

ĭn′-drĭs, *s.* [Malagasy.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Indrisinæ. *Indris brevicaudatus* is a lemur, about three feet high, found in Madagascar.

ĭn-drĭs-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *indris*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Lemuridæ, type Indris (q.v.).

* **ĭn-dū′-bĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *dubius* = doubtful.]

1. Not doubtful; not doubting; unsuspecting.

> "The vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those anti-pestilential spirits."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

2. Not doubtful; certain, sure.

ĭn-dū′-bĭt-ạ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indubitabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *dubitabilis* = doubtful; *dubito* = to doubt; Sp. *indubitable*; Ital. *indubitabile.*]

A. *As adj.*: Not to be doubted; not doubtful; certain; unquestionable; too evident or plain to admit of doubt.

> "That the Americans are able to bear taxation is *indubitable.*"—*Johnson: Taxation No Tyranny.*

B. *As subst.*: A matter or thing which cannot be doubted.

ĭn-dū′-bĭt-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indubitable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being indubitable.

ĭn-dū′-bĭt-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indubitab(le)*; *-ly.*] Undoubtedly; unquestionably; incontrovertibly; beyond question or doubt.

> "Upon such grounds as are *indubitably* demonstrable."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 638.

* **ĭn-dū′-bĭt-ạte,** *a.* [Lat. *indubitatus*, from *in-* = not, and *dubitatus*, pa. par. of *dubito* = to doubt.] Not doubted or doubtful; indubitable; unquestioned.

> "Held then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **ĭn-dŭ′-bĭt-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *indubito.*] To bring into doubt; to cause to be doubted.

ĭn′-dūçe, *v.t.* [Lat. *induco* = to lead in or on; *in-* on, and *duco* = to lead; Sp. *inducir*; Ital. *indurre*; Fr. *induire.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. To lead or bring on.

> "Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land
> *Induce* laborious." *Philips: Cider*, i.

* 2. To introduce; to bring into view; to lead or bring forward.

* 3. To put or draw on or over.

> "O'er the seat . . . *induced* a splendid cover."
> *Cowper: Task*, i. 82.

* 4. To bring on, to cause, to produce, to give rise or origin to.

> "To *induce* another state by depraving the present."—*Cranmer: Letter to Mr. Hooker.*

5. To lead or draw on, as by persuasion, entreaty, or solicitation; to prevail on, to incite, to influence by motives.

> "They had been *induced* by nursery tales to clamour for the blood of fellow subjects."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 6. To bring forward or offer by way of induction or inference; to infer, to conclude.

* 7. To bring forward by way of illustration: to instance.

> "To exprobate their stupidity, he *induceth* the providence of storks."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

* 8. To bring on; to superinduce.

> "Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of want of consequent."—*Decay of Piety.*

II. *Physics*: To cause by proximity without contact or transmission. Used of the production of a particular electric or magnetic condition in a body by placing another body, in an opposite electric state, in proximity to it but without actual contact.

ĭn-dūçed′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [INDUCE, *v.*] (See the compound.)

induced-currents, *s. pl.*

Elect. & Magn.: Electric currents developed in conductors in proximity to other conductors traversed by intermittent or fluctuating currents; also, electric currents developed in conductors moving in the field of a magnet, or in conductors within the field of a moving magnet.

ĭn-dŭç′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [INDUCE, *v.*] (See the compound.)

inducing-currents, *s. pl.*

Elect. & Magn.: Currents which produce induced-currents (q.v.).

ĭn-dūçe′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *induce*; *-ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of inducing; the state of being induced.

2. That which induces; that which leads the mind to will and to act; any argument, reason, or fact which tends to persuade or influence the mind; a motive, a reason, a ground, a temptation, an incitement.

> "Then mark the *inducement!*"
> *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

II. *Law*: That which leads to something else; a term used specially in various cases to signify a statement of facts alleged by way of previous explanation to other material facts.

ĭn-dūç′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *induc(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which induces, persuades, or influences; an inducement.

> "As if he were the great impeller and *inducer* of men to sin."—*South: Works*, vol. viii., ser. 4.

ĭn-dū′-çĭ-æ (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s. pl.* [Lat. = a truce, an armistice.]

Scots Law: The days which intervene between the citation of a defender and the day of appearance in the action or process.

* **ĭn-dūç′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *induc(e)*; *-ible.*]

1. Capable of being induced, brought on, or made to take place.

> "*Inducible* from the restless commotions of outward causes."—*Barrow: Works*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

2. Capable of being inferred by induction; that may be inferred or gathered.

> "*Inducible* from the like testimonies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

ĭn-dŭct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *inductus*, pa. par. of *induco* = to lead or bring in.] [INDUCE.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: To bring or lead in; to introduce.

> "So soone as any one is *inducted* and brought in thither, she or he is delivered to the priests."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,029.

2. *Eccles. Law*: To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or of any office, with the customary forms and ceremonies.

> "Induction is performed by a mandate from the bishop to the archdeacon, and is done by giving the clerk corporal possession of the church, as by holding the ring of the door, tolling a bell, or the like: and is a form required by law, with intent to give all the parishioners due notice, and sufficient certainty of their new minister, to whom their tithes are to be paid. And when a clerk is thus presented, instituted, and *inducted* into a rectory, he is then, and not before, in full and complete possession, and is called in law *persona impersonata*, or parson imparsonee."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.

ĭn-dŭct′-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *induct*; *-eous.*]

Elect.: Rendered electropolar by induction or brought into the opposite electrical state by the influence of inductive bodies.

* **ĭn-dŭc′-tĭle,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *ductile* (q.v.).] Not ductile; not capable of being drawn out into threads, as a metal.

* **ĭn-dŭc-tĭl′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *ductility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inductile.

ĭn-dŭc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inductionem*, acc. of *inductio* = an introducing, from *inductus*, pa. par. of *induco* = to lead or bring in; Sp. *induccion*; Ital. *induzione*.] [INDUCE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The act of inducting or bringing in; introduction; a bringing in or putting into an office. (*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 379.)

2. A beginning; a commencement; a start.

> "These promises are fair, the parties sure,
> And our *induction* full of prosperous hope."
> *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

* 3. That which serves to introduce something else; an introduction; a preface, as of a play or poem; an introductory scene in a play; a prologue.

* 4. An inducement. (*Milton: Reasons of Church Government*, pref.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* The act of putting the parson, after institution (q.v.), into actual possession of the church or glebe, or the making of a clerk the complete incumbent of a church. [INDUCT, 2.]

2. *Elect.:* The action which electrified bodies exert at a distance on bodies in a natural state. An insulated conductor, charged with either kind of electricity, so acts on bodies in a natural state placed near it as to decompose the neutral fluid, attracting the opposite kind of electricity, and repelling the same kind. [INDUCTION-COIL.]

3. *Logic & Philos.:* Whately (*Logic*, bk. iv., ch. i., § 1) notes the ambiguity of this word, it being employed (*a*) to designate the process of investigation and collecting facts; and (*b*) the deducing of an inference from those facts. It is also loosely used in the sense of an inference from observed facts. Cicero (*Top.* x.) says that induction (ἐπαγωγή) was much used by Socrates; though Lewes (*Hist. Phil.*, i. 162) doubts whether the Socratic Method was really an anticipation of that of Bacon. J. S. Mill's "summary" definition, "Generalization from Experience" (*Logic*, bk. iii., ch. iii., § 1), is a crystallization of a sentence from Aristotle (*Met.* i. 1). [INDUCTIVE-METHOD.]

> "*Induction*, then, is that operation of the mind, by which we infer that what we know to be true in a particular case or cases, will be true in all cases which resemble the former in certain assignable respects. In other words, induction is the process by which we conclude that what is true of certain individuals of a class is true of the whole class, or that what is true at certain times will be true in similar circumstances at all times. This definition excludes from the meaning of the term Induction various logical operations, to which it is not unusual to apply that name."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. iii., ch. ii., § 2.

4. *Magnetism:* The action which magnetized bodies exert at a distance on bodies in a natural state.

5. *Nat. Science, &c.:* A consequence, inference, or general principle drawn from a number of particular facts or phenomena. As Whewell says the inductive philosophy ascends from particular facts to general principles, and then descends again from these general principles to particular applications. (*Lyell.*)

¶ (1) *Currents of induction:* [INDUCED-CURRENTS].

(2) *Coefficient of magnetic induction:* A coefficient expressing the ratio of the intensity of the induced magnetization to the intensity of the field. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1878), ch. x., p. 59.)

induction-coil, *s.*

Elect. Mach.: An induction-coil consists essentially of two separate coils of insulated wire wound round a soft-iron core. The following are the dimensions of a coil, reputed to be the largest in the world. It has two primary circuits and two cores, the inner one being a bundle of insulated soft-iron wires, 44 in. long and 3½ in. in diameter, round which are wound 660 yds. of covered copper wire, weighing 55 lbs. The second core is a cylinder formed of similar wires to the first, and is 3·8 in. in thickness, surrounded by 504 yds. of wire, weighing 84 lbs. The secondary coil is 280 miles long, wound in four sections of about 200 layers each, the two outer sections having slightly thicker wire than the others. The total resistance of the secondary coil is about 110,200 ohms. This instrument gives, with thirty quart Grove cells, a spark in air 42 in. in length. [CONDENSER.]

induction-pipe, *s.*

Steam-Eng.: The pipe which leads the live steam to the cylinder.

induction-valve, *s.*

Steam-Eng.: The valve which controls the entry-port for live steam to the cylinder.

ĭn-dŭc′-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *induction*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to induction; proceeding or obtained by induction; inductive.

ĭn-dŭc′-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *induct*; *-ive.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Leading or drawing on; persuasive, alluring, tempting. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 519.)

2. Tending to produce or cause; productive. (*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* Proceeding by induction; leading to inferences; drawing conclusions from premises. (*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 24.)

2. *Electricity:*

(1) (*In an active sense*): Producing induction; acting by means of induction.

(2) (*In a passive sense*): Susceptible of induction; capable of being acted on by induction.

inductive method, *s.*

Logic & Phil.: The employment of induction in scientific inquiry. The inductive method of the ancients consisted in ascribing the character of general truths to all propositions which are true in all the instances of which we have knowledge. Bacon exposed the insufficiency of this method, and physical investigation has now far outgrown the Baconian conception. (*Mill: Logic.*)

inductive-power, *s.*

Elect.: The name given by Faraday to the property which bodies possess of transmitting the electric influence.

¶ *Specific inductive capacity:*

Elect.: The inductive capacity or power of each body.

inductive-sciences, *s. pl.* Those sciences which are based upon induction, or which admit of inductive reasoning, as astronomy, chemistry, botany, &c.

* **ĭn-dŭc′-tĭve-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *inductive*; *-ly.*] In an inductive manner; by way of induction or inference; inferentially.

> "This I shall make appear *inductively*."—*South: Works*, vol. viii., ser. 7.

ĭn-dŭc-tŏm′-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *induct*(*ion*); *o* connective, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument or apparatus for ascertaining the force of electrical induction, or for comparing the specific inductive capacities of various substances.

ĭn-dŭc′-tō-phōne, *s.* A device by which telephonic communication can be established between a moving train and fixed stations by alternating induction currents from the train with intermittent currents in stationary conductors.

ĭn-dŭc′-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *inductus*, pa. par. of *induco*.] One who inducts; specifically, a person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

ĭn-dŭc-tör′-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **ĭn-dŭc-tör′-ĭ-ŭms**), *s.* [Lat. = a covering.]

Elect.: The same as INDUCTION-COIL (q.v.).

ĭn-dŭc′-tō-scōpe, *s.* An instrument for detecting induction.

ĭn-dŭc′-trĭc, ĭn-dŭc′-trĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *induct*(*or*); *-ic*, *-ical.*]

Elect.: Acting by or in a state of induction; of or relating to induction.

ĭn-dūe′, *v.t.* [Lat. *induo* = to put on, to clothe with.]

* 1. To put on, as clothes or dress; to clothe, to invest.

> "*Indued* with robes of various hue she flies."
> *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* x.

* 2. To endow, to furnish.

3. To endow mentally or intellectually.

> "Not less *indued* with every gentle grace."
> *Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, bk. xxxvi.

* **ĭn-dūe′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indue*; *-ment.*] The act of induing; the state of being indued.

ĭn-dŭlġe′, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *indulgeo*, a word of doubtful origin.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To encourage by compliance or giving way; to give free course to; to give way to; not to oppose or restrain; to yield to.

> "Her lovers must toil, feel every inquietude, *indulge* every caprice, and perhaps at last be jilted into the bargain."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6.

2. To yield to the desires, humours, or wishes of; to gratify in desires; to humour to excess.

3. To harbour; to entertain favourably.

> "Very ignorant persons might perhaps *indulge* a hope that Lewis had not been an accessory before the fact."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 4. To grant as a favour, not as a right; to yield or bestow in answer to requests or solicitations.

> "Ancient privileges, favours, customs, and acts of grace *indulged* by former kings to their people."—*Bishop Taylor: Holy Living*, ch. iii., § 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To indulge one's self; to be indulgent; to yield, to give way. (Formerly followed by *to*.)

* **ĭn-dŭlġe′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indulge*; *-ment.*] The act of indulging; indulgence.

> "The liberty of too frequent *indulgments*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

ĭn-dŭl′-ġençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indulgentia*, from *indulgens*, pr. par. of *indulgeo* = to indulge; Sp. *indulgencia*; Ital. *indulgenza*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of indulging, gratifying, or yielding to the humours, wishes, desires, or caprices of; forbearance from restraint or control.

> "To draw invidious comparisons between the rapacity of the landlord and the *indulgence* of the chief."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. An indulgent act; that with which one is indulged or gratified; a favour granted; liberality.

> "Another clause granted similar *indulgence* to the members of the two universities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Readiness to forgive a fault; tolerance, leniency.

> "Let your *indulgence* set me free."
> *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, Epil. xx.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Theol.:* A remission of the punishment which is still due to sin after sacramental absolution, the remission being valid in the court of conscience and before God, and being made by an application of the treasure of the Church on the part of a lawful superior. (*Amort* in *Addis & Arnold.*) Indulgence may be either (1) Plenary, remitting the whole, or (2) Partial, remitting a portion of the temporal punishment due to sin. The former are granted by the Pope to the whole church; the latter by primates, metropolitans, and bishops within their respective jurisdiction. The Council of Trent (Sess. xx., cap. 9) ordains that indulgences must be given everywhere gratis.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* Canonical penances in the early church were very severe, and, in times of persecution, it was the custom for martyrs awaiting death to give weaker brethren, who had lapsed or been guilty of other grievous sin, a letter (*libellus pacis*) to the bishop, asking that he might be restored. From the seventh century to the Crusades indulgences were granted in the form of commutation; almsgiving to the poor, to monasteries, or to churches, and pilgrimages, being substituted for so many years, months, or days of canonical penance. It is a common idea that in the Middle Ages the power attributed to indulgences was extended from canonical penance to purgatory; but Roman theologians quote Cyprian (*de Laps.* xxxvi.) to show that in the third century the belief existed that indulgences satisfied not only the rigours of ecclesiastical penance, but the justice of God. Urban II. granted plenary indulgence in the Council of Clermont to those who should go at their own expense on the then contemplated Crusade. In the ninth century Pascsi I. and John VIII. bestowed indulgences on the souls of those who had died fighting for the Church; and Sixtus V., in his Constitution (Nov. 27, 1477), lays down that such indulgences are only granted "by way of suffrage." At first

such indulgences were issued sparingly, but, after a time, they were granted in numbers and for comparatively unimportant objects. In 1300 they were sold over Europe in connection with the Jubilee. Early in the sixteenth century they were farmed out, the farmers employing agents to retail them to the people at a profit. These subordinates puffed their wares without much attention to theological precision. One of these, John Tetzel, a Dominican friar, so filled Luther with indignation as to lead him, on Oct. 31, 1517, to affix theses on that and cognate subjects to the door of the cathedral church of Wurtemburg, and thus commence the Reformation.

> "*Indulgences* had been originally, in the primitive Church, simple relaxations of penance to those who showed extreme sorrow for sin."—*Blunt: Reformation of the Church of England*, 87.

¶ *Declaration of Indulgence:*

1. [Declaration, ¶ (2).]

2. Two declarations issued by James II. on April 4, 1687, and April 27, 1688. Their tenor was similar to that of the Declaration of Charles [1]. The Order in Council that the second Declaration of James should be read in all churches and chapels called forth the petition which led to the prosecution of the Seven Bishops. On the night of their acquittal (June 30) an invitation to William was dispatched, and, on December 11, James fled from Whitehall and virtually abdicated.

* **ĭn-dŭl-ġẹn-çy̆**, * **ĭn-dŭl′-ġẹn-çĭe**, *s.* [Lat. *indulgentia*, from *indulgens* = indulgent.] Indulgence.

> "This kind dealing and *indulgencie* of the nobles."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 50.

ĭn-dŭl′-ġẹnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indulgens*, pr. par. of *indulgeo* = to indulge.] Ready or disposed to indulge or gratify the wishes, humours, or caprices of another; compliant; complaisant; forbearing restraint or control; mild, not severe: as, an *indulgent* parent.

> "*Indulgent* listener was he to the tongue
> Of garrulous age." *Wordsworth: Excur.*, bk. i.

¶ An *indulgent* parent is seldom a prudent parent; but a *fond* parent does not rise above a fool: all who have the care of young people should occasionally relax from the strictness of the disciplinarian, and show an *indulgence* where a suitable opportunity offers; a *fond* mother takes away from the value of *indulgences* by an invariable compliance with the humors of her children. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-dŭl-ġĕn′-tial**, *a.* [Eng. *indulgent*; *-ial.*] Relating to the Indulgences of the Roman Catholic Church.

> "Fitted with rare *indulgential* priveleges."—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel*, c. 10.

ĭn-dŭlġ′-ẹnt-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *indulgent*; *-ly.*] In an indulgent manner; with indulgence; mildly; without restraint or severity.

> "My cousin Dryden accepted one from me so very *indulgently.*"—*Dryden: Letter to Mrs. Steward*, Let. 44.

ĭn-dŭl′-ġĕr, *s.* [Eng. *indulg(e)*; *-er.*] One who indulges.

> "And if (as Saint Peter saith) the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall be hoped of the *indulgers* of it?"—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xiii., § 5.

* **ĭn-dŭl′-ġĭ-āte**, *v.t.* [As if from the sup. of a Low Lat. *indulgiare.*] To indulge. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 293.)

ĭn′-dụ-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ind(igo)*, and *(ani)line*, with transposition and change of letters (?).]

Chem.: A term applied commercially to a series of aniline colours, obtained by treating the bases of magenta refuse with aniline and acetic acid. The magenta refuse is first thoroughly freed from the salts of mauvaniline, rosaniline, and chrysaniline by means of boiling water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. The undissolved violaniline is then mixed with acetic acid and aniline, and heated to between 140° and 160°, until the mass dissolves and gives the desired shade in alcohol acidulated with acetic acid. There are two kinds of indulin, the one soluble in alcohol, the other in water. Spirit-soluble indulin dyes wool, silk, and cotton different shades of blue or gray. The water-soluble indulins dye fabrics light and dark shades of gray, even approaching black; but the blacks are not satisfactory either in colour or durability.

ĭn-dŭlt′, * **ĭn-dŭlt′-ō**, *s.* [Ital. *indulto* = a pardon, from Lat. *indultus*, pa. par. of *indulgeo* = to indulge.]

1. *Comm.:* In Spain a duty or custom paid to the king for all goods imported.

2. *Eccles.:* In the Roman Catholic Church, a privilege granted by the Pope to a corporation or individual authorizing something to be done which the common law of the Church does not sanction. The indults of bishops, issued by Papal authority, mitigating the rigour of the Lenten fast, are cases in point.

ĭn-dū′-mĕnt, **ĭn-dụ-mĕn′-tŭm**, *s.* [Lat. *indumentum* = a garment, from *induo* = to put on.]

1. *Bot.:* (*Of the form* indumentum): A hairy covering.

† 2. *Law* (*Of the form* indument): An endowment.

3. *Ornith.* (*Of the form* indumentum): The feathery covering of birds.

ĭn-dū′-plĭ-cạte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *duplicatus*, pa. par. of *duplico* = to double.]

Bot. (*Of æstivation*): Having the margins bent abruptly inwards, and the external face of these edges applied to each other without any twisting, as the flowers of some species of Clematis. (*Lindley.*)

ĭn-dū′-plĭ-cāt-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *induplicat(e)*; *-ive.*]

Bot.: The same as Induplicate (q.v.).

* **ĭn-dür′-ạnçe**, *s.* [Endurance.]

ĭn-dụr-ĕs′-çẹnt, *a.* [Lat. *indurescens*, genit. *indurescentis*, pr. par. of *induresco* = to become hard, from *induro* = to make hard.]

Bot.: Hardening by degrees, as the permanent petioles of a tragacanth bush. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **ĭn′-dụ-rāte**, *v.t. & i.* [Indurate, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make hard, to harden.

2. *Fig.:* To harden; to make unfeeling or insensible to feeling; to render obdurate or hardened.

> "And love's and friendship's finely pointed dart
> Fall blunted from each *indurated* heart."
> *Goldsmith: Traveller.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become hard, to harden.

> "Plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* **ĭn′-dụ-rạte**, *a.* [Lat. *induratus*, pa. par. of *induro* = to make hard: *in-* = in, and *durus* = hard.] Hardened, obdurate, indurated.

> "They repented not, for their hearts were *indurate.*"—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 29.

* **ĭn-dụ-rā′-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *induratio*, from Lat. *induratus*, pa. par. of *induro* = to make hard, to indurate; Fr. *induration*; Sp. *induracion*; Ital. *indurazione.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of hardening.

> "The *induration* of the fluid substances of an egg into a chick."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 438.

2. The state of becoming hard or of being hardened.

> "*Induration* by assimulation appeareth in the bodies of trees and living creatures."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 90.

¶ There may be induration of the brain, the heart, the liver, the pylorus, and the spinal cord.

II. *Fig.:* Hardness of heart; obduracy; insensibility.

> "They be children of *induration* and of blasphemy."—*Barnes: Works*, p. 282.

* **ĭn-düre′**, *v.t.* [Endure.]

Ĭn′-dŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an Indian.]

Astron.: The Indian; a constellation of Bryer, between Sagittarius and the South Pole. It figures also as one of Lacaille's Southern Constellations. No star in it exceeds the third magnitude.

ĭn-dūş′-ĭ-ạ (pl. **ĭn-dūş′-ĭ-æ**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., not classical.]

Entom.: The same as Indusium, 2.

ĭn-dūş′-ĭ-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *indusi(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Geol.: Having indusia; consisting in large measure of indusia (q.v.).

indusial-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone, of Eocene age, from Auvergne, containing numerous cases of fossil caddis-worms, some of them formed of shells cemented together.

ĭn-dū′-şĭ-ạte, *a.* [Lat. *indusiatus* = having on an under garment.]

Bot. (*Of a stigma*): Having an indusium (q.v.).

ĭn-dūş′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the under garment of a Roman woman.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) A cup consisting of hairs enclosing the stigma in the Goodeneaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

(2) A membranous skin, usually an extension of the epidermis covering the sori in some ferns.

2. *Entom.:* A case of a Caddis worm, the larva of Phryganea. The case may be of gravel, small shells, &c., cemented together.

ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *industry*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to industry; characterized by industry; pertaining to those manufacturing or other occupations through which marketable commodities are produced; pertaining to the industries of a country or those productive occupations in which large numbers of persons are employed.

industrial-accession, *s.*

Scots Law: The addition made to the value of an object by human art or labour exercised thereon.

industrial-exhibition, **industrial-museum**, *s.* An exhibition or museum of the various industrial productions of one or more countries.

industrial-school, *s.* A school for teaching one or more branches of industry; a school for the reclaiming and education in some industry of poor neglected children, or of children who have been convicted of some crime.

¶ Industrial schools, of varied character, have been and are being established in the United States, some for the teaching of certain trades, others to teach the use of tools and the general working of material. Schools of this kind, under the name of Manual Training Schools, have recently been added to the public school system in most of the states.

ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-ạl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *industrial*; *-ism.*]

1. That state of society in which all the members co-operate for the common good; opposed to militancy (q.v.).

> "*Industrialism* must not be confounded with industriousness. Though the members of an industrially-organized society are habitually industrious, and are indeed, when the society is a developed one, obliged to be so; yet it must not be assumed that the industrially-organized society is one in which, of necessity, much work is done. Where the society is small, and its habitat so favourable that life may be comfortably maintained with but little exertion, the social relations which characterize the industrial type may co-exist with but very moderate productive activities. It is not the diligence of its members which constitutes the society an industrial one in the sense here intended, but the form of co-operation under which their labours, small and great in amount, are carried on."—*H. Spencer: Prin. of Sociology*, pt. v., ch. xviii.

2. Employment in some industrial pursuit; industry.

* **ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-ạl-ly̆**, *adv.* [Eng. *industrial*; *-ly.*] In an industrial manner; with reference to industry.

ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *industrieux*, from Lat. *industriosus*, from *industria* = industry.]

1. Given to or characterized by industry; diligent and assiduous in business or study; not slothful; hardworking; constant, regular, and persevering in attention to business; the opposite to *slothful* or *idle*.

> "*Industrious* poverty is a state by no means unfavourable to virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv

2. Diligent or laborious to a particular end or in a particular pursuit; the opposite to *remiss* or *slack*.

> "Being nimbler jointed than the rest
> And more *industrious.*"
> *Spenser: Muiopotmos*, 122.

* 3. Designed; done for the purpose.

ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-oŭs-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *industrious*; *-ly.*]

1. In an industrious, diligent, or assiduous manner; with habitual and constant diligence and assiduity.

> "Being besides *industriously* inclined."
> *Drayton: Legend of Thomas Cromwell.*

2. Diligently, assiduously, zealously, eagerly.

> "Especially when they are so *industriously* proclaimed and aggravated."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 256.

* 3. Of set purpose or design; with design; with care. (Cf. Lat. *ex industriâ.*)

ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *industrious; -ness.*] The act or quality of being industrious; industry. (*H. Spencer: Prin. of Sociology,* pt. v., ch. xviii.)

ĭn′-dŭs-trȳ̆, * in-dus-tree, *s.* [Fr. *industrie,* from Lat. *industria,* from *industrius* = industrious, diligent; Ital. & Sp. *industria.*]

1. Habitual diligence in any employment, bodily or mental; constant and assiduous attention to business; assiduity; steady application to any business or pursuit; the opposite to *sloth* or *idleness.*

> "The funds destined for the maintenance of *industry* are much greater in proportion to those which are likely to be employed in the maintenance of idleness, than they were two or three centuries ago."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. The industrial arts generally, or any branch of them; those productive employments or occupations in which large numbers of persons are employed.

* ¶ *Of industry:* On purpose. (*Chapman: Bussy d'Ambois,* iii.) [Lat. *ex industriâ.*]

† **ĭn-dū′-vĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. = clothes, garments.] [Induvium.]

Bot.: The withered remains of leaves which, not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it. Called also Reliquiæ.

ĭn-dū′-vĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *induvi(um)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot. (*Of a calyx*)*:* Having an induvium (q.v.).

ĭn-dū′-vĭ-ate, *a.* [Lat. *induvi(æ);* Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Withering on its stem, forming induviæ (q.v.).

ĭn-dū′-vĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the bark which clothes a tree.]

Bot.: The large membranous orange pouch around the fruit of Physalis.

* **ĭn-dwĕll′,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dwell* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To dwell or abide in, or within.

B. *Trans.:* To abide within; to occupy.

* **ĭn′-dwĕll-ẽr,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dweller* (q.v.).] One who dwells or abides in a place; an inhabitant, an occupant.

> "The heart of the *indwellers* shal be changed, and turned into another meaning; for euell shall be put out, and disceate shall be quenched."—*Bible* (1551): *Esdras,* ch. vi.

* **ĭn′-dwĕll-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dwelling* (q.v.). An abiding in or within.

> "The personal *indwelling* of the Spirit in believers." —*South: Sermons,* vol. v., ser. 7.

* **ĭn-ẽarth′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *earth* (q.v.).] To put in or into the earth; to inter. (*Southey: Thalaba,* bk. i.)

* **in-eaw,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Fr. *eau* = water.] To dip or plunge in or into the water.

> "Themselves for very fear they instantly *ineaw.*"
> *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 20.

* **ĭn-ē′-brĭ-ant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *inebrians,* pr. par. of *inebrio* = to make drunk; *ebrius* = drunk.]

A. *As adj.:* Intoxicating, inebriating.

B. *As subst.:* Any thing which intoxicates or inebriates, as opium.

* **ĭn-ē′-brĭ-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *inebriatus,* pa. par. of *inebrio* = to intoxicate: *in-* (intens.), and *ebrio* = to make drunk; *ebrius* = drunk; Ital. *inebbriare;* Sp. *inebriar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make drunk; to intoxicate.

> "Strong and *inebriating* wine."—*Purchas: His Pilgrimage,* ch. ix., § 3.

2. *Fig.:* To stupefy; to make furious, frantic, or excited; to excite, to exhilarate, to intoxicate.

> "O you! whom your Creator's sight
> *Inebriates* with delight."
> *Habington: Castara,* pt. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To become or be intoxicated or stupefied.

> "Fish that come from the Euxine Sea into the fresh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies."—*Bacon.*

ĭn-ē′-brĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *inebriatus,* pa. par. of *inebrio.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Intoxicated, drunk, stupefied.

> "Led by his *inebriate* Satyrs."
> *Longfellow: Drinking Song.*

B. *As subst.:* A drunkard.

ĭn-ĕ-brĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Inebriate, *v.*] The act of inebriating or intoxicating; the state of being or becoming intoxicated; intoxication, drunkenness.

> "That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents *inebriation.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. v., ch. xxiii.

ĭn-ĕ-brī′-ĕ-tȳ̆, *s.* [Lat. *inebrio* = to intoxicate.] Intoxication, drunkenness, habitual drinking.

* **ĭn-ē′-brĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* (intens.), and *ebrius* = drunk.]

1. Drunk, intoxicated; stupefied with drink.

2. Intoxicating. (*T. Brown: Works,* iv. 131.)

* **in-eche,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *eche* = eke.] To add, to insert.

ĭn-ĕd′-ĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *edited* (q.v.).] Not edited; not published: as, an *inedited* manuscript.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fa-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ̆,** *s.* [Fr. *ineffabilité,* from *ineffable.*] The quality or state of being ineffable; ineffableness.

ĭn-ĕf′-fa-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ineffabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *effabilis* = that can be spoken out; *effor* = to speak out: *ef-* (for *ex*) = out, and *for* = to speak; Ital. *ineffabile;* Sp. *inefable.*] Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable, unutterable, inexpressible, indescribable.

> "To whom the Son, with calm aspect and clear,
> Lightning divine, *ineffable,* serene,
> Made answer." *Milton: P. L.,* v. 734.

ĭn-ĕf′-fa-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ineffable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ineffable; ineffability.

† **ĭn-ĕf′-fa-bles (bles** as **bels),** *s. pl.* [Ineffable.] Trousers. (*Slang.*)

ĭn-ĕf′-fa-blȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *ineffab(le); -ly.*] In an ineffable, unspeakable, or unutterable manner, or degree; in a manner or degree not to be expressed in words; unspeakably, unutterably.

> "He all his father full expressed,
> *Ineffably* into his face received.
> *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 721.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fāçe′-a-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr. *ineffaçable.*] Not effaceable; that cannot be effaced or obliterated.

ĭn-ĕf-fāçe′-a-blȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *ineffaceab(le); -ly.*] In an ineffaceable manner; so as not to be effaced.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-ĭ-ble, * ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *effectible* (q.v.).] Impracticable.

> "By means altogether in themselves *ineffectable.*"—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience,* Dec. 3, case 3.

ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effective* (q.v.).]

1. Not effective; incapable of producing any effect, or the effect desired; ineffectual, inefficient, useless.

> "Let him calculate . . . how faint and partial and *ineffective* his best virtues."—*Hurd: Works,* vol. iii., ser. 85.

2. Weak, impotent; wanting energy.

> "Virtue hates weak and *ineffective* minds."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 13.

ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-ĭve-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *ineffective; -ly.*] In an ineffective manner; without effect or result; inefficiently.

> "Still it contended, but *ineffectively* for the most part."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance,* ch. viii., § 5.

ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ineffective; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ineffective; inefficiency.

ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-u-al, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effectual* (q.v.).] Not effectual; not producing any result; incapable of producing the desired or proper effect; inefficient, useless, weak, powerless, vain.

> "Pulpits fail, and soundings boards reflect,
> Most part an empty *ineffectual* sound."
> *Cowper: Task,* iii. 22.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĕct-u-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ̆,** *s.* [Eng. *ineffectual; -ity.*] Something ineffectual; a thing having no power or producing no effect. (*Carlyle: Miscellanies,* iv. 144.)

ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-u-al-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *ineffectual; -ly.*] In an ineffectual manner; without effect; in vain; to no purpose.

> "He touched the women with two of the crosses *ineffectually.*"—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. History.*

ĭn-ĕf-fĕct′-u-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ineffectual; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ineffectual; inefficiency, inefficacy.

> "The *ineffectualness* of the mountebank's medicines was soon discovered."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1548).

* **ĭn-ĕf-fẽr-vĕs′-çençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effervescence* (q.v.).] Want or absence of effervescence; the state of not effervescing.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fẽr-vĕs′-çent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effervescent* (q.v.).] Not effervescent or effervescing; not susceptible or capable of effervescence.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fẽr-vĕs-çĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ̆,** *s.* [Eng. *ineffervescible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being ineffervescible.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fẽr-vĕs′-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effervescible* (q.v.).] Not capable or susceptible of effervescence.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĭ-cā′-cious,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *efficacious* (q.v.); Fr. & Ital. *inefficace;* Lat. *efficax.*] Not efficacious; producing no result or effect; not capable of producing the desired or proper result or effect; ineffectual, weak, powerless.

> "So destitute of eloquence that it is flat, and proves commonly *inefficacious* upon intelligent readers."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 295.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĭ-cā′-cious-lȳ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *inefficacious; -ly.*] In an efficacious manner; without effect or result; ineffectually.

* **ĭn-ĕf-fĭ-cā′-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inefficacious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inefficacious; inefficacy.

> "To this we may probably impute that strange *inefficaciousness* we see of the word."—*Lively Oracles, &c.,* p. 194.

ĭn-ĕf′-fĭ-ca-çȳ̆, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *efficacy* (q.v.).] Want of efficacy or power to produce the desired or proper effect or result; inefficiency, ineffectualness.

> "All experience of their *inefficacy* does not in the least discourage them."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

ĭn-ĕf-fĭ′-cien-çȳ̆ (ci as **sh),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *efficiency* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being inefficient; want of efficiency or power to produce the desired effect; inefficacy.

2. Incapability, incapacity, uselessness.

> "The *inefficiency* of the foot and of the dragoons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

ĭn-ĕf-fĭ′-cient (ci as **sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *efficient* (q.v.).]

1. Not efficient; wanting the power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficacious, powerless.

2. Incapable; wanting in ability or capacity; incompetent.

> "But both as Admiral and as First Lord of the Admiralty he was utterly *inefficient.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

3. Incapable of or indisposed to effective action: as, an *inefficient* force.

ĭn-ĕf-fĭ′-cient-lȳ̆ (ci as **sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *inefficient; -ly.*]

1. In an inefficient manner; ineffectually; without effect or result.

2. In an incapable or incompetent manner; not efficiently or ably.

* **ĭn-ĕ-lăb′-ŏr-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *elaborate* (q.v.).] Not elaborate; not wrought or worked out with care; wanting in finish; sketchy.

* **ĭn-ĕ-lăs′-tĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *elastic* (q.v.).] Not elastic; wanting in elasticity.

* **ĭn-ĕ-lăs-tĭç′-ĭ-tȳ̆,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *elasticity* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inelastic; want of elasticity or elastic power.

ĭn-ĕl′-ĕ-gançe, * ĭn-ĕl′-ĕ-gan-çȳ̆, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *elegance, elegancy* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being inelegant; want of elegance, beauty, polish, refinement, or the like; want or absence of anything required by a correct taste.

> "Or in the graceful and the grand
> Confessed *inelegance* of hand."
> *Cawthorn: Birth & Education of Genius.*

2. That which is inelegant, or displeasing to good taste: as, There are many *inelegancies* in his language.

ĭn-ĕl′-ĕ-gant, *a.* [Lat. *inelegans*, from *in-* = not, and *elegans* = elegant (q.v.); Fr. *inélégant*; Ital. & Sp. *inelegante.*]

1. Not elegant; wanting in elegance, beauty, polish, refinement, &c.; characterized by some feature which displeases or offends good taste.

> "Tastes, not well joined, *inelegant.*"
> *Milton: P.L.*, v. 335.

2. Coarse; unpolished.

> "It renders style often obscure, always embarrassed and *inelegant.*"—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. 11.

* 3. Unpleasant; disagreeable.

> "Pleasing to sight
> But to the tongue *inelegant* and flat."
> *Philips: Cider*, .

ĭn-ĕl′-ĕ-gant-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inelegant*; *-ly.*] In an inelegant manner; coarsely; roughly; without polish, refinement, or elegance.

> "He may not *inelegantly* be said to have tasted of death."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

ĭn-ĕl-ĭġ-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eligibility* (q.v.); Fr. *inéligibilité.*] The quality or state of being ineligible; incapacity of being elected to an office; the state of not being worthy of choice.

ĭn-ĕl′-ĭġ-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eligible* (q.v.); Fr. *inéligible*; Ital. *ineligibile.*]

1. Not eligible; not capable of being elected to an office.

> "The votes given to a man *ineligible* being given in vain."—*Johnson: False Alarm.*

2. Not worthy or fit to be chosen or preferred; not expedient or desirable.

ĭn-ĕl′-ĭġ-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ineligib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an ineligible manner.

* **ĭn-ĕl′-ō-quençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eloquence.*] The state or quality of being ineloquent; want of eloquence; taciturnity. (*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. xi.)

* **ĭn-ĕl′-ō-quent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eloquent* (q.v.); Fr. *inéloquent*; Ital. *ineloquente.*] Not eloquent; wanting in eloquence; not fluent in language; not persuasive.

> "Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
> Nor tongue *ineloquent.*" *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 219.

* **ĭn-ĕl′-ō-quent-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ineloquent*; *-ly.*] In an ineloquent manner; without eloquence or fluency of language

ĭn-ē-lŭc′-ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *ineluctabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *eluctabilis* = that may be escaped from; *eluctor* = to struggle out: *e-* = *ex-* = out, and *luctor* = to struggle; Fr. *inéluctable*; Ital. *ineluttabile.*] That cannot be escaped from, evaded, or avoided; inevitable.

> "As if the damnation of all sinners now were *ineluctable* and eternal."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 5.

* **ĭn-ē-lūd′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eludible* (q.v.).] That cannot be eluded or evaded.

> "Most pressing reasons and *ineludible* demonstrations."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 18.

ĭn-ĕm′-brȳ-ō-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *embryonate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Not having a proper embryo.

* **ĭn-ē-năr′-ra-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inenarrabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *enarrabilis* = that may be narrated or told: *e-* = *ex-* = out, and *narrabilis* = that can be told; *narro* = to narrate, to tell; Fr. *inénarrable*; Sp. *inenarrable*; Ital. *inenarrabile.*] That cannot or may not be told or narrated; unspeakable; indescribable.

> "He is to be loved beste, for his *inenarrable* goodness."—*Fisher: Seuen Psalmes*, Ps. 143, pt. iii.

ĭn-ĕn-chȳ′-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = strength, pl. ἶνες (*ines*) = fibrous muscles, and ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: Fibrocellular tissue, cells having the appearance of spiral vessels.

* **ĭn-ĕpt′,** *a.* [Fr. *inepte*, from Lat. *ineptus* = improper, foolish: *in-* = not, and *aptus* = fit, proper; Ital. *inetto*; Sp. *inepto.*]

1. Not apt, fit, or suitable; unfit for any purpose; unsuitable, improper; useless.

> "The Aristotelian philosophy is *inept* for new discoveries."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xix.

2. Trifling; foolish; silly; absurd; nonsensical.

* **ĭn-ĕpt′-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *ineptitudo*, from *ineptus* = inept (q.v.); Sp. *ineptitud*; Ital *inettitudine.*]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaptitude; ineptness.

> "The *ineptitude* of the component corpuscles for avolation."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 307.

2. Foolishness; silliness; absurdity; nonsense.

ĭn-ĕpt′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inept*; *-ly.*] Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly; absurdly.

> "They [the Peripateticks] *ineptly* fansied [the crystalline humour of the eye] to be the immediate organ of vision."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

* **ĭn-ĕpt′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inept*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inept; unfitness; unsuitableness; foolishness; folly; absurdity; ineptitude.

> "Miserable *ineptness* of infancy."—*More: Pre-existence of Souls.* (Pref.)

* **ĭn-ē′-qua-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equable* (q.v.).] Not equable; unequable.

* **ĭn-ē′-qual,** *a.* [Lat. *inæqualis*, from *in-* = not, and *æqualis* = equal (q.v.); Fr. *inégal*; Ital. *ineguale*; Sp. *inigual.*] Unequal; uneven; odd.

> "Knowe the nombre of the degrees in the houres *inequals.*"—*Chaucer: Of the Astrolabie.*

ĭn-ē-quăl′-ĭ-tȳ, * **in-e-qual-i-te,** *s.* [Fr. *inequalité*, *inégalité*, from Lat. *inæqualitas*, from *inæqualis* = unequal.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being unequal; a difference or want of equality in any respect; want of uniformity; diversity; disparity.

> "Sympathy is rarely strong where there is a great *inequality* of condition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. The quality or state of being uneven or not level; unevenness, want of levelness.

3. An uneven place or spot; a depression or elevation of the ground.

4. Insufficiency or unfitness for any office or purpose; inadequacy, incompetency.

5. Difference or disparity of rank or station.

> "If so small *inequality* between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear."—*Hooker.*

6. Unlikeness, dissimilarity.

> "In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alg.*: The expression of two unequal quantities, connected by the sign of inequality. Thus, $2 < 3$, $4 > 1$, are inequalities, and are read, 2 less than 3, 4 greater than 1. Every inequality consists of two parts: that on the left of the sign of equality, is called the first member; that on the right is called the second member. Two inequalities are said to exist in a direct sense, when the first members are both greater, or both less, than the second members. They exist in a contrary sense when the first member is greater than the second in one inequality, and the second greater than the first in the other.

2. *Astron.* (*Pl.*): All the alterations or calculations rendered necessary by the unequal motion of a planet.

¶ *Inequality of long period:*

Astron.: A term applied to two planets, whose periodic times are different, so that their conjunctions take place successively at different points in their respective orbits, the return to their first position not being made for a long period of time. (*Prof. Airy's Popular Astron.* (6th ed.), pp. 233, 273.)

* **ĭn-ē-quā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equation* (q.v.).]

Alg.: The same as INEQUALITY (q.v.).

* **ĭn-ē-quĭ-dĭs′-tant,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equidistant* (q.v.).] Not equidistant.

ĭn-ē-quĭ-lăt′-ĕr-al, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equilateral* (q.v.).]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Of Molluscs*: Having the two sides unequal, as an ordinary bivalve shell.

(2) *Of the Foraminifera*: Having the convolutions of the shell obliquely wound round an axis instead of lying in the same plane.

2. *Bot.*: Unequal-sided; unequal.

* **ĭn-equit-a-ble (equit as ĕk′-kwĭt),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equitable* (q.v.).] Not equitable, not just, not fair

> "The proportions seemed not *inequitable.*"—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

ĭn-equi-tȳ (equi as ek′-kwĭ), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equity.*] A want of equity; injustice.

> "We find on the one side maintenance of, and on the other opposition to, some form of *inequity.*"—*H. Spencer.*

ĭn-ē′-quĭ-vălve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equivalve* (q.v.).]

Zool.: *Of the Molluscs*: Having the two valves of the shell unequal.

ĭn-ē-quĭ-văl′-vu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equivalvular* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Not equivalvular; not having the small valves equal.

* **ĭn-ĕ-răd′-ĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eradicable* (q.v.).] That cannot be eradicated; incapable of being eradicated.

* **ĭn-ẽr-ġĕt′-ĭc,** * **ĭn-ẽr-ġĕt′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *energetic*, *energetical* (q.v.).] Not energetic; wanting in energy; having no energy.

> "Those eminent stars and planets, that are in the heavens, are not to be considered by us as sluggish *inergetical* bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 640.

* **ĭn-ẽr-ġĕt′-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inergetical*; *-ly.*] In an inenergetic manner; without energy.

† **ĭn-ẽrm′,** † **ĭn-ẽrm′-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *inermis* = unarmed.]

Bot.: Unarmed, destitute of spines or prickles.

* **ĭn-ĕr-ra-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *inerrable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being inerrable; freedom or exemption from error; infallibility.

> "The *inerrability* of a General Council, truly so called, and qualified."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 557.

* **ĭn-ĕr′-ra-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *errable* (q.v.).] Exempt from error; incapable of erring; infallible.

> "Through the guidance of God's Spirit, in the acts of their function *inerrable.*"—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right.*

* **ĭn-ĕr′-ra-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inerrable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inerrable; infallibility.

> "Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and inclosed by the Romish church."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 479.

* **ĭn-ĕr′-ra-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inerrab(le)*; *-ly.*] Without error; with exemption from error; infallibly.

* **ĭn-ĕr′-ran-çȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *errantia* = a wandering; *errans*, pr. par. of *erro* = to wander, to err.] Freedom from error.

* **ĭn-ĕr-răt′-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *erratic* (q.v.).] Not erratic; not wandering; fixed.

* **ĭn-ĕr′-rĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *erring* (q.v.).] Not erring, free from error.

* **ĭn-ĕr′-rĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inerring*; *-ly.*] In an erring manner; without error, mistake, or deviation.

> "That matter should frame itself so *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. v.

ĭn-ẽrt′, *a.* [Lat. *iners* (genit. *inertis*), from *in-* = not, and *ars* (genit. *artis*) = art; Fr., Ital., & Sp. *inerte.*]

1. Destitute of the power of motion, or of active resistance to motive power applied; motionless.

> "But that it is *inert* and stupid of it self—then it must be moved from some other."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. Inactive, dull, slothful, sluggish, indisposed to move or act. (*Cowper: Task*, i. 623.)

ĭn-ẽr′-ti-a (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. = want of art, unskilfulness; *iners*, genit. *inertis* = without art or skill, lazy.]

Physics: The incapability of matter to change its state, whether that be one of motion or rest. If in motion, it will continue so for ever unless some counteractive force, like that of gravity, act upon it. If at rest, it will ever remain so unless a counteractive impulse set it in motion. The resistance which, especially at first, it gives to such a force operating to move it is called *vis inertiæ* = the power of inertia.

* **ĭn-ẽr′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *inert*; *-ion.*] Want of activity or exertion, inertness, inertia. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. i., ch. v.)

* **ĭn-ẽrt'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Low Lat. *inertitudo*, from *iners* (genit. *inertis*) = inert (q.v.).] The same as Inertness (q.v.).

ĭn-ẽrt'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *inert; -ly.*] In an inert manner; sluggishly; dully; without motion or exertion.

"Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 7.

ĭn-ẽrt'-nĕss, * **in-ert-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *inert; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being inert or destitute of the power of self-motion; inertia.

2. Sluggishness, dulness, want of activity or exertion, habitual indisposition to exertion or action.

"The incapacity and *inertness* of Gastanaga."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* **ĭn-ĕr'-û-dīte,** *a.* [Lat. *ineruditus*, from *in-* = not, and *eruditus* = erudite (q.v.).] Not erudite, not learned, unlearned.

* **ĭn-ĕs-cāp'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *escapable.*] Inevitable; not to be avoided.

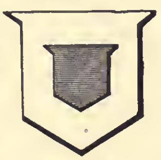
"Within the clutch of *inescapable* anguish."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxxx.

* **ĭn-ĕs'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inescatus*, pa. par. of *inesco*: *in-* = in, and *esco* = to eat; *esca* = food.] To allure, to lay a bait for, to entice.

"To *inescate* and beguile young women."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 496.

* **ĭn-ĕs-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Inescate.] The act of alluring or tempting, an allurement, a bait.

"The deceitful allurements and *inescations* of flesh and blood."—*Hallywell: Excellence of Moral Virtue*, p. 107.



INESCUTCHEON.

ĭn-ĕs-cŭtçh'-eȯn, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *escutcheon* (q.v.).]

Her.: A small escutcheon borne within a shield.

ĭn ĕs'-sĕ, *phr.* [Lat.] Actually existing; in actual being.

* **ĭn-ĕs-sĕn'-tiạl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *essential* (q.v.).]

1. Not essential; unessential.

2. Having no essence, existence, or being.

"When life and thought
Sprang forth, they burst the womb of *inessential*
Naught." *Shelley: Revolt of Islam*, i. 25.

ĭn-ĕs'-tĭm-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inestimabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *estimabilis* = that can be estimated; *æstimo* = to estimate (q.v.); Sp. *inestimable;* Ital. *inestimabile.*] Impossible to be estimated, valued, or computed; above or beyond all price: too valuable or excellent to be valued or rated.

"A man who had rendered *inestimable* services to the cause of liberty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-ĕs'-tĭm-ạ-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *inestimab(le); -ly.*] In an inestimable manner or degree; in a manner or to a degree not to be estimated, valued, or computed.

"Yet *inestimably* outvaluing the toils and difficulties requisite to obtain it."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 388.

* **ĭn-ē-vāş'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *evasible* (q.v.).] Not evasible; that cannot be evaded or avoided.

* **ĭn-ĕv'-ĭ-dẹnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *evidence* (q.v.); Fr. *inévidence.*] Want of evidence; obscurity.

"By their *inevidence*, absurdity, or incongruity."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 290.

* **ĭn-ĕv'-ĭ-dẹnt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *evident* (q.v.); Fr. *inévident.*] Not evident; not plain; obscure; not obvious.

"Without multiplication of *inevident* and unexplicable suppositious."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 290.

* **ĭn-ĕv-ĭt-ạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Fr. *inévitabilité;* Sp. *inevitabilidad;* Ital. *inevitabilità.*] The quality or state of being inevitable; impossibility to be avoided; certainty to happen.

"Universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

ĭn-ĕv'-ĭt-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inevitabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *evitabilis* = that can be avoided: *e-* = *ex-* = out, and *vito* = to avoid; Sp. *inevitable;* Ital. *inevitabile.*]

1. That cannot or may not be avoided; impossible to be avoided; admitting of no escape or evasion; unavoidable.

"A speedy restoration was *inevitable.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

* 2. Not to be withstood or resisted; inevitable: as, *inevitable* charms. (*Dryden.*)

ĭn-ĕv'-ĭt-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inevitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inevitable; inevitability.

ĭn-ĕv'-ĭt-ạ-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *inevitab(le); -ly.*] In an inevitable manner; without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably.

"*Inevitably* thou shalt die."
Milton: P. L., viii. 230.

ĭn-ĕx̧-ăct', *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exact*, *a.* (q.v.).] Not exact; not precisely accurate, correct, or true.

ĭn-ĕx̧-ăct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inexact; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inexact; incorrectness; inaccuracy; want of preciseness.

* **ĭn-ĕx'-çẹl-lẹnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *excellence.*] Dishonour.

"Let no baseness in thy haughty breast
Sustain a shame of such *inexcellence.*"
Marlowe: 2 Tamburlaine, v. 3.

* **ĭn-ĕx-çīt-ạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *excitability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inexcitable; freedom from excitability; insusceptibility of excitement.

ĭn-ĕx-çīt'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *excitable* (q.v.).] That cannot be excited, roused, or raised; insusceptible of excitement; dull, lifeless. (In the example the accent is on the second syllable for the sake of metre.)

"What pleasure, late emploid, lets humour steepe
Thy lidds, in this *inéxcitable* sleepe?"
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Venus.

ĭn-ĕx-cūş'-ạ-ble, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *inexcusabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *excusabilis* = excusable (q.v.); Sp. *inescusable*, and Ital. *inescusabile.*] Not excusable; not to be excused; admitting of no excuse; incapable of being excused or justified; indefensible.

"Of all hardnesses of heart, there is none so *inexcusable* as that of parents towards their children."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 181.

ĭn-ĕx-cūş'-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inexcusable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inexcusable or unjustifiable; enormity beyond excuse, justification, or palliation.

"The horrible guilt and the utter *inexcusableness* of those men."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

ĭn-ĕx-cūş'-ạ-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *inexcusab(le); -ly.*] In an inexcusable manner or degree; to a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or palliation.

"They accounted Christians *inexcusably* obstinate and perverse."—*Jortin: Christian Religion*, Dis. i.

* **ĭn-ĕx'-ĕ-crạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *execrable* (q.v.).] Most execrable.

"Be thou damned, *inexecrable* dog."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

¶ The later editions read *inexorable.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĕ-cūt'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *executable* (q.v.).] Not executable; not capable or admitting of being executed. (*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. v.)

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĕ-cū'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *execution* (q.v.).] Want, failure, or neglect of execution; non-performance; failure or neglect to carry out.

* **ĭn-ĕx̧-ẽr'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exertion* (q.v.).] Want of exertion or effort; defect of action.

ĭn-ĕx̧-hāl'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhalable* (q.v.).] That cannot be exhaled, breathed out, emitted, or evaporated; not evaporable.

"Before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xxviii.

ĭn-ĕx̧-hâust'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhausted* (q.v.).] Not exhausted, emptied, or spent; inexhaustible.

"Joy rolls on joy, an *inexhausted* stream!"
Smollett: Regicide, i. 3.

* **ĭn-ĕx̧-hâust'-ĕd-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inexhausted; -ly.*] Without exhaustion.

ĭn-ĕx̧-hâust-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhaustibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inexhaustible.

ĭn-ĕx̧-hâust'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhaustible* (q.v.).] Not exhaustible; that cannot be exhausted, emptied, spent, or used up; unfailing, unceasing.

"An *inexhaustible* subject of just ridicule to Molière."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

inexhaustible bottle, *s.* A trick bottle employed by conjurors in their performances, and by means of which they profess to be able to supply any beverage called for by the audience. The inexhaustible bottle is opaque, usually of iron or gutta-percha, and contains several small phials communicating with the exterior atmosphere by pipes which can be readily stopped by the fingers. Small pipes also pass from the phials to the neck of the bottle. A different kind of liquor is put into each phial, and any particular kind can be poured out at will by removing the finger from the orifice of the pipe, admitting air to the phial in which the liquor is contained.

ĭn-ĕx̧-hâust'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inexhaustible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inexhaustible; inexhaustibility.

ĭn-ĕx̧-hâust'-ĭ-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *inexhaustib(le); -ly.*] In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

"*Inexhaustibly* fertile in distinctions and objections."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ĭn-ĕx̧-hâust'-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhaustive* (q.v.).] Not to be exhausted or spent; inexhaustible, unfailing.

"That *inexhaustive* flow continual round."
Thomson: Spring, 476.

* **ĭn-ĕx̧-hâust'-lĕss,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhaust; -less.*] That cannot be exhausted; inexhaustible.

* **ĭn-ĕx̧-ĭst',** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. ***exist*** (q.v.).] To exist in or within.

"Substances *inexisting* within the divine mind."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. iii., pt. i., ch. ii.

* **ĭn-ĕx̧-ĭst'-ẹnçe (1),** * **ĭn-ĕx̧-ĭst'-ẹn-çỹ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *existence* (q.v.).]

1. Existence in or within; indwelling.

"A certain *inexistence* or inhabitation so called."—*Bp. Bull*, vol. ii., dis. 5.

2. That which exists in or within.

"Not distinct substances, but *inexistencies* in him."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. iii., pt. i., ch. xv.

* **ĭn-ĕx̧-ĭst'-ẹnçe (2),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *existence* (q.v.).] Want of being or existence; a state of non-existence.

"He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence.*"—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

* **ĭn-ĕx̧-ĭst'-ẹnt (1),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *existent* (q.v.).] Existent in or within.

"An ingredient actually *inexistent* in the vegetable and animal bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 578.

* **ĭn-ĕx̧-ĭst'-ent (2),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *existent* (q.v.).] Not existing; not having existence.

"To compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xx.

ĭn-ĕx-ŏ̃r-ạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *inexorabilité;* Sp. *inexorabilidad;* Ital. *inesorobilità.*] The quality or state of being inexorable; inexorableness.

ĭn-ĕx'-ŏ̃r-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inexorabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *exorabilis* = to be moved by entreaty. [Exorable.] Not exorable; incapable of being persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding, implacable, unbending, inflexible, relentless; too firm or determined in purpose to yield to supplication or solicitation.

"He called on Frost's *inexorable* tooth."
Wordsworth: Expedition of the French.

ĭn-ĕx'-ŏ̃r-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inexorable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inexorable.

ĭn-ex'-ŏ̃r-ạ-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *inexorab(le); ly.*] In an inexorable manner; inflexibly, implacably, relentlessly.

"Judgment which *inexorably* dooms
The guilty dead." *Glover: Leonidas*, bk. x.

* **ĭn-ĕx-păns'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expansible.*] Incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused. (*Prof. Tyndall*, in *Annandale.*)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expectable.*] Not to be looked for or expected.

"With what *inexpectable* mercy were they answered."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, v. 223.

- **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct′-ạnt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expectant.*] The same as UNEXPECTANT (q.v.). (*Miss Brontë: Villette,* ch. xiii.)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expectation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of having no expectation.

"*Inexpectation,* unacquaintance, want of preparation."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. ii., res. 5.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expected* (q.v.).] Not expected; unexpected.

"This *inexpected* change might worke a busie and dangerous resistance."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.; Jehu with Jehoram.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct′-ĕd-lў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *inexpected; -ly.*] Unexpectedly. (*Bp. Hall; Contempl.; Athalia & Joash.*)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexpected; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unexpected; unexpectedness.

"The *inexpectedness* of pleasing objects makes them many times the more acceptable."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.; Esther suing.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct′-lў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *inexpect(ed); -ly.*] Unexpectedly. (*Bp. Hall: Works,* viii. 503.)

ĭn-ĕx-pē′-dĭ-ẹnçe, ĭn-ĕx-pē′-dĭ-ẹn-çў̆, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expedience, expediency* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inexpedient; want of expedience or expediency; want of fitness or appropriateness; impropriety, inadvisability, disadvantage.

"He pointed out the *inexpediency* of irritating them."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 456.

ĭn-ĕx-pē′-dĭ-ẹnt, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expedient* (q.v.).] Not expedient; inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, improper, inadvisable, disadvantageous; not tending to a good end or result.

"It was highly *inexpedient* to use those ceremonies."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1550).

ĭn-ĕx-pē′-dĭ-ẹnt-lў̆, *adv.* [Eng. *inexpedient; -ly.*] Not expediently; unfitly, unadvisably.

ĭn-ĕx-pĕn′-sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expensive* (q.v.).] Not expensive, not dear; cheap.

ĭn-ĕx-pēr′-ĭ-ẹnçe, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *experience* (q.v.); Lat. *inexperientia;* Fr. *inexpérience;* Sp. *inexperiencia;* Ital. *inesperienza.*] Want of experience or experimental knowledge; want or absence of that knowledge which is gained by experience.

"The ignorance and *inexperience* of the hot-headed Royalists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

ĭn-ĕx-pēr′-ĭ-ẹnçed, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *experienced* (q.v.).]

1. Not experienced; wanting in experience; unskilled.

"Seek to supplant his *inexperienced* youth."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 59.

† 2. Untried.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pēr′-ĭ-ẹnçed-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexperienced; -ness.*] The state of being inexperienced; want of experience. (*Bailey: Erasmus,* p. 318.)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pẽrt′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expert* (q.v.).]

1. Not having experienced or tried anything; without experience.

"Lest entering on the Canaanite alarmed,
War terrify them *inexpert.*"
Milton: P. L., xii. 218.

2. Not expert; not skilled or skilful; wanting in expertness.

"O *inexpert* in arms."
Akenside: To the Country Gentlemen of England.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pẽrt′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexpert; -ness.*] Want of expertness or skill.

ĭn-ĕx′-pĭ-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inexpiabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *expiabilis* = expiable (q.v.); Sp. *inexpiable;* Ital. *inespiabile.*]

1. That cannot be expiated or atoned for; not capable of admitting of expiation, satisfaction, or atonement.

"Spare us the *inexpiable* wrong, the unutterable shame." *Macaulay: Virginia.*

2. That cannot be appeased or mollified by atonement; implacable, inexorable.

"Waging *inexpiable* war."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

3. *Hist.:* A term applied to the war between Carthage and its revolted mercenaries, from B.C. 241 to 238.

* **ĭn-ĕx′-pĭ-ạ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexpiable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inexpiable.

* **ĭn-ĕx′-pĭ-ạ-blў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *inexpiab(le); -ly.*] In an inexpiable manner or degree; to a degree not admitting or capable of expiation or atonement.

"Excursions are *inexpiably* bad."
Roscommon: On Translated Verse.

* **ĭn-ĕx′-pĭ-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *inexpiatus.*] Not expiated, not appeased, not pacified.

"But now to rest *inexpiate* were much too rude a part." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad,* ix.

ĭn-ĕx-plāin′-ạ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *explainable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Not explainable; not admitting or capable of explanation; inexplicable.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The same as UNMENTIONABLES. (*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Mr. Minns.*)

* **ĭn-ĕx′-plĕ-ạ-blў̆,** *adv.* [As if from a Lat. * *inexpleabilis,* from *inexplebilis* = that cannot be filled: *in-* = not, and *expleo* = to fill; *ex-* = out, fully, and *pleo* = to fill.] Insatiably.

"What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous?"—*Sandys: Travels.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-plĭc-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў̆,** *s.* [Fr. *inexplicabilité,* from *inexplicable* = inexplicable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inexplicable.

ĭn-ĕx′-plĭc-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inexplicabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *explico,* to unfold, to explain; Sp. *inexplicable;* Ital. *inesplicabile.*] Incapable of being explained or interpreted; not capable of being made plain or intelligible; not admitting or susceptible of explanation.

"*Inexplicable*
Thy justice seems." *Milton: P. L.,* x. 754.

* **ĭn-ĕx′-plĭc-ạ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexplicable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inexplicable.

* **ĭn-ĕx′-plĭc-ạ-bleş,** *s. pl.* [INEXPLICABLE.] Trousers. (*Slang.*)

ĭn-ĕx′-plĭc-ạ-blў̆, *adv.* [Eng. *inexplicab(le); -ly.*] In an inexplicable manner; so as not to be capable of explanation.

"To him *inexplicably* mix'd appear'd
Much to be loved and hated, sought and fear'd."
Byron: Lara, i. 17.

* **ĭn-ĕx-plĭç′-ĭt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *explicit* (q.v.).] Not explicit; not clearly stated.

* **ĭn-ĕx-plōr′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *explore,* and suff. *-able.*] Not capable of being explored.

* **ĭn-ĕx-plō′-sĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *explosive* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Not explosive; not liable to explode; non-explosive.

B. *As subst.:* A substance or preparation not liable to explode.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pōş′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *expos(e),* and suff. *-able.*] Not to be exposed; secure. (*Adams: Works,* i. 83.)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pō′-sụre (s as zh),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exposure* (q.v.).] A state of not being exposed.

ĭn-ĕx-prĕss′-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expressible* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Not expressible; incapable of being expressed, declared, or described; unutterable; unspeakable.

"Distance *inexpressible*
By numbers." *Milton: P. L.,* viii. 113.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): A euphemism for trousers; unmentionables.

"A curious sort of somewhat scanty mat
Now served for *inexpressibles.*"
Byron: The Island, ii. 20.

ĭn-ĕx-prĕss′-ĭ-blў̆, *adv.* [Eng. *inexpressib(le); -ly.*] In an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably; indescribably.

"*Inexpressibly* amusing to the imagination."—*Addison; Spectator,* No. 321.

ĭn-ĕx-prĕss′-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expressive* (q.v.).]

1. Not expressive; not expressing or serving to express; not serving to give full expression to.

"O! glorious times, when actors thus could strike,
Expressive, *inexpressive,* all alike!"
Lloyd: Prologue to Hecuba.

* 2. Inexpressible.

"With harpings high of *inexpressive* praise."
Mason: Elfrida; Chorus, Ode 1.

* **ĭn-ĕx-prĕss′-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexpressive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inexpressive.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pūgn′-ạ-ble** (*g* silent), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inexpugnabilis;* Sp. *inexpugnable;* Ital. *inespugnabile.*]

1. Not expugnable; incapable of being taken or subdued by force; impregnable; not to be taken by assault.

"Thei thought their cite to be *inexpugnable.*"—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel,* ch. i.

2. Unconquerable; invincible.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pūgn′-ạ-blў̆** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *inexpugnab(le); -ly.*] In an inexpugnable manner; impregnably.

"*Inexpugnably* lodged up in the perverse and unreclaimable Hyle."—*More: Philos. Cabbala; App. to Defence,* ch. v.

* **ĭn-ĕx-sū′-pẽr-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inexsuperabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *exsuperabilis* = that may be overcome.] [EXUPERABLE.] That cannot be passed over or surmounted; unsurmountable.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĕnd′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extended* (q.v.).] Not extended; not stretched out over space.

"I can have no manner of idea of the existence or possibility of such an *inextended* being without consciousness or active power."—*Watts: Essay towards the Proof of a Separate State,* § 1.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĕn′-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extension* (q.v.).] Want of extension or extended state.

ĭn ĕx-tĕn′-sō, *phr.* [Lat.] In full; without any abbreviation or curtailment.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tẽr′-mĭn-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exterminable* (q.v.).] Not exterminable; not capable of being exterminated.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĭnct′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extinct* (q.v.).] Not extinct; not quenched.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĭn′-guĭ-ble (u as w),** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inextinguibilis,* from *in-* = not, and *extinguo* = to extinguish.] Inextinguishable.

"The *inextinguible* fires."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 1076.

ĭn-ĕx-tĭn′-guĭsh-ạ-ble (u as w), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extinguishable* (q.v.).] Not extinguishable; incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

"In beams of *inextinguishable* light."
Cowper: Hope, 134.

ĭn-ĕx-tĭn′-guĭsh-ạ-blў̆ (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *inextinguishab(le); -ly.*] In an inextinguishable or unquenchable manner or degree.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĩrp′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extirpable* (q.v.).] That cannot be extirpated; incapable of extirpation.

ĭn ĕx-trē′-mĭs, *phr.* [Lat.] In the last state or stage, whether of life, safety, or resources.

ĭn-ĕx′-trĭc-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inextricabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *extrico* = to extricate (q.v.); Sp. *inextricable;* Ital. *inestricabile.*]

1. Not extricable; incapable of being extricated, disentangled, or untied; not to be freed from intricacy, perplexity, or obscurity.

* 2. From which one cannot extricate himself; inevitable.

"By nature free, not over-ruled by fate
Inextricable." *Milton: P. L.,* v. 528.

ĭn-ĕx′-trĭc-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inextricable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inextricable.

"There is no perplexity in thee, my God, no *inextricableness* in thee."—*Donne: Devotions,* p. 122.

ĭn-ĕx′-trĭc-ạ-blў̆, *adv.* [Eng. *inextricab(le); -ly.*] In an inextricable manner; so as not to be extricable.

"He can see none more *inextricably* intangled in them than himself."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 362.

* **ĭn-eye′ (eye as ī),** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eye* (q.v.).] To inoculate; to propagate as of a tree by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock; to bud.

"Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *ineying.*" *Philips: Cider,* bk. i.

* **ĭn-făb′-rĭ-cāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fabricated* (q.v.).] Not fabricated; unwrought.

* **ĭn-fâll′**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *fall.*] An incursion; an inroad.

"Lincolnshire, infested with *infalls* of Camdeners, has its own maliguancies too."—*Carlyle: Cromwell*, i. 115.

* **ĭn-făl′-lĭ-bĭl-ĭşm**, *s.* [Eng. *infallible*; *-ism.*] Support of or adherence to the dogma of papal infallibility.

* **ĭn-făl′-lĭ-bĭl-ĭst**, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *infallible*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the dogma of papal infallibility or its advocates.

"On July 18, 1870, the Council was prorogued after voting the *infallibilist* decree."—*Saturday Review*, June 30, 1883, p. 827.

B. *As subst.*: One who supports the dogma of papal infallibility.

"His [Canus] work on theological principles and evidences was . . . the great authority used by all *infallibilists*."—"*Janus*": *Pope & Council*, p. 379.

ĭn-făl-lĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *infaillibilité*, from *infaillible* = infallible (q.v.).] The quality or state of being infallible; freedom or exemption from error.

"The grace of *infallibility* and uncorruptedness."—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing.*

¶ *Papal Infallibility:*

1. *Roman Theology*: A Papal claim thus asserted on July 18, 1870, in the Œcumenical Council, held in the Vatican under the presidency of Pope Pius IX.:—

"We teach and define that it is a dogma divinely revealed; that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedrâ*, that is, when in discharge of the office of Pastor and Doctor of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church, by the divine assistance promised to him in blessed Peter, is possessed of that infallibility with which the divine Redeemer willed that His church should be endowed for defining doctrine regarding faith or morals; and that therefore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are irreformable (*i.e.*, in the words used by Pope Nicholas I., Note 13, and in the Synod of Quedlinburg, A.D. 1085, 'it is allowed to none to revise its judgment, and to sit in judgment upon what it has judged' (*Labbé*, vol. xii., p. 679), of themselves and not from the consent of the Church.

"But if any one—which may God avert—presume to contradict this our definition, let him be anathema." (*Vaughan: The Vatican Council*, pt. ii., p. 119.)

2. *Church Hist.*: Till the decision of the Vatican Council in favour of the Pope's infallibility [1], this opinion, though for centuries it had had numerous advocates, especially in Italy, had never been authoritatively decided. When it ceased to be an open question, some German bishops, of whom Professor Döllinger, of Munich, was the most noted, seceded from the Roman Church, and in September, 1871, took the name of Old Catholics (q.v.).

ĭn-făl′-lĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Not fallible; free or exempt from liability to error; unerring.

"God's *infallible* providence and predestinacion."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

2. Affording certainty or assurance; indubitable; incontrovertible.

"He showed himself alive by many repeated *infallible* proofs."—*Jortin: Eccles. History.*

ĭn-făl′-lĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *infallib(le)*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being infallible; infallibility.

"In the *infallibleness* of their judgment."—*Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right.*

ĭn-făl′-lĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infallib(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. In an infallible or unerring manner; unerringly.

"We cannot be as God, *infallibly* knowing good and evil."—*Smalridge: Sermons.*

2. Unfailingly; assuredly; surely; of a certainty.

"Whose sudden end *infallibly* is sure."
Drayton: Moses, bk. ii.

* **ĭn-fa-mā′-tion**, * **in-fa-ma-ci-on**, *s.* [Lat. *infamatus*, pa. par. of *infamo.*] Censure; rebuke.

"His charitable *infamacion* of the cleargies crueltie."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 915.

* **ĭn-fāme′**, *v.t.* [Fr. *infamer*, from Lat. *infamo* = to bring into bad repute: *in-* = not, and *fama* = fame, good report.] To defame; to bring into bad repute; to make infamous.

* **ĭn′-fāme**, *a.* [INFAMY.] Infamous.

"A scandalous *infame* State libel."—*North: Examen*, p. 142.

ĭn-fāmed′, *pa. par.* & *a.* [INFAME.]

* **A.** *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

* **B.** *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Defamed; disgraced; brought into ill repute.

"This very last voyage . . . is already become *infamed* for piracie."—*Bacon: Report of Spanish Grievances.*

2. *Her.*: A term applied to a lion or other beast which has lost its tail.

* **ĭn′-fam-īze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *infam(y)*; *-ize*] To make infamous; to dishonour.

"To *infamize* the name of the king's brother."
Coleridge: Zapolya, i.

* **ĭn-făm′-ŏn-īze**, *v.t.* [INFAMY.] To make infamous; to defame.

"Dost thou *infamonize* me among potentates?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* **ĭn-fām′-oŭr**, *s.* [Eng. *infam(e)*; *-our.*] One who renders infamous; one who brings infamy or disgrace.

"*Infamours* and robbers of clemency."—*Golden Boke*, let. xi.

ĭn′-fa-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *famous* (q.v.); Lat. *infamis*; Fr., Sp., & Ital. *infame.*]

1. Of the worst or lowest character; having a reputation of the worst kind; notoriously vile or base.

"The witnesses against him were men of *infamous* character."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Odious, detestable, scandalous.

"It was *infamous* in Jeffreys to demand money for the lives of the unhappy prisoners."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Branded with infamy by conviction for a crime.

4. Having a bad name, as dangerous or difficult; of bad report or reputation.

"Caverns *infamous* for beasts of prey."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

ĭn′-fa-moŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infamous*; *-ly.*]

1. In an infamous manner or degree; so as to render infamous; shamefully; scandalously.

"A place so *infamously* gracelesse."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; John Baptist Beheaded.*

2. With open reproach.

* **ĭn′-fa-moŭs-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *infamous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being infamous; infamy.

ĭn′-fa-mȳ, *s.* [Fr. *infamie*, from Lat. *infamia* = ill-fame, from *infamis* = infamous, from *in-* = not, and *fama* = fame, good report; Sp. & Ital. *infamia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Total loss of reputation or character; bad repute; public disgrace or reproach.

"Strangely made up of *infamy* and glory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. The quality of being infamous; scandalousness; extreme baseness or vileness: as, the *infamy* of a crime.

II. *Law*: That loss of character or position which attaches to conviction of a crime, and which formerly rendered the person convicted incapable of being a witness or a juror.

ĭn′-fan-çȳ, * **in-fan-cye**, *s.* [Fr. *enfance*, from Lat. *infantia*, from *infans* = an infant (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *infancia*; Ital. *infanzia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The state of being an infant.

(2) The time during which one is an infant; the earliest years of life.

"Leaving to wild neglect whate'er
Even from my *infancy* was dear?"
Scott: Rokeby, v. 11.

* (3) Inexpressiveness; silence. (*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. v.)

2. *Fig.*: The first or earliest age or years of anything; the beginning or time of earliest existence: as, the *infancy* of an art.

II. *Law*: The period from a person's birth until he attains the age of twenty-one; nonage; minority. [INFANT, A. II.]

* **ĭn-făn′-doŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *infandus* = unspeakable: *in-* = not, and *fandus* = fit to be spoken; *for* = to speak.] Too odious or horrible to be spoken or mentioned; unspeakable.

"This *infandous* custom of swearing."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., s. v., let. 11.

* **ĭn-făn′-gle-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. * *fangle*, and suff. *-ment.*] A scheme, a trick.

* **in-fang-thef**, *s.* [A.S. *infangentheof*: *in-* = in; *fangen* = to take, to seize, and *theof* = a thief.]

Old Law: The privilege of a lord of a manor which empowers him to judge any thieves taken within his fee.

ĭn′-fant, * **en-faunt**, * **faunt**, * **in-faunt**, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *infans* (genit. *infantis*) = one who cannot speak, an infant: *in-* = not, and *fans*, pr. par. of *for* = to speak; Fr. *enfant*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *infante.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A child during the earliest years of his life; a young child.

"There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days."—*Isaiah* lxv. 20.

* 2. The child or son of a king or prince; a childe.

"The *infant* harkned wisely to her tale."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 25.

II. *Law*: A person under the age of twenty-one years.

"*Infants* have various privileges, and various disabilities; but their very disabilities are privileges, in order to secure them from hurting themselves by their own improvident acts. An *infant* cannot be sued but under the protection, and joining the name, of his guardian, for he is to defend him against all attacks as well by law as otherwise; but he may sue either by his guardian, or by his prochein amy, or alone for wages in the county courts. In criminal cases, an *infant* of the age of fourteen years may be capitally punished; but under the age of seven he cannot. The period between seven and fourteen is subject to much uncertainty; for the *infant* shall, generally speaking, be judged *prima facie* innocent: yet if he was *doli capax*, and could discern between good and evil at the time of the offence committed, he may be convicted, and undergo judgment and execution of death, though he has not attained to years of puberty or discretion."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 18.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Young; not mature; infantile.

"Yet oft before his *infant* eye would run
Such forms as glitter in the Muse's ray
With orient hues." *Gray: Progress of Poesy.*

2. Pertaining to or designed for infants: as, an *infant* school.

infant-school, *s.* [SCHOOL.]

* **ĭn′-fant**, *v.t.* [INFANT, *s.*]

1. To procreate; to bear or bring forth as a child.

"And yet but newly he was *infanted.*"
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory & Triumph.

2. To produce.

"This worthy motto . . . is of the same batch and *infanted* out of the same fears."—*Milton: Reform in England*, bk. ii.

ĭn-făn′-ta, *s.* [Sp. & Port., fem. of *infante* = an infant (q.v.).] In Spain and Portugal any princess of the royal blood except the eldest daughter when heir-apparent.

ĭn-făn′-tê, *s.* [Sp. & Port.] [INFANT.] In Spain and Portugal any son of the king except the eldest son or heir-apparent.

* **ĭn′-fant-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *infant*; *-hood.*] The state of being an infant; infancy.

ĭn-făn-tĭ-çīd′-al, *a.* [Eng. *infanticid(e)*; *-al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to infanticide; of the nature of infanticide.

2. Practising infanticide.

"Probably no nation can justly escape the charge of being descended of *infanticidal* ancestors."—*W. E. Marshall: A Phrenologist among the Todas*, ch. xxlii.

ĭn-făn′-tĭ-çīde, *s.* [Lat. *infanticidium* = child murder: *infans* (genit. *infantis*) = an infant, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.]

I. *Ord. Lang. & Law*: The crime of infanticide in civilized countries practically exists only in the case of illegitimate children; but with regard to these, for obvious reasons, it prevails to a large extent. The common law regards infanticide as murder, but juries almost uniformly refuse to convict on the capital charge, and return a verdict of concealment of birth. Under the Scotch law the crime is more adequately punished.

"The present law as to the crime of *infanticide* errs mainly from good intentions."—*Trans. Nat. Ass. Prom. Soc. Science* (1877), p. 284.

II. *Anthropology, &c.*: The practice of destroying a portion of the offspring—in the majority of cases, the female children—among certain nations or tribes. It appeared in the earliest times, and still lingers among some undeveloped races. Marshall (*A Phrenologist among the Todas*, ch. xxiii.) defines it as "an artifice for restricting the expansive capacities of the race." J. F. M'Lennan (*Primitive Mar-*

riage, pp. 165, 166), speaking of the struggles of primitive man, says there is no doubt that the origin of infanticide "is everywhere referable to that early time," and that it "led at once to polyandry within the tribe, and the capturing of women from without" (p. 137). Lubbock (*Origin of Civil.*, pp. 129, 130) thus accounts for female infanticide:—"Girls ate, and did not hunt. They weakened their mothers when young, and when grown up were a temptation to surrounding tribes;" but declines to accept the practice "as the true cause of exogamy." Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. iii., ch. xx.) says: "The trouble experienced by the women in rearing children, their consequent loss of beauty, the higher estimation set on them when few, and their happier fate, are assigned by the women themselves, and by various observers, as additional motives for infanticide." In Sparta it was used as one means of securing what Spencer calls the "survival of the fittest," and was defended by Plato (*Rep.* v.) and Aristotle (*Pol.* vii. 14, 10). Allusions to exposure of children in Roman times occur in Plautus (*Cist.*, i. 3, 18), Terence (*Heaut.* iv. 1, 37), Ovid (*Amor.* ii. 14), Juvenal (vi. 592), and Tacitus (*Hist.* v. 5: *Germ.* 19). St. Augustine (*de Civ. Dei*, iv. 11) says the Romans had a goddess Levana, so called "quia levat infantes." Lubbock (*Prehistoric Times*) and Gerland (*Ueber des Aussterben der Naturvölker*) are two of the best authorities on the subject, and contain excellent bibliographies and exact references. [POLYANDRY.]

III. *Indian History:*

1. The murder by high-caste Rajpoots of their female children, once most extensive, arose from pride of caste. Public opinion requiring the father to expend an extravagant sum on his daughter's marriage and dowry if she lived, he considered it more economic to have her put to death in infancy. Major Walker induced them to give up the unnatural practice, but on his return to Europe it revived. To British remonstrance the answer was, "Pay our daughters' marriage portions, and they shall live." The government took a different method—it imposed on a father sanctioning the murder of his infant child an enormous fine, and the practice soon ceased.

2. Till lately some of the aboriginal tribes, especially the Khoonds, sacrificed children as votive offerings to the Earth-goddess. The Anglo-Indian Government were for a long time unable to put down the practice, but the persistent kidnapping of native children from British-Indian soil, having furnished a *casus belli*, war was declared against the Khoonds, who by the treaty of peace were required to give up female infanticide. [GEHENNA, SACRIFICE, *s.*] Prior to 1822 female infanticide, arising apparently through the pressure of population on the means of subsistence, existed among the Todas of the Neelgherry Hills. (*Marshall: A Phrenologist Among the Todas.*)

* **ĭn′-fạn-tīle,** *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *infantilis*, from *infans* = an infant; Sp. & Port. *infantil*; Ital. *infantile.*] Pertaining to infants or infancy; characteristic of infancy.

> "The fly lies all the winter in these balls in its *infantile* state."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

* **ĭn′-fạn-tīne,** *a.* [O. Fr. *infantin*; Fr. *enfantin.*] Of or pertaining to infants or infancy; infantile, childish.

> "What wert thou then? A child most *infantine.*"
> *Shelley: Revolt of Islam*, i. 22.

* **ĭn′-fạnt-līke,** *a.* [Eng. *infant; -like.*] Like an infant, or that which belongs to an infant.

> "Your abilities are too *infantlike.*"
> *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

* **ĭn′-fạnt-lȳ̆,** *a.* [Eng. *infant; -ly.*] Like an infant; infantile, childish, infantlike.

> "He utters such single matter in so *infantly* a voice."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Queen of Corinth*, iii. 1.

ĭn′-fạn-trȳ̆, * **in-fan-ter-ye,** * **in-fan-ter-y,** *s.* [Fr. *infanterie*, from Ital. *infanteria* = (1) a band of infants or young attendants, (2) foot-soldiers, from *infante* = an infant (q.v.); Sp. *infanteria.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

> "The principall strength of an armie consisteth in the *infanterie* or foot."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 74.

* 2. Infants or children collectively; a collection or number of children.

> "No careful nurse would wet her watchful eye,
> When any pang should gripe her *infantry.*"
> *Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. i.

II. *Mil.:* Foot soldiers armed with rifle and bayonet. Formerly the flank companies of each line battalion were, respectively, "Grenadier" and "Light" companies, and the deployment of the lines or the advance of the columns in battle was either covered by these companies, or by separate light infantry regiments, which were extended as skirmishers. With the introduction of long-range fire, the attack by lines or columns became too dangerous; the former from their slowness, the latter from their denseness. The infantry could no longer advance covered by a weak screen of skirmishers. Battalions, therefore, formed for attack with two companies firing, two supporting, and four in local reserve, the whole working on a narrow front; and, finally, the company formed the fighting tactical unit, and was distributed in a similar manner. But the skirmishers no longer merely cover the advance of troops in rear. They form the fighting-line themselves, and reinforced as loss occurs, and strengthened finally by the local reserve, they break down the defence first with preponderating fire, and then with the bayonet. Ancient nations largely depended in battle on their infantry. Then foot soldiers became less employed, the use of cavalry being one feature of the age of chivalry. The formation by Louis VI., of France (1108–1137), of the communal militia, followed by similar action on the part of Frederick I. the Emperor of Germany (1152 to 1190), and Henry II. of England (1154 to 1189) again brought infantry into note, and modern warfare is mainly carried on by their aid. In the United States the war basis of the infantry company is 100 men. On the peace basis the companies seldom have more than 48 men on their rolls, and a much smaller number on duty. They are armed with Springfield breech-loading rifles. During the Civil War a trowel bayonet was used, which was of service in making rifle pits.

* **ĭn-farçe′,** *v.t.* Another spelling of ENFARCE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-farct′,** *s.* [Lat. *infarctum*, sup. of *infarcio* = to stuff.] [ENFARCE.]

Surg.: That which stuffs; a coagulation of blood in a vein or artery, especially the latter, impeding or stopping the circulation.

* **ĭn-farc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infarctus*, pa. par. of *infarcio.*]

Med.: The act of stuffing or filling; the state of being stuffed or filled; constipation.

* **ĭn′-färe,** *s.* [A.S. *infære* = an entrance.] An entertainment given upon newly entering a house; a housewarming; an entertainment given by a newly-married couple, on entering into their new home.

* **ĭn-făsh′-iŏn-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fashionable* (q.v.).] Not fashionable; not according to fashion; unfashionable.

> "His rich clothes be discomplexioned
> With blood, beside the *infashionable* slashes."
> *Beaum. & Flet.: Coronation*, i. 1.

* **ĭn-făt′-ĭg-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *infatigabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *fatigo* = to weary, to fatigue; Fr. & Sp. *infatigable*; Ital. *infatigabile.*] Indefatigable, unwearied, untiring.

> "The *infatigable* hand that never ceased."
> *Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. vi.

ĭn-făt′-ụ-āte, *v.t.* [INFATUATE, *a.*]

1. To make foolish; to deprive of sense, understanding, or the power of sound judgment.

> "So strangely *infatuated*, so wholly lost to common reason."—*Wilkins: Of Nat. Relig.*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

2. To inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion, so strong as to overcome reason and judgment; to besot. (*Cowper: Task*, vi. 103.)

* 3. To make of none effect; to counteract; to spoil.

> "But ever blessed be he, and ever glorified, that . . . hath hitherto maimed and *infatuated* all their damnable inventions."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

* **ĭn-făt′-ụ-ạte,** *a.* [Lat. *infatuatus*, pa. par. of *infatuo* = to make a fool of: *in-* (intens.), and *fatuus* = foolish.] Infatuated.

> "The Impostor, sure of his *infatuate* prize."
> *Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.*

ĭn-făt′-ụ-āt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INFATUATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Affected with folly or infatuation; besotted; extremely foolish.

ĭn-făt-ụ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *infatuatio*, from *infatuatus*, pa. par. of *infatuo.*] The act of infatuating; the state of being infatuated; madness; extreme folly.

> "The *infatuation* common in all ages to exiles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **ĭn-fâust′,** *a.* [INFAUSTING.] Unlucky, sinister, inauspicious. (*Lytton: The Caxtons*, bk. vii., ch. i.)

* **ĭn-fâust′-ĭng,** *s.* [Lat. *infaustus* = unlucky: *in-* = not, and *faustus* = lucky, fortunate.] The act of making unlucky; bad luck; misfortune.

> "He did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage."—*Bacon: Hen. VII.*, p. 196.

* **ĭn-fēaṣ-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ̆,** *s.* [Eng. *infeasible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being infeasible; unfeasibleness; impracticability. (*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, III. v. 42.)

* **ĭn-fēaṣ′-ĭ-ble,** * **ĭn-fēaṣ′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *feasible* (q.v.).] Not feasible; not practicable; impracticable.

> "This is so difficult; and as hath been intimated so almost *infeasible.*"—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

* **ĭn-fēaṣ′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** * **ĭn-fēaṣ-ạ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infeasible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being infeasible; infeasibility.

> "Being disabused in point of the *infeasableness*, pursued his task."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. vi., § 3.

ĭn-fĕct′, * **in-fect-en,** *v.t.* [INFECT, *a.*; Fr. *infecter*; Sp. *infectar*; Ital. *infettare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To act upon by contagion or infection; to taint with disease; to communicate to or infuse into a body any virus or noxious exhalation or substance by which a disease is or may be produced; to poison.

> "Poor worm! thou art *infected*;
> This visitation shows it." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

2. To taint or contaminate with anything noxious or contagious.

> "And bad men's hopes *infect* the good with fear."
> *Coleridge: 1 Zapolya*, i.

3. To corrupt; to communicate bad qualities to; to taint or vitiate by the communication of anything noxious or pernicious; to contaminate.

> "*Infected* with the manners and the modes."
> *Cowper: Task*, iv. 698.

* 4. To affect in any way, but always contrary to wishes.

> "A fear which oft *infects* the wise."
> *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

* II. *Law:* To contaminate or taint with illegality, and make liable to seizure, confiscation, or penalty.

* **ĭn-fĕct′,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *infectus*, pa. par. of *inficio* = to put or dip in, to infect: *in-* = in, and *facio* = to make, to put.] Infected.

> "Whom assoone as Ioues deare wife saw *infect*,
> With such a plage." *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* iv.

† **ĭn-fĕct′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *infect*; *-er.*] One who or that which infects.

* **ĭn-fĕct′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *infect*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being infected. (*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 500.)

ĭn-fĕc′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *infection*, from Lat. *infectio*, from *infectus*, pa. par. of *inficio*; Sp. *infeccion*; Ital. *infezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of infecting.

2. The act or process of tainting with anything noxious or contagious: as, the *infection* of a room.

3. The act of tainting or vitiating by the communication of anything noxious or pernicious; vitiation.

4. That which infects; that which causes the communication of disease; infectious matter; virus.

> "Purge all *infections* from our air, whilst you
> Do climate here." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

5. That which taints, vitiates, or contaminates by communication from one to another.

> "Amidst the gross *infection* of those times."
> *Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. v.

* 6. Communication of like qualities; influence.

> "Through all her train the soft *infection* ran."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* vi. 646.

* 7. Affection.

> "Her husband has a marvellous *infection* to the little page."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Law:* Contamination by illegality, as in the case of contraband goods.

2. *Med.:* A term which has been vaguely used for the contamination of the human body by morbific particles, whether there has or

has not been contact with a person similarly affected, but more specifically applied to the contamination of the atmosphere or water by such agency, and through them of the human body. Marshes with decaying animal or vegetable matter send forth miasma when they begin to dry; emanations from putrid substances, &c., where human beings are unduly crowded, poison the atmosphere, and through it bring on inflammatory and other diseases. When the morbific matter has been absorbed, there follows a period of incubation (q.v.). The best counteractive is an abundant supply of fresh air. There are also various disinfectants. [ZYMOTIC.]

¶ For the difference between *infection* and *contagion*, see CONTAGION.

Ĭn-fĕc′-tious, * in-fec-cious, *a.* [Eng. *infect; -ious.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Capable of infecting; likely to infect or communicate disease; contagious; pestilential.

"The sweate was so feruent and *infeccious.*"—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 9).

2. Corrupting; contaminating; tending to corrupt or contaminate.

"It is *infectious* even to the best morals."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics.* (Dedic.)

3. Capable of being communicated from person to person; easily spread or diffused: as, Grief or joy are *infectious;* An example is *infectious.*

4. Passing or communicated from person to person.

"*Infectious* horrour ran from face to face,
And pale despair."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health.

II. *Law:* Contaminating with illegality; rendering liable to seizure, confiscation, or penalty, as in the case of contraband goods.

infectious-diseases, *s. pl.*

1. *Pathol.:* Diseases propagated by infection (q.v.).

2. *Law:* It is an indictable offence to expose a person suffering from such a disease in a public highway, or send him on a journey by the ordinary public conveyances.

Ĭn-fĕc′-tious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infectious; -ly.*] In an infectious manner; by infection or contagion.

"And the will dotes, that is attributive
To what *infectiously* itself affects."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

* **ĭn-fĕc′-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infectious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being infectious.

"The plague ceases, or at least very notably abates of its *infectiousness.*"—*Boyle: Works,* v. 65.

* **ĭn-fĕct′-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *infect; -ive.*] Infectious; contagious. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Bloody Brother,* iii. 1.

* **ĭn-fĕc′-ŭnd,** *a.* [Lat. *infecundus,* from *in-* = not, and *fecundus* = fertile, fruitful; Fr. *infécond;* Sp. *infecundo;* Ital. *infecondo.*] Not fecund; not fruitful or fertile; unfruitful, infertile, barren.

"How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. x. (Note 12.)

* **ĭn-fē-cŭnd′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *infecunditas,* from *infecundus* = infecund (q.v.); Fr. *infécondité;* Sp. *infecundidad;* Ital. *infecondità.*] Want of fertility or fruitfulness; barrenness.

* **ĭn-fē-cŭnd′-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *infecundus.*] Infecund; unfruitful; barren.

"Pregnant evidence of its *infecundous* deficiency."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. xix.

Ĭn-fĕft′-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *feoffment* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: The act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence of which is an instrument of sasine. *Infeftment* is not now necessary, it being sufficient to register a conveyance of property in the registry of sasines.

¶ (1) *Infeftment in security:*

Scots Law: A temporary infeftment to secure payment of a debt.

(2) *Infeftment of relief:*

Scots Law: A temporary infeftment to relieve a cautioner.

ĭn-fē-lĭç′-ĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *felicitous* (q.v.).]

1. Not felicitous, not happy, not fortunate, unfortunate.

2. Unlucky, unfavourable: as, an *infelicitous* choice.

ĭn-fĕ-lĭç′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *infélicité,* from Lat. *infelicitas,* from *in-* = not, and *felicitas* = happiness, felicity (q.v.); Sp. *infelicidad;* Ital. *infelicità.*]

1. The quality or state of being infelicitous; unhappiness, misery, misfortune.

2. Unfavourableness, inauspiciousness: as, the *infelicity* of a choice, of a season, &c.

***ĭn-fĕ-lō′-nĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *felonious.*] Not criminal; not liable to legal punishment. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda,* ch. iii.)

* **ĭn′-fĕlt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *felt* (q.v.).] Felt within or inwardly; heartfelt.

* **ĭn-feod-ā′-tion (eo as ū),** *s.* [INFEUDATION.]

* **ĭn-fēoff′, * in-feoffe,** *v.t.* [ENFEOFF.]

* **ĭn-fēof′-mẹnt, * in-feff-ment,** *s.* [ENFEOFFMENT.]

ĭn-fẽr′, * in-ferre, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *inférer,* from Lat. *infero* = to bring in: *in-* = in, and *fero* = to bring, to bear; Sp. *inferir;* Ital. *inferire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bring in, to introduce.

"Over and besides all this he *inferreth* other execrable taxes and stipends."—*Bale: Pageant of Popes,* fo. 129.

* 2. To bring on, to induce, to cause.

* 3. To offer.

"Afeard
Of villany to be to her *inferd.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 31.

* 4. To bring forward as an argument; to adduce as an argument or instance; to allege.

"*Inferring* arguments of mighty force."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

5. To derive by deduction or induction; to deduce as a fact, consequence, or result; to conclude; to draw as an inference. (Followed by *from.*)

"One would wonder how, *from* so differing premises, they should all *infer* the same conclusion."—*Decay of Piety*

6. To lead or bring on as a consequence or result; to act as a ground, reason, or foundation for; to contain as a deduction or inference.

"The seconde *inferreth* well yᵉ fyrst."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 840.

* 7. To show, to prove, to demonstrate.

"This doth *infer* the zeal I had to see him."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To lead or draw on to a conclusion or inference. (Followed by *to.*)

"Those reasonings, which *infer,* from the many restraints under which we have already laid America, *to* our right to lay it under still more."—*Burke: On a late State of the Nation.*

2. To draw a conclusion or inference; to conclude.

ĭn-fẽr′-ạ-ble, * ĭn-fẽr′-ĭ-ble, * ĭn-fẽr′-rĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *infer; -able.*] That may be inferred or deduced.

"This *inferable* precedence of ceremonial government."—*Herbert Spencer: Prin. of Psychol.* (1869), ii. 6.

ĭn′-fẽr-ẹnçe, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act of inferring or deducing as a fact, result, or consequence; deduction; conclusion.

2. That which is inferred or deduced from premises; a conclusion or deduction drawn from previous arguments.

"My *inference* is . . . that in those matters they neither can command nor use restraint."—*Milton: Civil Power in Eccles. Cases.*

¶ For the difference between *inference* and *conclusion,* see CONCLUSION.

ĭn-fẽr-ĕn′-tiạl (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *inference; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to an inference; inferred; deduced; deducible by inference.

ĭn-fẽr-ĕn′-tiạl-lȳ (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *inferential; -ly.*] By way of inference or deduction.

* **ĭn-fẽr′-ĭ-æ,** *s.* [Lat. fem. nom. pl. of *inferius* = offered or sacrificed; sacrificial.]

Rom. Antiq.: Sacrifices offered to the souls of departed heroes or friends.

* **ĭn-fẽr′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [INFERABLE.]

ĭn-fē̈r′-ĭ-ŏr, * in-fer-i-our, * in-fer-i-oure, * in-fer-y-or, *a. & s.* [Fr. *inférieur,* from Lat. *inferiorem,* accus. of *inferior* = lower, comp. of *inferus* = low, below; Sp. *inferior;* Ital. *inferiore.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lower in place or position; beneath.

2. Lower in position, station, or rank of life; subordinate.

3. Lower in excellence, value, quality, or degree.

"Certainly not *inferior* in probity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) *Of a planet:* Having its orbit between that of the earth and the sun. Mercury and Venus are inferior planets.

(2) *Of a conjunction:* Occurring between the earth and the sun, as an inferior conjunction of Mercury and Venus.

(3) *Of a meridian, &c.:* Below the horizon.

2. *Bot.:* Growing below another organ. Used specially of the calyx and the ovary. An inferior calyx is situated beneath the ovary. An inferior ovary, on the contrary, is beneath the calyx, the latter having contracted adhesion to it in place of being free. Used of the corolla, in the same sense as of the calyx.

B. *As subst.:* A person who is lower than or inferior to another in rank, position, social standing, excellence, intellect, talent, acquirements, &c.; a subordinate.

"Slaves to their *inferiors* both in fortune and understanding."—*Tatler,* No. 30.

inferior-courts, *s. pl.* The court baron, the hundred court, and the county court, also all courts of special jurisdiction.

inferior-letters, inferior-figures, *s. pl.*

Print.: Letters or figures cast with their faces low down on the shank: as, 4_b, a_2.

inferior-valve, *s.*

Zool.: The valve by which certain bivalve shells are attached to the rock. In Ostrea (the Oyster genus) this is the left valve, in Spondylus (the Thorny Oyster) it is the right.

ĭn-fē̈r-ĭ-ŏr′-ĭ-tȳ, * in-fer-i-or-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *infériorité;* Sp. *inferidad;* Ital. *inferiorità.*] The quality or state of being inferior to another or others; lower condition or state.

"No natural *inferiority* had kept the Celt far behind the Saxon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

* **ĭn-fē̈r′-ĭ-ŏr-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inferior; -ly.*] In an inferior manner or degree; on the inferior part.

ĭn-fẽr′-nạl, * ĭn-fẽr′-nạll, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *infernalis* = belonging to the lower regions, from *infernus* = lower, infernal; Ital. *infernale;* Sp. & Port. *infernal.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to hell or the lower regions.

"The descent of Virgil's hero into the *infernal* regions."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. ii., § 4.

2. Pertaining to, resembling, or fit for hell; inhabiting hell.

"Some *infernal* spirit seen
Hitherward bent." *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 794.

3. Suitable to or appropriate for hell or its inhabitants; worthy of hell; hellish, detestable, diabolical: as, an *infernal* action.

* B. *As substantive:*

1. An inhabitant of hell or of the infernal regions.

2. Hell; the infernal regions.

infernal-machine, *s.* A machine or apparatus of an explosive nature, contrived for the purposes of assassination or damage.

ĭn-fẽr′-nạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infernal; -ly.*] In an infernal manner; diabolically, fiendishly, detestably.

ĭn-fẽr′-nō, *s.* [Ital.]

1. *Lit.:* The infernal regions; hades.

2. *Fig.:* A scene of crime and debauchery; a place of unbridled lust or passion.

¶ *The Inferno:* Title of the first of three parts composing Dante's "Divine Comedy"

ĭn-fẽr′-ō-brănch, *s.* [INFEROBRANCHIATA.]

Zool.: A mollusc of the order Inferobranchia (q.v.); an inferobranchian.

ĭn fĕr-ō-brăñch′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *inferobranchi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Inferobranchiata.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*)*:* The Inferobranchiata (q.v.).

ĭn-fĕr-ō-brăñch-ĭ-ā′-tạ, ĭn-fĕr-ō-brăñch′-ĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *inferus* = underneath, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.); or Gr. *βράγχια (branchia)*, pl. of *βράγχιον (branchion)* = a gill.]

Zool.: Cuvier's third order of Gasteropoda. They have, he says, nearly the same form and organization as Doris and Tritonia, but their gills, instead of being on their back, resemble two long series of leaves situated on the two sides of the body under the projecting margin of the mantle. He places under the Inferobranchiata the genera Phyllidia and Diphyllidia. S. P. Woodward included the Inferobranchiata in Tectibranchiata (q.v.).

ĭn-fĕrred′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [INFER.]

ĭn-fĕr′-rĭ-ble, *a.* [INFERABLE.]

* **ĭn-fĕr′-tīle,** * **ĭn-fĕr′-tĭle,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fertile* (q.v.).] Not fertile; unfruitful, barren; not productive.

> "Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* **ĭn-fĕr′-tīle-lȳ, ĭn-fĕr′-tĭle-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *infertile; -ly.*] In an infertile manner; unfruitfully, unproductively.

* **ĭn-fĕr-tĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fertility* (q.v.).] The quality of being infertile; want or absence of fertility; barrenness, unproductiveness.

> "The *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 214.

ĭn-fĕst′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *infester,* from Lat. *infesto* = to attack; *infestus* = hostile.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To trouble greatly; to harass, to plague, to annoy, to trouble, to worry.

> "The cares that *infest* the day."
> *Longfellow: The Day is Done.*

2. To harass or attack for purposes of depredation; to waste, to ravage, to overrun.

> "*Infest* his dwelling, but forbear to slay."
> *Byron: Corsair,* ii. 1.

3. To frequent for purposes of plunder.

> "An aërial hunter who *infested* the forest of Fontainebleau."—*Scott: The Chase.* (Note.)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become habitual.

> "A cursed custome so grown and *infested.*"—*Fuller: Church Hist.,* vi. 310.

* **ĭn-fĕst′,** *a.* [Lat. *infestus* = hostile.] Hostile, fierce, deadly, bitter.

> "With fierce fury and with force *infest*
> Upon him ran." *Spenser: F. Q.,* VI. iv. 5.

* **ĭn-fĕs-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infestatio,* from *infesto* = to attack.] The act or state of infesting; molestation, harassing.

> "The causeless *infestation* of our coast."—*Milton: On the Articles of Peace.*

ĭn-fĕst′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *infest; -er.*] One who or that which infests.

* **ĭn-fĕs′-tĭve** (1), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *festive* (q.v.).] Not festive, not mirthful; cheerless, joyless.

* **ĭn-fĕst′-ĭve** (2), *a.* [INFEST, *a.*] Annoying, hurtful. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* viii.)

* **ĭn-fĕs-tĭv′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *festivity* (q.v.).] Want or absence of festivity or mirth; cheerlessness, mournfulness.

* **ĭn-fĕst′-ụ-oŭs,** * **ĭn-fĕst′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *infestus* = hostile.] Mischievous, hurtful, harmful

> "With this *infestious skill.*"
> *Daniel: To Sir T. Egerton, Kt.*

* **ĭn-feūd-ā′-tion,** * **ĭn-feod-ā′-tion** (**eo** as **ū**), *s.* [Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *feudum* = a feud, a fee.]

Law:

1. The act of putting one in possession of an estate or fee.

2. The act of granting tithes to laymen.

* **ĭn-fĭb-ụ-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infibulatus,* pa. par. of *infibulo* = to buckle together: *in-* = in, into, and *fibula* = a clasp, a buckle.]

1. The act of clasping or fastening together as with a clasp or buckle.

2. The act of attaching a ring, clasp, buckle, &c., to the organs of generation, to prevent copulation.

ĭn′-fĭ-dẹl, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *infidele* (Fr. *infidèle*), from Lat. *infidelis* = (1) unfaithful, faithless, (2) later, unbelieving with regard to the Christian faith: *in-* = not, and *fidelis* = that may be relied upon, trusty; *fides* = trust, faith, reliance, confidence, belief; Prov. *infizel, enfizel;* Sp. & Port. *infiel;* Ital. *infedele.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *From the Christian standpoint:* One who does not believe in the Christian faith. It includes heathens, &c. It is founded on 2 Cor. vi. 15 and 1 Tim. v. 8. The Greek word is *ἄπιστος* (*apistos*) = (1) passive, not to be trusted, (2) active, not trusting, not believing. Specif., one who does not believe that Christianity or any other religion has been divinely revealed, though such evidence as exists on the subject has been laid before him. The "infidel" may be a Deist, believing in a God [DEIST], or an Atheist, denying or at least seriously doubting his existence; or an Agnostic, considering that he has not sufficient evidence to form an opinion on the subject. But in this second sense a Jew, a Mohammedan, a Brahmanist, a Booddhist, or a Polynesian idolater, is not regarded as an infidel. He may have had no opportunity of judging respecting Christianity, and thus cannot have deliberately rejected it.

> "On her white breast a sparkling cross she bore,
> Which Jews might kiss and *infidels* adore."
> *Pope: Rape of the Lock,* ii. 8.

2. *From the standpoint of the Mohammedan or other non-Christian faiths:* One who does not believe in the religion of the person using the term "Infidel."

B. *As adj.:* Unbelieving; advanced by infidels: as, *infidel* objections to the Bible.

ĭn-fĭ-dĕl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *in-* (2), and *fidelity;* Fr. *infidélité;* Prov. *infidelitat;* Sp. *infidelidad;* Port. *infidelidade, infieldade;* Ital. *infidelità, infedelità;* Lat. *infidelitas.*]

1. *Of practice:* Unfaithfulness, breach of trust, treachery, deceit. Spec., unfaithfulness to the marriage-vow.

2. *Of belief:*

* (1) Want of confidence in a person.

(2) The state or condition of an infidel; disbelief in Christianity.

* **ĭn-fīēld′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *field* (q.v.).] To inclose as a piece of land.

ĭn′-fīēld, *a.* [INFIELD, *v.*] A term applied to arable land, which receives manure, and according to the old mode of farming is still kept under crop; the opposite to *outfield* (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

* **ĭn-fīle′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *file* (q.v.).] To place in a file; to arrange in a file or rank.

* **ĭn′-fĭll-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *filling.*] That which is used to fill up a hole or hollow. (*Archæol.* xliii. 122.)

ĭn-fĭl′-tẽr, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *filter* (q.v.).] To filter or sift in.

* **ĭn-fĭl′-trāte,** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *filtrate* (q.v.).] To enter by penetrating the pores or insterstices of a substance; to filter in.

ĭn-fĭl-trā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *filtration* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of infiltrating; a filtering in.

2. That which infiltrates, or enters into a substance by penetrating the pores or interstices.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol. & Petrol.:* The name given to one method of fossilization—by the infiltration of calcareous or other matter into the pores of an organic body.

2. *Med.:* The filtering of fluids into the tissues or organs; used spec. of the lardaceous, waxy, cholesterine or albuminous infiltration of the liver, spleen, and kidneys; called also then "amyloid degeneration." It generally follows on tuberculosis, suppuration, diseases of the bone, or syphilis.

ĭn′-fĭ-mạ spē′-ci-ēş (**ci** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat.]

Logic: The lowest species, containing only individuals.

ĭn′-fĭn-ĭte, * **ĭn-fĭn-ĭt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *infinitus,* from *in-* = not, and *finitus* = finished, finite; Sp., Ital., & Port. *infinito;* Fr. *infini.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not finite; having no bounds or limits; without limit; unbounded; boundless; not limited or circumscribed; applied to time, space, the Supreme Being or His attributes: as, The goodness of God is *infinite.*

> "Sinking down through *infinite* depths in the darkness." *Longfellow: Evangeline,* ii. 5.

2. Indefinitely large or numerous; exceedingly great in number, quality, or degree.

> "A fellow of *infinite* jest."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 1.

II. *Music:* A term applied to certain forms of the canon, because they could be played for ever, inasmuch as the ending leads to the beginning; called also perpetual canon.

B. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is indefinite; an infinite space or extent; infinity.

> "Although the life of it be stretched with *infinite* of tyme."—*Chaucer: Boecius,* bk. v.

2. The Supreme Being; the Almighty.

3. An infinite or incalculable number; infinity.

> "With *infinite* of pearls and finest gold."
> *Fanshaw.* (*Annandale.*)

4. The utmost range, bounds, or limits; infinity; boundlessness.

> "It is past the *infinite* of thought."
> *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* ii. 3.

II. *Math.:* [INFINITY, II.].

infinite decimal, *s.*

Arith.: A decimal which is indeterminate, or which may be carried to infinity; thus, if the diameter of a circle is 1, the circumference is 3·14159265 . . . &c., to infinity.

infinite quantities, *s. pl.*

Math.: [INFINITY].

infinite series, *s.*

Math.: A series, the terms of which go on increasing or decreasing without coming to an end.

¶ *Arithmetic of infinites:* A method invented by Dr. Wallis for the summation of infinite series.

¶ For the difference between *infinite* and *boundless,* see BOUNDLESS.

ĭn′-fĭn-ĭte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infinite; -ly.*]

1. To an infinite degree or extent; without limits or bounds.

> "Whatever is less than infinite, is still *infinitely* distant from infinity."—*Brooke: Universal Beauty,* bk. iv. (Note.)

2. To a very great degree or extent; immensely; exceedingly.

> "He knows their value when he finds them, and is *infinitely* pleased."—*Dryden. Parallel of Poetry & Painting.*

ĭn′-fĭn-ĭte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *infinite; -ness.*] The quality or state of being infinite; infinity; boundlessness; immensity; exceeding greatness or extent.

> "The *infiniteness* of the divine condescention."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 11.

ĭn-fĭn-ĭ-tĕs′-ĭ-mạl, *a.* & *s.* [Formed from Lat. *infinitus,* on analogy of Eng. *centesimal;* Fr. *infinitésimal;* Ital. *infinitesimale;* Sp. *infinitesimal,* from Fr. *infinitésime,* Sp. *infinitisimo,* Ital. *infinitissimo* = exceedingly small.]

A. *As adj.:* Infinitely, immeasurably, or indefinitely small; smaller or less than any assignable quantity.

> "Vibrations of the small, and, as one may say, *infinitesimal* medullary particles."—*Hartley: Observations of Man,* pt. i., prop. 4.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An infinitely or indefinitely small quantity.

> "Infinites are composed of finites, in no other sense, than as finites are composed of *infinitesimals.*"—*Dr. Clarke: Fourth Reply to Leibnitz.*

2. *Math.:* A quantity less or smaller than any assignable quantity; a quantity so small as not to be comparable with any finite quantity. Infinitesimals are of different orders. No quantity is great or small except in comparison with some other quantity. An infinitely small quantity of the first order is one that is infinitely small with respect to a finite quantity, that is, so small that it may be contained in it an infinite number of times. An infinitely small quantity of the second order is one that

is infinitely small with respect to an infinitely small quantity of the first order. In general, an infinitely small quantity of nth order is one which is infinitely small with respect to an infinitely small quantity of the $(n-1)^{th}$ order. When several quantities, either finite or infinitesimal, are connected by the signs plus or minus, all except those of the lowest order may be neglected without affecting the value of the expression.

ĭn-fĭn-ĭ-tĕs′-ĭ-mal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infinitesimal; -ly.*] In an infinitesimal manner or degree; to an infinitesimal degree or extent; in an infinitely small quantity, degree, or extent.

* **ĭn-fĭn-ĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat.] Boundlessness; infinity. (*Davis: Wittes Pilgrimage.*)

ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-īv′-al, *a.* [Eng. *infinitiv(e); -al.*] Of or belonging to the infinitive mood.

ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *infinitif*, from Lat. *infinitivus* = unlimited, indefinite, from *infinitus* = infinite (q.v.); Ital., Sp., & Port. *infinitivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Infinite.

"He's an *infinitive* thing upon my score."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

2. *Gram.:* A term applied to that mood of a verb which expresses the action of the verb without limitation of person or number. It was originally simply an abstract noun, and is still used as a noun in the nominative and objective cases: as, To *hunt* is pleasant.

"That which is called the *infinitive* mode, should, according to the true analogy of that speech, be stiled a participle substantive."—*Wilkins: Real Characters*, pt. iv., ch. vi.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An endless quantity. (*G. Markham: Sir R. Grinuile.* Ded.)

2. *Gram.:* The infinitive mood of a verb.

"They should not have repeated the error of insisting that the *infinitive* was a mere noun."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ix.

ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infinitive; -ly.*] *Gram.:* After the manner of an infinitive mood.

ĭn-fĭn-î′-tō, *a.* [Ital.] Perpetual, as an infinite canon.

ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *infinitus* = infinite.]

1. The quality or state of being infinite; infiniteness, infinity.

"Thou, the third subsistence of Divine *Infinitude.*" —*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

2. Infinity; infinite extent; immensity.

"Boundless the deep, because I Am, who fill
Infinitude." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 169.

3. An infinite or boundless number; infinity.

"We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions."—*Addison: Spectator.*

4. Infinity of time; eternity.

"Such wide and undetermined prospects are as pleasing to the fancy, as speculations of eternity or *infinitude* are to the understanding."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 412.

* **ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tu-ple,** *a.* [Formed from *infinite*, on analogy of *centuple, quadruple*, &c.] Multiplied an infinite number of times.

ĭn-fĭn′-ĭ-tȳ, * **in-fin-i-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *infinité*, from Lat. *infinitatem*, accus. of *infinitas*, from *infinitus* = infinite (q.v.); Sp. *infinidad;* Ital. *infinità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being infinite.

"One whose *infinity* passeth all nombre, that is almightye."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 636.

2. Unlimited extent of time, space, quality, degree, &c.; immensity, boundlessness, infinitude.

"There is *infinity* of goodness."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. Endless or infinite number or quantity; exceeding multitude.

"An *infinity* of bad symptoms."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

II. *Math.:* A term employed in mathematics to express a quantity greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind. Mathematically considered, infinity is always a limit of a variable quantity, resulting from a particular supposition made upon the varying element which enters into it. In the fraction $\frac{a}{x}$, let a retain the same value throughout, whilst x is arbitrary. If x becomes exceedingly small with respect to a, the value of the fraction becomes exceedingly great, and, finally, when x becomes smaller than any assignable quantity, this value is called infinity, and expressed by the symbol ∞. In arithmetic, infinity is the limit or last term of the series of natural numbers. This series is an arithmetical progression, with 1 for a common difference. It is plain that if a term be taken sufficiently remote, it may be regarded as greater than any assignable number, or as infinite. In like manner, the limit of the decreasing series of natural numbers, 0, -1, -2, -3, may be regarded as minus infinity; hence, the two limits of all numbers, both positive and negative, are $+\infty$ and $-\infty$.

ĭn-fĩrm′, *a.* [Lat. *infirmus*, from *in-* = not, and *firmus* = firm, strong; Fr. *infirme;* Ital. *infermo;* Sp. & Port. *enfermo.*]

1. Not firm, strong, or sound; weak or feeble in body or health.

"The present elector is old and *infirm.*"—*Sir W. Temple: Memoirs from the Peace* (1679).

2. Not firm of purpose or will; weak-minded, irresolute, wavering, vacillating.

"Worth the examining for the love of *infirmer* Christians."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. vi.

* 3. Not firm, solid, or stable; uncertain, instable.

4. Not strong or determined; weak.

"Vehement passion does not always indicate an *infirm* judgment."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

* **ĭn-fĩrm′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *infirmer*, from Lat. *infirmo*, from *infirmus* = weak, infirm (q.v.); Sp. *infirmar, enfermar.*] To make infirm or weak; to weaken, to enfeeble.

"After the deluge, when the same had destroyed or *infirmed* the nature of vegetables."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

ĭn-fĩr-mär′-ĭ-an, *s.* [Low Lat. *infirmarius* = a monk to whom was entrusted the care of the sick.] The monk or nun having the charge of the infirmary in a religious house; a religious attending on the sick of his or her order.

"Antony de Madrid . . . had to nurse St. Stanislaus in his last illness, as *infirmarian* of Sant' Andrea."—*Life of St. Kotka* (ed. H. J. Coleridge, S. J.), p. 88.

ĭn-fĩrm′-a-rȳ, * **en-ferm-e-rye,** * **fer-mer-ye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *enfermerie* (Fr. *infirmerie*), from Low Lat. *infirmaria* = an hospital, from Lat. *infirmus* = infirm, weak; Sp. *enfermeria;* Port. *enfermaria;* Ital. *infermeria.*] An hospital or establishment in which the infirm or sick, or those suffering from accidents, are tended, lodged, and nursed.

"An *infirmary* or hospital was established in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

¶ The sick in ancient Rome were taken to the temple of Æsculapius. Julian, A.D. 361–363, observing the care bestowed by Christians on their sick, set up infirmaries for a similar purpose. Various cathedrals and monasteries had infirmaries attached to them. The first London infirmary was founded by the Rev. Samuel Wesley in A.D. 1715. [Hospital.]

* **ĭn-fĩrm′-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *infirmatif.*] Weakening, annulling; tending to make void.

* **ĭn-fĩrm′-a-tõr-ȳ,** * **ĭn-fĩrm′-ĭ-tõr-ȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *infirmatorium.*] An infirmary.

"The *infirmitory* where the sick lay was paved with various coloured marbles."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, i., Jan. 1645.

ĭn-fĩrm′-ĭ-tȳ, * **in-firm-i-tee,** * **in-fyrm-y-te,** * **yn-fyrm-y-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *infirmité*, from Lat. *infirmitatem*, accus. of *infirmitas*, from *infirmus* = weak, infirm (q.v.); Ital. *infermità.*]

1. The quality or state of being infirm, weak, or feeble in body or health; feebleness, weakness, debility; a disease or malady of the body.

"Sith him he saw still stronger growe through strife,
And himselfe weaker through *infirmity.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 33.

2. Weakness of mind or purpose.

"Conscious to myself of my *infirmity.*"—*Bp. Bull: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

3. A weakness, a failing, a fault, a foible.

"That last *infirmity* of noble minds."
Milton: Lycidas, 71.

¶ For the difference between *infirmity* and *debility*, see Debility.

ĭn-fĩrm′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *infirm; -ly.*] In an infirm, weak, or feeble manner.

ĭn-fĩrm′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *infirm; -ness.*] The quality or state of being infirm; infirmity, weakness, feebleness. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 695.)

ĭn′-fĭx, *v.t.* [Lat. *infixus*, pa. par. of *infigo: in-* = in, with, and *figo* = to fix; Fr. *infixer.*]

1. To drive in, to set in, to fasten, to fix.

"With many an arrow deep *infixed*
My panting side was charged." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 109.

2. To fix in, to implant, to set in; to cause to remain or adhere: as, To *infix* good principles in the mind.

* **ĭn-fĭx′,** *s.* [Infix, *v.*] Anything infixed.

ĭn-flāme′, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *enflamber*, from Lat. *inflammo* = to set in a flame: *in-* = in, into, and *flamma* = a flame; Fr. *inflammer;* Sp. *inflamar;* Ital. *infiammare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn.

"We should have made retreate,
By light of the *inflamed* fleet."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad viii.

2. To give the appearance of fire or flame to; to redden; to cause inflammation in: as, To *inflame* the eyes.

3. To excite; to stir up; to provoke or enkindle into violent action.

"It was much easier to *inflame* animosities than to appease them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 4. To stir up; to animate; to make zealous; to fill with zeal or ardour.

"But, oh, *inflame* and fire our hearts."
Dryden: Veni Creator Spiritus.

5. To raise to an unnatural heat; to render morbidly hot by exciting excessive action in the blood-vessels and tissues.

"Spirits of wine . . . given inwardly, would quickly *inflame* the body."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 158.

* 6. To provoke, to irritate, to anger, to exasperate.

"It will *inflame* you; it will make you mad."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

* 7. To exaggerate, to magnify; to aggravate in description.

"A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes."—*Addison.* (*Annandale.*)

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To become inflamed.

"If the vesiculæ are opprest, they *inflame.*"—*Wiseman.*

2. To become angry; to fire up with passion.

"When thou wilt *inflame*
How coldly these impediments stand forth!"
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 268.

ĭn-flāmed′, *pa. par. & a.* [Inflame.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Set on fire, enkindled, excited, aroused, exasperated.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to anything represented as burning or in flames; flamant.

* **ĭn-flām′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *inflam(e); -er.*] One who or that which inflames.

"Interest is likewise a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on persecution."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 185.

ĭn-flăm-ma-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *inflammabilité*, from *inflammable;* Sp. *inflamabilidad;* Ital. *inflammabilità.*] The quality or state of being inflammable; susceptibility of taking fire.

"Whether or no *inflammability* doth strictly in all mixt bodies require a distinct sulphureous ingredient."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 367.

ĭn-flăm′-ma-ble, * **in-flam-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inflammo* = to set on fire, to inflame (q.v.); Sp. *inflamable;* Ital. *infiammabile.*] Capable or easily susceptible of being set on fire; easily enkindled.

"Saltpetre, which not only is *inflammable*, but burns very fiercely and violently."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 367.

* **inflammable-air,** *s.* A name formerly given to hydrogen, on account of its inflammability.

¶ *Heavy inflammable air:* Light carburetted hydrogen.

ĭn-flăm′-ma-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inflammable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inflammable; inflammability.

"I do not think the easy *inflammableness* of bodies to be always a sure proof of the actual sensible warmth of the minute parts it consists of."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 336.

* **ĭn-flăm′-ma-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inflammab(le); -ly.*] In an inflammable manner.

ĭn-flam-mā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inflammationem*, accus. of *inflammatio*, from *inflammatus*, pa. par. of *inflammo* = to set on fire, to inflame (q.v.); Sp. *inflamacion;* Ital. *infiammazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of kindling or setting on fire or in flames.

2. The state of being set on fire or in flames.

"The *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish."—*Wilkins: Dædalus.*

* 3. Heat, ardour, or fervour of mind; animosity, violent excitement, turbulence.

II. *Pathol.:* A morbid state of the whole or any part of the system, characterized by heat, redness, and pain, owing to a stoppage of function in the microscopic elements of the involved tissues, or to changes in the blood-vessels and blood, and exudation of *liquor sanguinis*, with permeation of white blood corpuscles, without rupture of the vessels, into the contiguous parts, or to altered nutrition of the tissue, so that inflammation is an extremely complex process with excessive exudation, terminating favourably in resolution, when the abnormal process ceases and recovery ensues, or going on to various degrees of ulceration and suppuration, induration, and mortification. The varieties are—parenchymatous, exudatory or secretory, plastic, rheumatic, gouty, gonorrhœal, and others not so strictly defined.

* **ĭn-flăm′-mạ-tive,** *a.* [Lat. *inflammat(us)*, pa. par. of *inflammo* = to inflame (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Inflammatory.

ĭn-flăm′-mạ-tõr-ȳ, *a.* [Fr. *inflammatoire*; Sp. *inflamatorio*; Ital. *infiammatorio.*]

1. Tending to inflame or to cause inflammation or heat.

2. Accompanied with great heat or inflammation.

"The spicy warm carminative things, which are given in a colick from a phlegmatick or cold cause, are poisonous in an *inflammatory* one."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iii.

¶ There are various inflammatory diseases: as inflammatory dropsy, inflammatory fever, inflammatory softening of the brain, inflammatory sore-throat.

3. Tending to inflame or cause excitement, anger, tumult, or heat of mind.

"Far from anything *inflammatory*, I never heard a more languid debate in this house."—*Burke: On American Taxation.*

ĭn-flāt′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *inflat(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being inflated, or of being unnaturally or unduly expanded.

ĭn-flāte′, *v.t.* [Fr. *enfler*; Sp. *inflar*; Ital. *enfiare.*] [INFLATE, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fill out, swell, or distend with air or wind.

"Also they [fylberdes and hasyll nuttes] do *inflate* the stomak, and cause head ache."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

2. To puff out, to swell, to distend.

"Passion's tumults in the bosom rise,
Inflate the features, and enrage the eyes."
Scott: Essay; On Painting.

3. To puff up; to elate: as, To *inflate* a person with pride.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* To expand or enlarge unnaturally or unduly: as, To *inflate* the currency.

2. *Stock Exch.:* To raise or force above the real or true value: as, To *inflate* prices.

* **ĭn-flāte′,** *a.* [Lat. *inflatus*, pa. par. of *inflo*: *in-* = in, into, and *flo* = to blow.]

1. Blown in.

"Winde *inflate* in other mennes eares."
Chaucer: Complaint of Creseide.

2. Inflated.

ĭn-flāt′-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INFLATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Puffed up or distended with air or wind.

2. Tumid; puffed up; bombastic; turgid.

"The prolix and *inflated* style of a bad pamphlet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as BLADDERY (q.v.).

2. *Comm.:* Enlarged or extended unnaturally or unduly.

3. *Stock Exch.:* Raised or forced above the true value: as, *inflated* prices

ĭn-flāt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [INFLATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as INFLATION (q.v.).

ĭn-flāt′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inflating*; *-ly.*] In a manner tending to inflate.

ĭn-flā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inflationem*, accus. of *inflatio*, from *inflatus*, pa. par. of *inflo*; Sp. *inflacion.*]

1. The act or process of inflating or distending with air or wind.

2. The state of being inflated or distended; distention.

"In case of ventosities and *inflations*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxi., ch. xxi.

3. The act of puffing up or elating, as with pride, conceit, &c.

4. The state of being puffed up or elated.

5. An unnatural or undue enlargement or expansion, as the *inflation* of trade.

6. The act of raising or forcing above the true or real value: as, the *inflation* of the Stock Exchange.

7. Inflated, turgid, or bombastic speech, language, or style; bombast, fustian.

"Exact yet free, without *inflation* bold,
To dignify that theme."
Mason: English Garden, bk. ii.

† **ĭn-flā′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *inflation*; *-ist.*] One who inflates; one who causes an unnatural or undue expansion; one who raises stocks or scrip above their real value; specif., in the United States, one who favours an increased issue of paper money.

* **ĭn-flā′-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] A blowing in: hence inspiration.

ĭn-flĕct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *inflecto* = to bow, to curve, to bend: *in-* = in, and *flecto* = to bend; Ital. *inflettere*; Fr. *infléchir.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To bend, to curve, to bow.

"Not to lie directly or at length, but somewhat *inflected*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. i.

* 2. To bend or turn from a straight or direct course; to deflect.

"Why do they never once their course *inflect*."
Blackmore.

* 3. To modulate, as the voice.

II. *Gram.:* To vary, as a noun or verb, in its terminations; to decline, as a noun, or adjective, or pronoun; to conjugate, as a verb.

ĭn-flĕct′-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INFLECT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

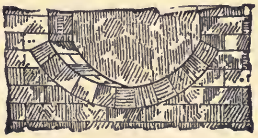
1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bent, curved, bowed; turned from a direct line or course; deflected; varied in its terminations.

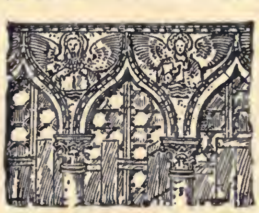
2. *Bot.:* The same as INFLEXED (q.v.).

inflected-arch, *s.*

1. A reversed or inverted arch.

2. An arch, the curve of whose flanks is reversed near the crown, so as to terminate in an acute angle.





INFLECTED ARCH.

ĭn-flĕc′-tion, * **ĭn-flexion (flexion** as **flĕk′-shŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *inflexio*, from *inflexus*, pa. par. of *inflecto*; Fr. & Sp. *inflexion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of bending, curving, or turning from a direct line or course; deflection.

"There is required a small *inflexion* of the body."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iii., § 22.

2. The state of being bent or deflected.

3. Modulation of the voice; change of tone or pitch in speaking or singing.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* The variation of the terminations of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns in declension, and of verbs in conjugation.

"The numerous *inflexions* of those languages."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iv., ch. i., § 2.

2. *Optics:* The same as DIFFRACTION (q.v.).

¶ *Point of inflection:*

Geom.: The point at which a curve ceases to be concave and becomes convex, or the reverse, with respect to a straight line not passing through the point.

ĭn-flĕc′-tion-ạl, ĭn-flexion-ạl (flexion as **flĕk′-shŭn),** *a.* [Eng. *inflection, inflexion*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or having inflectious.

"To apply indiscriminately to the lower stages of human speech, the agglutinative and radical, the same tests which have proved successful in the *inflectional*."—*Max Muller: Science of Language* (1871), ii. 24.

* **ĭn-flĕc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *inflect*; *-ive.*]

1. Having the power to bend or deflect; deflecting.

"Although this *inflective* quality of the air be a great incumbrance."—*Hook: Lecture of Navigation*, p. 446.

2. Inflectional.

"Languages isolating, agglutinative and *inflective*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiii.

* **ĭn-flĕsh′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *flesh* (q.v.).] To clothe or invest with flesh; to incarnate.

"The Deity *infesht*, and man's flesh deified."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vi.

* **ĭn-flĕx′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inflexus*, pa. par. of *inflecto* = to bend, to inflict (q.v.).] To curve, to bend, to inflect.

"Suffice it to provide a brazen tube
Inflext." *Philips: Cider*, ii.

ĭn-flĕxed′, * **ĭn-flĕxt′,** *pa. par. & a.* [INFLEX.]

* A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

* B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bent, curved; turned out of the direct line.

"There most direct where seeming most *inflex'd*."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, ii.

2. *Bot.:* Bent inwards. An inflexed calyx, corolla, or stamen, is bent inwards towards the centre of the flower. Inflexed leaves are bent inwards at the tip so as to point towards the stem. Called also inflected (q.v.).

ĭn-flĕx-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *inflexibilité.*]

1. The quality or state of being inflexible; incapability of being bent or curved; unyielding stiffness.

2. The quality of being inflexible or firm of will; inexorable pertinacity; obstinacy; firmness of will or purpose.

"That grave *inflexibility* of soul."
Churchill: Gotham, iii.

ĭn-flĕx′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inflexibilis*: *in-* = not, and *flexibilis* = flexible (q.v.); Sp. *inflexible*; Ital. *inflessibile.*]

* 1. Incapable of being bent or curved.

"Of this thing is the king's scepter a very apt signe and token in that it is ferme and *inflexible*."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, vi.

2. That will not yield to prayers or entreaties; firm of will or purpose; incapable of being turned from one's purpose; inexorable.

"'Tell His Lordship,' said the *inflexible* priest, 'to mind his own business.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Characterized by inflexibility; firm, obstinate.

"No class of men mentioned in history has ever adhered to a principle with more *inflexible* pertinacity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ĭn-flĕx′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inflexible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inflexible; inflexibility.

ĭn-flĕx′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inflexib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inflexible manner; firmly; without bending or yielding; inexorably.

"All those who adhered *inflexibly* to the Jacobite interest."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1706).

ĭn-flexion (flexion as **flĕk′-shŭn),** *s.* [INFLECTION.]

ĭn-flexion-ạl (flexion as **flĕk′-shŭn),** *a.* [INFLECTIONAL.]

* **ĭn-flĕx′-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *flexive.*] Inflexible.

"The burthen undergone
Of foes *inflexive*." *Chapman: Ode to Mars.*

* **ĭn-flĕx′-ụre,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *flexure* (q.v.).] A bend, a curve, a bow.

"The opening and shutting of bindweeds, performed by five *inflexures*."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iii.

ĭn-flĭct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *inflictus*, pa. par. of *infligo*, from *in-* = in, upon, and *fligo* = to strike; Fr. *infliger*; Sp. & Port. *infligir*; Ital. *infliggere.*]

1. To put in act or force upon; to impose

upon as a penalty or punishment; to cause to feel or experience; to throw, to cast.

> "I know no pain they can *inflict* upon him,
> Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

* 2. To afflict, to harass.

> "*Inflict* our province." *Shakesp. · Pericles*, v 1.

ĭn-flĭc′-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *inflict*; *-er*.] One who inflicts.

> "God is the sole and immediate *inflicter* of such strokes."—*South. Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

ĭn-flĭc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *inflictio*, from *inflictus*, pa. par. of *infligo* = to inflict (q.v.); Fr. *infliction*; Sp. *infliccion*; Ital. *inflizione*.]

1. The act of inflicting or imposing: as, the *infliction* of punishment or a penalty.

2. That which is inflicted; a punishment or penalty inflicted or imposed. *Colloq.*, a trouble or annoyance.

> "God doth receive glory as well from his *inflictions* and punishments as from his rewards."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

* **ĭn-flĭc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *inflictif*, from Lat. *inflictus*, pa. par. of *infligo* = to inflict (q.v.).] Tending or having the power to inflict; inflicting.

> "Even from the steel's *inflictive* sting."
> *Whitehead: Ode on Her Majesty's Birthday.*

ĭn-flŏ-rĕs′-çençe, *s.* [Lat. *inflorescens*, pr. par. of *infloresco* = to begin to blossom.]

Bot.: The arrangement of flowers upon a branch or stem. It may be axillary or terminal. In the former case the branch can grow indefinitely, producing new flowers on the axils, hence this is called an indefinite inflorescence; in the latter the terminal flower stops the further development of the branch, hence this kind of inflorescence is called definite. Inflorescence may be centripetal (q.v.) or centrifugal (q.v.). Different kinds of inflorescence are (1) the spike, (2) the raceme, (3) the corymb, (4) the umbel, (5) the panicle, (6) the thyrsus, (7) the compound corymb and compoundbel um, (8) the cyme. No. (1) is subdivided into—(*a*) the spike proper, (*b*) the ament or catkin, (*c*) the spadix, (*d*) the spikelet, (*e*) the cone, (*f*) the capitulum, and (*g*) the cœnanthium. Inflorescence is called also Anthotaxis. (See all these terms.)

* **ĭn-flōw′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *flow* (q.v.).] To flow in.

> "Dry up the *inflowed* humour."—*Wiseman: Chirurgical Treatises*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **ĭn′-flōw,** *s.* [INFLOW, *v.*] The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in; an influx.

ĭn′-flû-ençe, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *influentia* = a flowing in, an inundation; *influens*, pr. par. of *influo* = to flow in: *in-* = in, and *fluo* = to flow; Sp. & Port. *influencia*; Ital. *influenzia*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Originally used in an astrological sense; a power supposed to proceed from the heavenly bodies and operate upon the affairs of men.

> "Dawn, and the Pleiades, before him danced,
> Shedding sweet *influence*."
> *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 375.

* 2. A flowing in, into, or upon; influx.

3. Agency or power serving or tending to affect, modify, or sway in some manner; ability or power to produce some effect; power of directing or modifying; ascendant power.

> "Twice as magnetic to sweet *influences*."
> *Tennyson: Princess*, ii. 153.

4. Authority or power derived from superiority of position, rank, talents, &c.; acknowledged ascendency; power to influence or move others according to one's own will or wishes.

> "The vigorous exertion of his authority and *influence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

5. Power; effects of indulgence in.

> "There was scarcely an hour of the day or of the night when he was not under the *influence* of claret."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Elect. & Magn.*: The same as INDUCTION (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between *influence* and *credit*, see CREDIT.

* **influence-rich,** *a.* Rich in influence; having great influence or power. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, lxxix. 14.)

ĭn′-flû-ençe, *v.t.* [INFLUENCE, *s.*] To exercise influence upon; to act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any end or purpose; to bias; to sway.

> "The patronage of the Crown was employed on an extensive scale for the purpose of *influencing* votes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ĭn′-flû-ẹn-çẽr, *s.* [Eng. *influenc(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which influences.

* **ĭn′-flû-ẹn-çĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *influenc(e)*; *-ive*.] Tending to influence; influential.

* **ĭn′-flû-ẹnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *influens*, pr. par. of *influo* = to flow in: *in-* = in, and *fluo* = to flow.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Flowing in.

> "Where Thames with *influent* tide
> My native city laves."
> *Cowper: Chas. Deodati.* (Trans.)

2. Exerting or having influence; influential.

> "It is more operative and *influent* upon others, then any other vertue."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. ii., § 2.

B. *As subst.*: Influence.

> "O fortune, executrice of wierdes
> O *influents* of these heuens hie."
> *Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida*, iii.

ĭn-flû-ĕn′-tịal (ti as sh), *a.* [Lat. *influens* (genit. *influentis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ial*.] Possessing or exerting influence by invisible operation, either as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind; possessing power or influence, as from superiority of position, rank, intellect, wealth, &c.

> "Thy *influential* vigour reinspires
> This feeble frame."
> *Thompson: Sickness*, bk. iii.

ĭn-flû-ĕn′-tịal-lў̆ (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *influential*; *-ly*.] In an influential manner; so as to influence.

> "Embrace not the blind side of opinions, but that which looks most luciferously and *influentially* unto goodness."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. iii., § 3.

ĭn-flû-ĕn′-zạ, *s.* [Ital. = influence.] (See def.)

Path.: A specific catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes of the air-passages, contagious, and often epidemic, attended with early involvement of chill, lassitude, and prostration to a marked degree, intense frontal headache, giddiness, and acrid discharge from the nose, with sleepless nights, and sometimes delirium. Persistent cough, worst at nights, expectoration, remittent feverishness, with nocturnal exacerbations, lasting from four to eight days, sometimes complicated with bronchitis or even pneumonia. Everything tending to depress the spirits must be avoided. This specific disease-poison in some epidemics is said to be as fatal as cholera, and has been occasionally mistaken for typhoid fever.

ĭn′-flŭx, *s.* [Lat. *influxus* = a flowing in, from *influo* = to flow in; Sp. *influxo*; Ital. *influsso*.]

1. The act of flowing in or into anything.

> "Either of these, if timely applied, will resist the *influx*."—*Wiseman: Chirurg. Treatises*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* 2. Infusion, intromission.

> "The *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

3. A coming in; an introduction or importation in abundance; that which flows in.

> "A sudden and unexampled *influx* of riches."—*Johnson: Falkland Islands.*

4. The place or point at which one stream flows or runs into another, or into the sea.

* 5. Influence, power, authority, weight.

> "These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* **ĭn-fluxion (fluxion as flŭk′-shŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *influxio*, from *influxus*, pa. par. of *influo*; Fr. *influxion*.] A flowing in or into; infusion, intromission.

> "The state which is most susceptible of divine *influxion*."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

* **ĭn-fluxious (fluxious as flŭk′-shyŭs),** *a.* [Eng. *influx*; *-ious*.] Influential.

> "The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours."—*Howel: English Tears.*

* **ĭn-flŭx′-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *influx*; *-ive*.] Having a tendency to flow in; influential.

> "He is the *influxive* head who governs the whole body."—*Holdsworth: Inauguration Sermon* (1624), p. 9.

* **ĭn′-flŭx-ў̆,** *s.* [Eng. *influx*; *-y*.] An influx, an influence.

> "Not by forms or celestial *influxies*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 997.

ĭn-fōld′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *fold* (q.v.).]

1. To wrap up, to inwrap, to inclose.

> "Refulgent arms his mighty limbs *infold*."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xiii. 38.

2. To clasp in the arms; to embrace.

> "Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
> And hold thee to my heart." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 4.

* 3. To shut up, to confine.

> "Then Troians in their walls
> Had beene *infolded* like meeke lambs."
> *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* viii.

* 4. To involve, to surround.

> "These powers *infold* the Greek and Trojan train."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xiii. 451.

* **ĭn-fōld′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *infold*; *-ment*.] The act of infolding; the state of being infolded.

* **ĭn-fō′-lĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, on, and *folium* = a leaf.] To cover or overspread with leaves.

> "Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements."—*Howel.*

* **ĭn-fōrçe′,** *v.t.* [ENFORCE.]

* **ĭn-fōrç′-ẽr,** *s.* [ENFORCER.]

* **ĭn-fŏr′-ĕst,** *v.t.* [ENFOREST.]

ĭn-form′, * **in-forme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *informer*, from Lat. *informo*, from *in-* = in, into, and *forma* = a form, a shape; Sp. & Port. *informar*; Ital. *informare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To give form or shape to.

> "She gilded us, but you are gold; and she
> *Informed* us."
> *Donne: To the Countess of Huntingdon.*

* 2. To animate; to actuate with vital powers; to give life or vitality to; to imbue with vitality.

> "Who fills, surrounds, *informs*, and agitates the whole." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 47.

3. To communicate knowledge; to instruct, to tell; to give information or intelligence of; to acquaint. (Formerly followed by *with*, now by *of* when govening a secondary object.)

> "For he would learne their busines secretly,
> And then *informe* his master hastily."
> *Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale*, 880.

* 4. To communicate, to tell, to make known.

> "He did *inform* the truth." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 6.

* 5. To communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation.

> "Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul."—*Acts* xxiv. 1.

* 6. To point out the way to; to guide, to lead. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 335.)

B. *Reflex.*: To teach, to instruct; to make acquainted.

C. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To take form or shape; to become visible.

> "It is the bloody business which *informs*
> Thus to mine eyes." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

2. To give information or intelligence.

¶ *To inform against*: To communicate facts by way of accusation; to lay an information against.

¶ To *inform* may be either a personal address or otherwise; to *acquaint* and *apprize* are immediate and personal communications. One *informs* the government, or any public body, or one *informs* one's friends; one *acquaints* or *apprizes* only one's friends or particular individuals. To *inform* is the act of persons in all conditions; to *instruct* and *teach* are the acts of superiors, either on one ground or another: one *informs* by virtue of an accidental superiority or priority of knowledge; one *instructs* by virtue of superior knowledge or superior station; one *teaches* by virtue of superior knowledge rather than of station. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-form′,** * **ĭn-forme,** *a.* [Lat. *informis*, from *in-* = not, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr., Sp., & Ital. *informe*.] Without regular form or shape; shapeless.

> "And the whole prospect so *informe* and rude."
> *Cotton: Wonders of the Peake* (1681).

ĭn-form′-al, * **ĭn-form′-all,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *formal* (q.v.).]

1. Not formal; not in the regular or usual form; not according to custom or precedent; not in accordance with official, conventional, or customary forms.

> "A charge in writing, which, though *informal* and irregular, may be reduced to four articles."—*Burke: Charge against Warren Hastings.*

2. Not formal; free from ceremony or form; easy: as, an *informal* visit.

* 3. Deranged; out of one's senses.

> "These poor *informal* women are no more but instruments of some more mightier member."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

ĭn-for-măl′-ĭ-tў̆, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *formality* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being informal; want of attention to regular form or custom.

2. Anything informal or not according to regular form or custom.

"Whatever *informalities* or nullities were pretended to be in the bulls or breves."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1531).

ĭn-form′-ạl-ly̆, *a.* [Eng. *informal; -ly.*] In an informal manner; not formally.

ĭn-form′-ạnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *informans*, pr. par. of *informo.*]

* 1. One who or that which gives form, life, or vitality

"The matter can be actuated at once but by a single *informant*: and space is replenisht by one corporal inexistence."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvi.

2. One who informs or furnishes information or intelligence.

* 3. One who informs against or accuses another; an informer.

"It was the last evidence of the kind. The *informant* was hanged."—*Burke: On the Affairs of India.*

¶ The *informant* is he who informs for the benefit of others, and the *informer* to the molestation of others. The *informant* is thanked for his civility in making the communication; the *informer* undergoes a great deal of odium, but is thanked by no one, not even by those who employ him. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn fôr′-mā pâu′-pẽr-ĭs, *phr.* [Lat., = as a poor man.]

Law: When a person has just cause of suit, but is too poor to support the charges of an action, he is allowed, on making oath that he is not worth £5, besides his wearing apparel and the matter involved in the action, to sue *in forma pauperis—i.e.*, without paying fees of court, counsel, or solicitor.

ĭn-fõr-mā′-tion, * **in-for-ma-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *information*, from Lat. *informationem*, acc. of *informatio*, from *informatus*, pa. par. of *informo* = to give form or shape to, to inform; Sp. *informacion;* Ital. *informazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of informing or communicating knowledge or intelligence.

2. The state of being informed, or acquainted with matters.

3. That which is communicated by word or writing; news, intelligence, notice, advice.

"*Information* having been given me about two or three months since."—*Sir W. Temple: Let. to Col. Sidney*, April 29, 1667.

¶ In this sense used by police officers to signify knowledge, however obtained, leading to the arrest or conviction of a criminal. The words, "From *information* I received," have almost become a formula in police evidence.

4. Knowledge acquired from reading or instruction, or from the use of the senses and intellectual powers: as, He is a man of great *information.*

II. *English Law:*

1. A written statement or declaration made usually on oath before a magistrate, previous to the issuing of a summons or warrant against a person charged with a crime, or an offence punishable summarily.

"In the case of an *information* being laid, and substantiated by proper evidence, a warrant may be issued in the first instance; and upon this warrant, which may be executed in any other district than that in which it is issued, after being backed or indorsed by a justice of that district, the person charged may be taken, and brought before the justices; who have authority to issue summonses, and to compel the attendance, at the hearing, of witnesses for the prosecutor, complainant, or defendant, as the case may be. The *information* or complaint must then be heard and adjudicated upon by the justices, according to the ordinary course of legal proceedings."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 20.

2. (See extract.)

"An *information* in the Exchequer is a method of recovering money or other chattels, or for obtaining satisfaction in damages for any personal wrong committed in the lands or other possessions of the crown. The most usual *informations* are those of intrusion and debt; intrusion, for any trespass committed on the lands of the crown; and debt, upon any contract for moneys due to the crown, or for any forfeiture due to the crown upon the breach of a penal statute. An *information* of intrusion may also be resorted to in the case of a purpresture upon public property: which occurs when one encroaches, or makes that several to himself, which ought to be common to many. *Informations* of debt are most commonly used to recover forfeitures occasioned by transgressing those laws which are enacted for the establishment and support of the revenue; in which cases the crown now recovers and is liable to pay costs, if unsuccessful, as if the suit were between subject and subject."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk iii., ch. 9.

3. An *information* in the Court of Queen's Bench is a writ of *quo warranto* against one who claims or usurps any office, franchise, or liberty, to inquire by what authority he supports his claim, in order to determine the right.

4. An *information* in the Court of Chancery is a suit on behalf of the Crown or Government as to the misapplication of a public charity, or on behalf of the estate of a lunatic or an idiot. (*Blackstone: Com.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.)

5. Generally in criminal law, an *information* is a substitute for an ordinary indictment filed by the Attorney-General or Master of the Crown office, in such cases of misdemeanour as tend to disturb the peace or the government: as libels on judges, magistrates, or public affairs, bribery at elections, &c.

"Fear of public derision and of a criminal *information* generally induced him to keep his fancies to himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

III. *Scots Law:* A written argument allowed in the Court of Justiciary on the occurrence of cases of difficulty.

* **ĭn-form′-ạ-tĭve**, *a.* [Fr. *informatif;* Ital. & Sp. *informativo.*] Having power to animate or give vitality.

"Many put out their force *informative.*"
More: On the Soul, pt. ii., c. 2.

* **ĭn-form′-ạ-tõr-y̆**, *a.* [Lat. *informator* = an instructor; Eng. adj. suff. *-y.*] Full of information; affording knowledge or information; instructive.

* **ĭn-formed′**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *formed* (q.v.).] Not formed or arranged; ill-formed, shapeless.

"Infinite shapes of creatures men doe find,
Informed in the mud."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 8.

informed - stars, *s. pl.* [UNFORMED-STARS.]

ĭn-form′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *inform; -er.*]

* 1. One who or that which gives form, life, or vitality.

"Nature! *informer* of the poet's art."
Pope: Prologue to Sophonisba.

2. One who informs or furnishes information or intelligence; an informant.

3. One who gives information against another; one who lays an information or gives evidence against any person who offends against the law or any penal statute. He is often called a "common informer." His motive generally is to obtain part of the pecuniary fine likely to be inflicted on the person against whom he lays an information.

"The King, as might have been expected, coldly refused to turn *informer.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

4. One who gives information to the authorities in order to escape the penalty of his own misdeeds; one who turns Queen's evidence.

"No one would accept the evidence of *informers* unless it was corroborated."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 18, 1884.

¶ For the difference between *informer* and *informant*, see INFORMANT.

* **ĭn-for′-mĭd-ạ-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *informidabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *formidabilis* = formidable (q.v.); Fr. *informidable.*] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 486.)

* **ĭn-form′-ĭ-ty̆**, *s.* [Lat. *informitas*, from *informis* = shapeless: *in-* = not, and *forma* = form, shape; Ital. *informità;* Sp. *informidad.*] Want of shape or form; shapelessness.

"If we affirm a total *informity*, it cannot admit so forward a term as an abortment."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

* **ĭn-form′-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *informis.*] [INFORM, *a.*] Without regular shape or form; shapeless.

"A rude and *informous* lump of flesh."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

* **ĭn-for′-tụ-nạte**, * **in-for-tu-nat**, *a.* [Lat. *infortunatus*, from *in-* = not, and *fortunatus* = fortunate (q.v.); Ital. *infortunato;* Sp. *infortunado.*] Unfortunate; unlucky. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,722.)

* **ĭn-for′-tụ-nạte-ly̆**, *adv.* [Eng. *infortunate; -ly.*] Unfortunately; unluckily.

"The gentleman was *infortunately* incumbered with wants."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 145.

* **ĭn-for′-tụne**, *s.* [Fr.] Misfortune.

"On man, that clened to a mast, and cam to the londe, and told the *infortune.*"—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 439. (Note.)

* **ĭn-for′-tụned**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fortun(e); -ed.*] Unlucky; unfortunate.

"I woful wretche and *infortuned* wight."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iv.

* **ĭn-fŏr-tūn′-ĭ-ty̆**, * **in-for-tun-i-tie**, *s.* [Eng. *infortun(e); -ity.*] Misfortune.

"Other there be that ascribe his *infortunitie*, only to the stroke and punishment of God."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 9).

ĭn-fŏs′-soŭs, *a.* [Lat. *infossus*, pa. par. of *infodio* = to dig in or up, to bury in the earth: *in-* = in, into, and *fodio* = to dig.]

Bot.: So sunk in any surface as to produce a channel; used of veins in some leaves, &c.

* **ĭn-fo͡und′**, * **ĭn-fŭnd′**, *v.t.* [Lat. *infundo*, from *in-* = in, into, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour in, to infuse.

"But I say God is hable in such wyse to inspire and *infounde* the faythe.'—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 582.

ĭn-frạ-, *pref.* [Lat., = within, below.] (Etym.)

infra-axillary, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a branch or other process*): Situated or proceeding from below the axil.

infra-costal, *a.*

Anat.: Beneath the ribs.

infra-maxillary, *a.*

Anat.: Beneath the jaws: as, the *infra-maxillary* nerve.

infra-orbital, *a.*

Anat.; Beneath the orbit of the eye: as, the *infra-orbital* fissure, the *infra-orbital* canal, the *infra-orbital* plexus, &c.

infra-scapular, *a.*

Anat.: Beneath the scapula of the pectoral arch.

infra-spinate, infra-spinous, *a.*

Anat.: Below the spine.

Infra-spinate fossa, Infra-spinous fossa:

Anat.: A small fossa on the posterior surface of the scapula.

Infra-spinate muscle:

Anat.: A muscle of a triangular form occupying the greater part of the infra-spinous fossa. It arises from the under surface of the spine.

infra-spinous, *a.* [INFRA-SPINATE.]

infra-territorial, *a.* Within the territory.

infra-trochlear, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the ophthalmic nerve issuing from the forepart of the orbit of the eye.

* **ĭn-fract′**, *v.t.* [Lat. *infractus*, pa. par of *infringo* = to infringe (q.v.).]

1. To break.

"Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infracted* course."
Thomson: Summer, 604.

2. To violate; to infringe.

* **ĭn-frăct′**, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *fractus* = broken; pa. par. of *frango* = to break.] Unbroken; sound; whole; unharmed.

"To guard their weaknesse; and preserve their wives contents *infract.*" *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* ix.

* **ĭn-frăct′-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *infractus*, pa. par. of *infringo* = to break, to infringe, and Eng. *-able.*] Capable of being broken.

ĭn-frăc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *infractionem*, accus. of *infractio* = a breaking, from *infractus*, pa. par. of *infringo* = to break, to infringe; Sp. *infraccion;* Ital. *infrazione.*] The act of breaking or violating; violation; infringement.

"To prevent the *infraction* of that law."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **ĭn-frăc′-tõr**, *s.* [Fr. *infracteur.*] One who breaks, violates, or infringes.

"Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjured *infractors* of them."—*Lord Herbert: Henry VIII.*, p. 363.

ĭn-frăc′-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *fractus* = broken.]

Bot.: The same as INFLEXED (q.v.).

ĭn′-frạ dĭg., *phr.* [Lat., for *infra dignitatem.*] Below or unworthy of one's dignity, character, or position.

* **ĭn-frā′-grạnt**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fragrant* (q.v.).] Not fragrant; inodorous.

ĭn-frạ-lăp-sär′-ĭ-ạn, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *infra*, here = later than, afterwards, and *lapsus* = a slipping, a fall; Eng. suff. *-arian;* Fr. *infralapsaire.*]

Theology & Church History :

A. *As subst. (Pl.) :* Less rigid Calvinists who held that God having permitted, but not foreordained, the fall, then decreed the salvation of the elect by means of a Redeemer. He was thus not in any way responsible for the introduction of evil into the world ; what he did was to provide the remedy. The Infralapsarians were opposed by the Supralapsarians (q.v.). The question was debated chiefly in the early part of the seventeenth century.

B. *As adj. :* Of or belonging to the Infralapsarians or their doctrine.

ĭn-frạ-lăp-sär'-ĭ-ạn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *infralapsarian ; -ism.*]

Theol. & Ch. Hist. : The doctrine of the Infralapsarians.

ĭn-frạ-mē'-dĭ-ạn, *a.* [Pref. *infra-*, and Eng. *median*, from Lat. *medianus* = that is in the middle.] [MEDIAN (1).]

Biol. & Hydrol. : Of or belonging to the zone of animal and vegetable life in the parts of the sea where the water is from fifty to one hundred fathoms in depth. (*Prof. Edward Forbes.*)

* **ĭn-frạ-mŭn'-dāne,** *a.* [Pref. *infra-*, and Eng. *mundane* (q.v.).] Lying below or beneath the world.

* **ĭn-frăn'-çhişe,** *v.t.* [ENFRANCHISE.]

* **ĭn-frăn-ġĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frangibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being infrangible ; infrangibleness.

† **ĭn-frăn'-ġĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frangible* (q.v.); Fr. *infrangible.*]

1. *Lit. :* That cannot be broken.

> "[He] link'd their fetlocks with a golden band,
> *Infrangible*, immortal."
> *Pope : Homer ; Iliad* xiii. 57.

2. *Fig. :* That cannot be infringed or violated.

† **ĭn-frăn'-ġĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infrangible; -ness.*] The state or quality of being infrangible ; incapability of being broken.

* **ĭn-frạ-pōşe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *infra* = below, and Eng. *pose* (q.v.).] To place under or beneath.

> "Terrestrial surface *infraposed* to the drift-gravels."
> —*Austen. (Annandale.)*

* **ĭn-frạ-pȯ-şĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *infra-*, and Eng. *position* (q.v.).] Position or situation beneath or under.

ĭn-frē'-quençe, ĭn-frē'-quen-çў, *s.* [Lat. *infrequentia*, from *infrequens* = in small number, rare : *in-* = not, and *frequens* = in numbers, frequent ; Fr. *infréquence.*]

1. The quality or state of being infrequent ; rareness ; rarity ; uncommonness.

> "We must have regard to the frequency or *infrequency* of them."—*Sharp : Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

* 2. The state of not being frequented ; solitude.

> "The solitude and *infrequency* of the place."—*P. Holland : Plutarch*, p. 1,078.

ĭn-frē'-quent, * **in-fre-quente,** *a.* [Lat. *infrequens ;* Fr. *infréquent ;* Ital. *infrequente.*] Not frequent ; not occurring frequently ; rare ; uncommon ; unusual.

> "Cooling his *infrequent* pleasures with sighs."—*Bp. Hall : Deceit of Appearance.*

* **ĭn-frĕ-quĕnt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frequent*, v. (q.v.)] Not to frequent ; to desert ; to forsake.

* **ĭn-frē'-quent-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frequently* (q.v.).] Not frequently ; rarely.

* **ĭn-frĭġ'-ĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infrigidatus*, pa. par. of *infrigido*, from *in-* (intens.), and *frigido* = to make cool ; *frigidus* = cool.] To make cool or cold ; to chill ; to cool.

> "The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass."—*Boyle : Works*, i. 398.

* **ĭn-frĭġ-ĭ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infrigidatio*, from *infrigidatus*, pa. par. of *infrigido.*] The act of making cool or cold ; a chilling or cooling.

> "Because of the *infrigidation* of that air by the snow."—*Boyle : Works*, ii. 513.

ĭn-frĭnġe', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *infringo* = to break into : *in-* = in, into, and *frango* = to break ; Sp. *infringir ;* Ital. *infringere.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To break, as a law, a compact, a contract, &c. ; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by omission or neglect of duty ; to transgress.

> "The first man that did th' edict *infringe.*"
> *Shakesp. : Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

* 2. To destroy ; to break.

> "If so we can, and by the head
> Broken be not intended all our power
> To be *infringed.*" *Milton : P. L.*, i. 62.

* 3. To hinder ; to obstruct.

> "Bright as the deathless gods, and happy, she
> From all that may *infringe* delight is free."
> *Waller : Apology of Sleep.*

B. *Intransitive :*

* 1. To violate, break, or transgress some rule or law ; to do evil or injury.

2. To encroach, to trespass, to intrude : as, To *infringe* upon one's rights.

¶ (1) The civil and moral laws are *infringed* by those who act in opposition to them ; treaties and engagements are *violated* by those who do not hold them sacred ; the bounds which are prescribed by the moral law are *transgressed* by those who are guilty of any excess.

(2) For the difference between to *infringe* and to *encroach*, see ENCROACH.

ĭn-frĭnġe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *infringe ; -ment.*] The act of infringing, breaking, violating, or transgressing ; the state of being infringed ; a breach, a violation, an encroachment.

> "We scarce ever had a prince, who by fraud, or violence, had not made some *infringement* on the constitution."—*Burke : Vindic. of Natural Society.*

ĭn-frĭnġ'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *infring(e) ; -er.*] One who infringes, breaks, or violates ; a violater, a transgressor, an encroacher.

> "The *infringers* of this commandment to be imprisoned."—*Strype : Edw. VI.* (an. 1548).

* **ĭn-frĭnġ'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not ; *frango* (in comp. *fringo*) = to break, and Eng. suff. *-ible* = able.] That cannot be broken. (*Breton : An Olde Man's Lesson*, p. 13.)

† **ĭn-frŭc-tĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Modelled on Eng. *inflorescence*, but from Lat. *fructus* = fruit ; cf. *fructescence* (q.v.).]

Bot. : The name given by St. Pierre to the multiple or polythalamic fruits bearing the same relation to a simple fruit that the inflorescence does to a simple flower.

* **ĭn-frŭc'-tụ-ōse,** * **ĭn-frŭc'-tụ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *infructuosus*, from *in-* = not, and *fructus* = fruit.] Not fruitful ; not bearing fruit ; unprofitable. (*Adams : Works*, ii. 120.)

* **ĭn-frû'-gạl,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* = (2), and Eng. *frugal* (q.v.).] Not frugal, prodigal, extravagant.

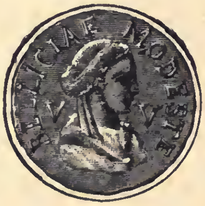
* **ĭn-frû-ġĭf'-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frugiferous* (q.v.).] Not bearing fruit.

* **ĭn'-fụ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infucatus*, pa. par. of *infuco* = to paint, to colour : *in-* = in, into, and *fuco* = to paint.] To paint, to stain, to daub.

* **ĭn-fụ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infucatus*, pa. par. of *infuco.*] The act of painting, staining, or daubing, especially the face.

ĭn'-fụ-la, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq. : A sacred fillet, made of wool, and worn on the head by priests, victims, and persons who fled to any place for mercy or protection. It was also worn by the emperors and magistrates on solemn occasions. The name was applied later to the head-dress of a Christian priest, and, still later, to a pendent ornament at the back of a mitre.



INFULA.

* **ĭn'-fụ-māte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infumatus*, pa. par. of *infumo*, from *fumus* = smoke.] To smoke ; to dry by smoking.

* **ĭn-fū-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infumatus*, pa. par. of *infumo.*] The act or process of smoking or drying by smoking.

* **ĭn-fūme',** *v.t.* [Lat. *infumo*, from *fumus* = smoke.] To smoke ; to dry by smoking.

* **ĭn-fŭnd',** *v.t.* [INFOUND, *v.*]

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-ụ-lar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *infundibularis*, from Lat. *infundibulum* (q.v.).]

Bot. : Funnel-shaped ; infundibuliform (q.v.).

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb-ụ-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. nom. pl. of Mod. Lat. *infundibulatus* = funnel-shaped.]

Zool. : An order of Polyzoa or Bryozoa. They have the tentacles placed in a circle round the mouth. It contains the Frustridæ, &c.

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-ụ-lŭm (pl. **ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-ụ-lạ**), *s.* [Lat., = a funnel.]

1. *Anat. :* Any part more or less funnel-shaped. There is an infundibulum of the heart, one of the lungs, and one of the ethmoid bone ; also infundibula of the kidneys.

2. *Zoology :*

(1) The funnel or siphon of the Cephalopoda, the tube formed by the coalescence or the apposition of their epipodia. (*Nicholson.*)

(2) The channel formed by folded processes of the mantle by which water passes out from the branchial chamber of molluscs. (*Huxley.*)

* **ĭn-fŭr-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *furcation* (q.v.).] A forked expansion.

ĭn-fūr'-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [INFURIATE, *a.*] To render furious or mad ; to provoke to madness or fury.

* **ĭn-fūr'-ĭ-ạte,** *a.* [Ital. *infuriato*, pa. par. of *infuriare* = to grow into fury or rage : *in-* = in, and *furia* = fury.] Infuriated, enraged, mad, raging.

* **ĭn-fŭs'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infuscatus*, pa. par. of *infusco*, from *in-* (intens.), and *fusco* = to make dark ; *fuscus* = dark.] To darken ; to obscure ; to make black or dark.

* **ĭn-fŭs-cā'-tion,** s. [Lat. *infuscatus*, pa. par. of *infusco.*] The act of darkening or blackening ; the state of being darkened or black.

ĭn-fūşe', *v.t.* [Fr. *infuser*, from Lat. *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo* = to pour in : *in-* = in, into, and *fundo* = to pour ; Sp. *infundir;* Ital. *infondere.*]

* 1. To pour in, into, or upon, as a liquid ; to shed.

2. To pour into the mind ; to instil as a principle ; to inculcate, to implant.

3. To introduce, to diffuse, to spread.

* 4. To make an infusion with.

* 5. To inspire, to fill.

6. To steep in any liquid, with a gentle heat, for the purpose of extracting medicinal or other valuable virtues, essences, or qualities.

* **ĭn-fūşe',** *s.* [Lat. *infusum*, neut. sing. of *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo* = to pour in or on.] An infusion.

> "That may my rymes with sweet *infuse* embrew."
> *Spenser : Hymn of Heavenly Love.*

ĭn-fūş'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *infus(e) ; -er.*] One who or that which infuses.

> "To declare the very dream, as if they had been the *infusers* of it."—*Mountague : Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xvi., § 6.

* **ĭn-fūş-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў** (1), *s.* [Eng. *infusible* (1) ; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being infusible ; incapability of fusion or dissolution.

* **ĭn-fūş-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў** (2), *s.* [Eng. *infusible* (2) ; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being infused ; capability of being fused or dissolved.

* **ĭn-fūş'-ĭ-ble** (1), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fusible* (q.v.).]

Chem., Min., &c. : That cannot be fused or dissolved ; not admitting of fusion ; not fusible.

ĭn-fūş'-ĭ-ble (2), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *fusible* (q.v.).] Capable of being infused.

ĭn-fū'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *infusio*, from *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo ;* Fr. & Sp. *infusion ;* Ital. *infusione.*]

1. The act of infusing or pouring in or upon, as a liquid.

* 2. The act or process of dipping in or into water ; immersion.

3. The act or process of steeping any substance, as a plant in a liquid for the purpose of extracting medicinal or other valuable virtues, essence, or qualities.

4. The liquor obtained by steeping any substance, as a plant in a liquid ; a decoction.

5. The act of infusing, instilling, or implanting in the mind ; instillation, inculcation.

6. That which is infused, instilled, or implanted ; an inspiration.

* 7. A mixture, a share, a blending.

* **ĭn-fūṣ-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ** (2), *s.* [Eng. *infusible* (2); *-ity.*] The quality or state of being infused; capability of being fused or dissolved.

* **ĭn-fūṣ′-ĭ-ble** (1), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fusible* (q.v.).]

Chem., Min., &c.: That cannot be fused or dissolved; not admitting of fusion; not fusible.

> "Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ĭn-fūṣ′-ĭ-ble (2), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *fusible* (q.v.).] Capable of being infused.

* **ĭn-fūṣ′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infusible*, and suff. *-ness.*] The same as INFUSIBILITY (q.v.).

ĭn-fū′-ṣion, *s.* [Lat. *infusio*, from *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo*; Fr. & Sp. *infusion*; Ital. *infusione.*]

1. The act of infusing or pouring in or upon, as a liquid.

> "Of whych thynges this *infusion* of water is one."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 491.

* 2. The act or process of dipping in or into water; immersion.

> "Baptism by *infusion* began to be introduced in cold climates."—*Jortin: Eccles. Hist.*

3. The act or process of steeping any substance, as a plant in a liquid for the purpose of extracting medicinal or other valuable virtues, essence, or qualities.

4. The liquor obtained by steeping any substance, as a plant in a liquid; a decoction.

5. The act of infusing, instilling, or implanting in the mind; instillation, inculcation.

> "In the working of such cleansing of the soule, and *infusion* of grace."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 386.

6. That which is infused, instilled, or implanted; an inspiration.

> "No sooner grows
> The soft *infusion* prevalent and wide."
> *Thomson: Spring*, 588.

* 7. A mixture, a share, a blending.

> "Of elegy there was the due *infusion.*"
> *Byron: Vision of Judgment*, ix.

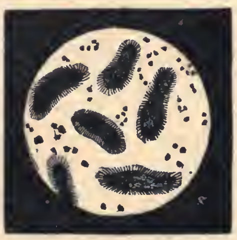
* **ĭn-fū′-ṣion-ĭṣm,** * **ĭn-fū′-siạn-ĭṣm** (**s** as **zh**), *s.* [The first form from Eng. *infusion*; *-ism*; the second from Low Lat. *infusianismus* = the teaching described in def.]

Metaph.: The doctrine that the human soul is an emanation from, or an influx of, the Divine Substance. It is akin to the teaching of Pythagoras and of the Stoics. Its defenders in Christian times have relied on Gen. ii. 7. Infusionism is opposed to Traducianism (q.v.) and to Creationism, the doctrine accepted by the Eastern and Western Church.

* **ĭn-fū′-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *infus(e)*; *-ive.*] Having the power of infusion or inspiration; inspiring.

> "Sing the *infusive* force of Spring on man."
> *Thomson: Spring*, 868.

ĭn-fụ-sör′-ĭ-a̤, *s. pl.* [Not the pl. of Lat. *infusorium* = a pitcher, but Mod. Lat., from *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo* = to pour in, to infuse.]



INFUSORIA IN THE FIELD OF THE MICROSCOPE.

1. *Zool.:* The name first given by Otto Frederick Müller to the mostly microscopic animalcula developed in organic infusions. A drop of water from a weedy or other pool or ditch, viewed by the microscope, contains them in countless numbers. Ehrenberg deemed them animals of comparatively high organization. Many of his infusoria have been removed to the vegetable kingdom, and the others shown to have a simpler structure than he believed. Pritchard divided them into Bacillaria, which were clearly vegetable, Phytozoa, on the borderland between animals and plants, and Protozoa, Rotatoria, or Rotifera, and Tardigrada, clearly animal. They are placed by many as a class of Protozoa. Some years ago Prof. Huxley elevated them into one of the eight primary groups, into which he divided the Animal Kingdom. They have neither vessels nor nerves, but possess internal spherical cavities. They move by means of cilia or variable processes formed of the substance of the body, true feet being absent. The sarcode is differentiated into an ectosarc and an endosarc; they have also a nucleus and a contractile vesicle. They occur everywhere, in salt, as well as in fresh water. One, Noctiluca, is believed to take a great share in producing the phosphorescence of the ocean. The Infusoria proper (= Pritchard's Protozoa) are divided into three orders—Suctoria, Ciliata, and Flagellata.

2. *Palæont.:* Ehrenberg believes that the protective carapaces of some infusoria have been found in chalk flints. The "infusoria" found in the mineral called Tripoli, and in bog-iron ore, are mostly vegetable Diatoms, and do not belong to the class as now restricted. [GAILLONELLA.]

ĭn-fụ-sör′-ĭ-a̤l, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *infusorialis*, from *infusoria* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the Infusoria (q.v.).

infusorial earth, infusorial silica, *s.* A fine white earth, composed largely of the microscopic silicious shells of diatoms, considerable deposits of which are found in this country. It is used as a metal-polish and as an absorbent in making explosives. Also called *fossil flour*, *rotten-stone*, and *electro-silicon.*

ĭn-fụ-sör′-ĭ-a̤n, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *infusori(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Zool.: A member of the Infusoria. (*Duncan: Nat. Hist.*, iv. 356.)

ĭn-fūṣ′-õr-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *infusor(ia)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Infusoria.

† **B.** *As subst.:* One of the Infusoria. (*Van der Hoeven: Handbk. of Zool.* (ed. Clark), i. 41.)

infusory-animalcules, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The class or sub-kingdom Infusoria (q.v.).

* **ĭṅg,** *s.* [A.S.] A meadow, a pasture. [-ING, *suff.* 3.]

-ĭṅg, *suff.* [See def.] A suffix of various meanings and significations.

1. An A.S. patronymic suffix, still very commonly found in proper names: as, Birl*ing* = son of Birl.

2. Representing the A.S. *ung*, the termination of the verbal noun: as, show*ing* = A.S. sceaw*ung.*

3. The A.S. *ing* = a meadow, a common element in English place-names: as, Deep*ing*, Wapp*ing.*

4. The termination of the present participle of verbs; representing the older *-ande, -ende, -inde*: as, com*ing* = A.S. cum*ende.*

5. A diminutive suffix = *ling*: as, farth*ing* = A.S. feorth*ling*, feorth*ung.*

ĭn′-ga̤, *s.* [Native name. (*Larousse.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Acacieæ. About 150 species are known, from Brazil, Guiana, &c. They are generally large shrubs or trees, with pinnate leaves and white or yellow flowers, and broadly-linear compressed and one-celled legumes containing pulp. The pulp of the legumes of *Inga tetraphylla*, &c., is sweet and mucilaginous; that of *I. vera* and *I. fæculifera* is purgative.

* **ĭn-gāġe′,** *v.t.* [ENGAGE.]

* **ĭn-găl′-leȳ,** * **ĭn-găl′-lȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *galley.*] To confine at the galleys.

ĭn′-ga̤n, *s.* [ONION.]

* **ĭn-găn-nā′-tion,** *s.* [Ital. *ingannare* = to cheat.] Cheat, fraud, deception, imposture, delusion.

> "From the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

ĭn′-gāte, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *gate* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Entrance, a passage in.

> "Therein resembling Janus anncient,
> Which had in charge the *ingate* of the yeare."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. x. 12.

2. *Found.:* The aperture in a mould at which the metal enters. It then passes by runners to the spaces made vacant by the withdrawal of the pattern. The ingate is technically called the tedge, gate, geat, or git. The latter two are corruptions of gate.

ĭn′-găṭh-ẽr-ĭṅg, *s.* [Pref. *-in* (1), and Eng. *gathering* (q.v.).] The act of gathering or collecting; specif., the act of getting in the harvest.

* **ĭn-ġĕl′-a̤-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *gelable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being congealed.

* **ĭn-ġĕm′-ĭ-na̤te,** *a.* [Lat. *ingeminatus*, pa. par. of *ingemino* = to double: *in-* (intens.), and *gemino* = to double; *geminus* = twin, double.] Redoubled, repeated, reiterated: as, an *ingeminate* expression. (*Jer. Taylor.*)

* **ĭn-ġĕm′-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [INGEMINATE, *a.*] To redouble, to repeat, to reiterate.

> "Now he often did *ingeminate* those sad predictions."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., § 3.

* **ĭn-ġĕm-ĭ-nā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ingeminatus*, pa. par. of *ingemino* = to double.] The act of doubling or redoubling; repetition, reiteration.

> "The apostle, by such an instance and *ingemination*, would press so thin a meaning."—*Hopkins: Sermons*, ser. 14.

* **ĭn-ġĕn′-dẽr,** *v.t.* [ENGENDER.]

* **ĭn′-ġĕn-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *engin(e)*; *-er.*] An engineer, a contriver. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.)

* **ĭn-ġĕn-ẽr-a̤-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ** (1), *s.* [Eng. *ingenerable* (1); *-ity.*] The quality or state of being ingenerable; incapability of being generated.

> "The incorporeity and *ingenerability* of all souls."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 115.

* **ĭn-ġĕn-ẽr-a̤-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ** (2), *s.* [Eng. *ingenerable* (2); *-ity.*] Capability of being generated or engendered.

* **ĭn-ġĕn′-ẽr-a̤-ble** (1), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *generable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being generated or engendered.

> "Neither *ingenerable* nor incorruptible substances."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 502.

* **ĭn-ġĕn′-ẽr-a̤-ble** (2), *a.* [Lat. *ingenero* = to generate, to engender.] Capable of being ingenerated or produced within.

* **ĭn-ġĕn′-ẽr-a̤-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ingenerab(le)* (1); *-ly.*] So as not to be generable.

> "Endued with all those several forms and qualities of bodies *ingenerably* and incorruptibly."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 35.

* **ĭn-ġĕn′-ẽr-āte,** *v.t.* [INGENERATE (1), *a.*] To generate or produce within; to engender.

> "Whereby this opinion and persuasion hath been *ingenerated* in mankind."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 255.

* **ĭn-ġĕn′-ẽr-a̤te** (1), *a.* [Lat. *ingeneratus*, pa. par. of *ingenero*: *in-* = in, within, and *genero* = to generate.]

1. Inborn, innate, inbred.

2. Born, engendered, generated.

> "Pure and vnspotted from all loathly crime,
> That is *ingenerate* in fleshly slime."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, III., vi. 3.

* **ĭn-ġĕn′-ẽr-a̤te** (2), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *generate* (q.v.).] Not generated; unbegotten.

* **ĭn-ġĕn′-ẽr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *generated* (q.v.).] [INGENERATE (2).]

* **ĭn-ġē′-nĭ-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *ingenium* = genius.]

A. *Trans.:* To contrive, to invent.

> "And I must all I can *ingeniate.*"
> *Daniel: A Funeral Poem.*

B. *Intrans.:* To contrive, to plan. (*Daniel: The Complaint of Rosamond.*)

* **ĭn-ġē-nĭ-ŏs′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *ingenios(us)* = ingenious; *-ity.*] Ingenuity, skill, cleverness, cunning.

ĭn-ġē′-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *ingénieux*, from Lat. *ingeniosus* = clever, from *ingenium* = genius, cleverness.]

* 1. Formerly combining, with the meaning which we now attach to it, the signification also which we attribute to ingenuous; in other words, it was applied indifferently to intellectual and moral qualities, instead of being limited to the former as it is now.

> "He is neither wise nor faithful, but a flatterer that denies his spirit *ingenious* freedom."—*Hacket: Life of Abp. Williams*, pt. i., p. 150.

2. Possessed of genius, natural capacity, or talent; skilful, or ready to invent or contrive; inventive, clever.

3. Pertaining to, or characterized by ingenuity or genius; clever; curious in design or contrivance.

> "A succession of *ingenious* and spirited pamphlets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 4. Dwelling in the mind; heartfelt, conscious.

> "That cursed head,
> Whose wicked deed thy most *ingenious* sense
> Deprived thee of." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

* 5. Intellectual, mental.

> "A course of learning and *ingenious* studies."
> *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

ĭn-ġē′-nĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ingenious: -ly.*] In an ingenious manner; with ingenuity or skill; cleverly.

"Their implements for fishing and hunting, which are both *ingeniously* contrived and well made."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. iv., ch. iii.

* **ĭn-ġē′-nĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ingenious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ingenious; ingenuity.

"He shewed as little ingenuity as *ingeniousnesse.*"—*Fuller: General Worthies of England,* ch. xxv.

* **ĭn-ġĕn′-īte,** * **ĭn-ġĕn′-ĭt,** *a.* [Lat. *ingenitus,* pa. par. of *ingigno: in-* = in, and *gigno* = to engender.] Innate, inborn, inbred; native, natural.

"There is not only in the mind of man an *ingenit* sense of *turpe* and *honestum.*"—*South: Sermons,* vol. ix., ser. 5.

ingenue (pron. **anġ′-nû**), *s.* [Fr.] An ingenuous, artless, naïve girl or young woman; one who displays candour or simplicity in circumstances where it is not expected. Used often of female parts in plays; also an actress who plays such parts.

ĭn-ġe-nū′-ĭt-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *ingénuité,* from Lat. *ingenuitatem,* acc. of *ingenuitas,* from *ingenuus* = free-born, candid; Sp. *ingenuidad.*]

* 1. Ingenuousness, openness, fairness, candour.

"Christian simplicity teaches openness and *ingenuity* in contracts and matters of buying and selling."—*Jer. Taylor: Sermons,* ser. 24, pt. ii.

2. The quality or state of being ingenious; the power of ready invention; cleverness, skill, cunning; readiness in resources, inventiveness, ingeniousness.

"To monarchs dignity; to judges sense:
To artists *ingenuity* and skill."
Cowper: Task, iv. 797.

3. Skill or cleverness of invention; curiousness of design or contrivance: as, the *ingenuity* of a machine or instrument.

* 4. Cleverness, wit, genius, acuteness, capacity.

¶ *Ingenuity* and *wit* both imply acuteness of understanding, and differ mostly in the mode of displaying themselves. *Ingenuity* comprehends invention; *wit* comprehends knowledge. One is *ingenious* in matters either of art or science; one is *witty* only in matters of sentiment. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-ġĕn′-ụ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ingenuus* = free-born, candid; Sp. *ingenuo.*]

1. Of honourable or noble extraction; nobly born, free-born.

2. Open, candid, frank, fair; free from dissimulation, reserve, or disguise; sincere.

"He would stroke
The head of modest and *ingenuous* worth."
Cowper: Task, ii. 711.

* 3. Ingenious, clever.

"More industrious, more *ingenuous* at home; more potent, more honourable abroad."—*Milton: On a Free Commonwealth.*

¶ *Genius* is altogether a natural endowment that is born with us independent of external circumstances: the *ingenious* man therefore displays his powers as occasion may offer. We love the *ingenuous* character, on account of the qualities of his heart; we admire the *ingenious* man on account of the endowments of his mind. One is *ingenuous* as a man; one is *ingenious* as an author: a man confesses an action *ingenuously;* he defends it *ingeniously.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *ingenuous* and *frank,* see Frank.

ĭn-ġĕn′-ụ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ingenuous; -ly.*] In an ingenuous manner; openly, candidly, fairly, frankly.

"Others more *ingenuously* declared that they would not fight in such a quarrel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

ĭn-ġĕn′-ụ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ingenuous; -ness.*]

* 1. Formerly synonymous with ingenuity, both of them applied indifferently to intellectual and moral qualities.

"By his *ingenuousness,* he [the good handicraftsman] leaves his art better than he found it."—*Fuller: Holy State,* bk. ii., ch. xiii.

2. The quality or state of being ingenuous; openness, candour, frankness.

"[He] relates with amusing *ingenuousness* his own mistakes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

* **ĭn′-ġĕn-ȳ,** * **in-gen-ie,** *s.* [Lat. *ingenium.*] Ingenuity, genius, wit, cleverness.

"Some things have been discovered not only by the *ingeny* and industry of mankind."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 154.

* **ĭn-ġĕr′-mĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *germinate* (q.v.).] To cause to germinate or sprout.

* **ĭn-ġĕst′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ingestus,* pa. par. of *ingero: in-* = in, into, and *gero* = to carry.] To throw into; to place in, as in the stomach.

"Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested,* receiveth in the belly of the osteridge no alteration."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxii.

ĭn-ġĕs′-tạ, *s. pl.* [Ingest.]

Physiol.: Food.

* **ĭn-ġĕst′-ion (ion as yŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *ingestio,* from *ingestus,* pa. par. of *ingero.*] The act of throwing or placing in, as food in the stomach.

Iṅg′-hạm-ītes̹, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Eccles.: A small religious sect founded by Benjamin Ingham, one of the early Methodists. Separating from his original connection, he joined the United Brethren, but soon after founded a sect, the doctrines of which were a modification of those of the Glassites and the Sandemanians.

* **ĭn-ġīne′,** *s.* [Lat. *ingenium.*] Genius, ingenuity, talent.

"If thy master . . . be angry with thee, I shall suspect his *ingine* while I know him for it."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour,* v. 1.

* **ĭn′-ġĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Enginous.]

* **ĭn-gĩrt,** *v.t.* [Engirt.]

* **ĭn-gĩrt′,** *a.* [Ingirt, *v.*] Surrounded, inclosed, environed.

"And caused the lovely nymph to fall forlorn
In Dia, with circumfluous seas *ingirt.*"
Fenton: Homer Imitated.

ĭn′-gle (1), *s.* [Gael. *aingeal, eingeal;* Corn. *engil* = fire.]

* 1. A fire, a blaze.

2. A fireplace.

ingle-nook, *s.* The corner by the fireside.

"By the *ingle-nook* . . . men still talked of elves and goblins."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies,* p. 215.

ingle-side, ingle-cheek, *s.* The fireside.

"Everybody tells it, as we were doing, their ain way, by the *ingle-side.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xii.

* **ĭn′-gle (2),** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A male favourite or paramour.

2. A sweetheart, a mistress, an engle.

"Coming, as we do, from his quondam patrons, his dear *ingles* now."—*Massinger: City Madam,* iv. 1.

* **ĭn′-gle,** *v.t.* [Ingle (2), *s.*] To coax, to wheedle.

"Kist and *ingled* on thy father's knee."
Donne: Elegy iv.; *The Perfume.*

* **ĭn-glō′-bāte,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *globatus* = formed into a ball or sphere; *globus* = a ball, a sphere.] In the form of a globe or sphere; applied to nebulous matter collected into a sphere by gravitation.

* **ĭn-glōbe′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* in, into, and *globus* = a ball, a sphere; Fr. *englober.*] To make a globe of; to form into a ball or sphere.

"To *inglobe* or incube herself among the presbyters."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government,* bk. i., ch. vi.

ĭn-glör′-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *inglorieux,* from Lat. *ingloriosus,* from *inglorius* = inglorious: *in* = not, and *gloria* = glory; Sp. & Ital. *inglorioso.*]

1. Not glorious; obscure; unknown; not attended or followed by glory, honour, fame, or celebrity.

"Some mute *inglorious* Milton here may rest."
Gray: Elegy

2. Disgraceful, shameful, ignominious.

"That strife
Was not *inglorious,* though the event was dire."
Milton: P. L., i. 624.

ĭn-glör′-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inglorious; -ly.*] In an inglorious manner; dishonourably; disgracefully; ignominiously; obscurely.

"'Twere better in soft pleasure and repose
Ingloriously our peaceful eyes to close."
Denham: Of Old Age, iv.

ĭn-glör′-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inglorious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inglorious.

"Opprest by the *ingloriousness* of the object."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes,* pt. ii., tr. i., § 2.

* **ĭn-glŭt′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *glut* (q.v.).] To glut, to stuff, to cram.

"Being ones *inglutted* with vanitie."—*Ascham: Schole-master,* bk. i.

ĭn-glû′-vĭ-ạl, *a.* [Ingluvies.] Of or pertaining to the ingluvies.

ĭn-glû′-vĭ-ēs̹, *s.* [Lat.]

Ornith.: A crop or partial dilatation of the œsophagus. (*Owen.*)

ĭn′-gō-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *going* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Going in, entering, as into an office, possession, &c.: as, an *ingoing* tenant.

B. *As subst.:* The act of going in or entering; entrance.

ĭn-göre′, *v.t.* [Engore.]

* **ĭn-görġe′,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Engorge.]

ĭn′-gŏt, *s.* [A.S. *in-* = in, and *goten* = poured, pa. par. of *geótan* = to pour, to fuse metals; Fr. *lingot,* from *l'ingot,* the article being incorporated with the substantive; Ger. *einguss,* from *geissen* = to pour, to fuse.]

1. A cast mass of steel from the crucible; a cast mass of gold or silver, more or less pure, for assaying; a cast block of gold, silver, or a properly proportioned alloy of either, for coinage, or for working into other forms, as watch-cases, &c. The crude ingot of gold or silver, after becoming assayed and brought to the standard fineness, is cast into bars ready for rolling, if for coin. Iron is cast into *pigs,* steel into *ingots;* copper at one stage into *bricks,* at another into *pigs;* tin is run into *blocks;* silver from the subliming furnace is in porous blocks, called *bricks.*

"Some gleam like silver, some outshine
Wrought *ingots* from Besoara's mine."
Sir W. Jones: Hindu Wife.

* 2. A mould in which metal is cast.

"For I wote wel *ingot* have ye non."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,677.

ingot-mould, *s.* A flask in which metal is cast into blocks. The ingot mould for cast steel is made of cast-iron. It is in two parts, separating longitudinally, and united for use by collar-clamps and wedges. The interior of the mould is smoked by the fumes of burning pitch, so as to give it a carbonaceous coating to prevent the adherence of the cast-steel thereto. The ingot is turned out while red hot, and is rolled into the shape required.

* **ĭn′-gōwe,** *s.* [Ingot.]

* **ĭn-grāçe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *grace* (q.v.).] To introduce or receive into grace or favour; to ingratiate.

"*Ingraced* into so high a favour there."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph Over Death.

* **ĭn-grā′-cious,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *gracious* (q.v.).] Not gracious; ungracious.

"Tarquinius the Proud and his *ingracious* wife."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 41.

* **ĭn-graff′,** *v.t.* [Ingraft.]

ĭn-graft′, *v.t.* Another spelling of Engraft (q.v.). [Grafting.]

ĭn-graft′-ẽr, * **ĭn-graff′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *ingraft; -er.*] One who ingrafts or grafts.

"He is the *ingraffer* and implanter of all the branches into this vine."—*Goodwin: Tryall of a Christian's Growth.* (Introd.)

* **ĭn-graft′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *ingraft; -ment.*]

1. The act of ingrafting or grafting.

2. That which is ingrafted.

ĭn-grāiled′, *a.* [Engrailed.]

ĭn-grāin′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *grain* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. To dye with grain or kermes.

2. To dye in the grain or raw material before it is manufactured.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To work into the natural texture; to imbue thoroughly; to impregnate; to saturate.

"Our fields *ingrained* with blood, our rivers dy'd."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iii.

2. To work into the mental constitution, so as to form an essential element; to inwork.

ĭn-grāin′, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *in-,* and *grain.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Dyed with grain or kermes.

2. Dyed in the grain, or before manufacture.

II. *Fig.:* Thoroughly imbued or worked in.

B. *As subst.:* A yarn or fabric dyed with fast colours before manufacture.

ingrain-carpet, *s.* A carpet manufactured from wool or woollen dyed in the grain (before manufacture). These carpets are extensively manufactured in Philadelphia, also at Kidderminster, England, and in Scotland. They are ordinarily known as two-ply or three-ply, according to the number of webs of which the fabric is composed.

Ingrain-carpet loom: A loom in which two or more shuttles, one for the ground and the other for the figure, are employed.

*** ĭn-grăp′-ple, * in-gra-ple,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *grapple* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To grapple, to seize hold of.

> "Neither could free themselves, but were *ingrapled* together."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lincolnshire.*

B. *Intrans.:* To grapple, to wrestle.

> "And with their armed paws *ingrappled* dreadfully."
> *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 12.

ĭn-grăs′-sĭ-ăs, *s.* [Signor Ingrassias an Italian physician.]

Anat.: See etym. and compound.

¶ *Wings of Ingrassias:*

Anat.: The small wings (*alœ minores*) of the sphenoid bone; their extremities nearly touch the great wings.

*** ĭn′-grāte, * ĭn-grāte′,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ingratus*, from *in* = not, and *gratus* = agreeable, grateful; Fr. *ingrat;* Ital. & Sp. *ingrato.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Unpleasant to the senses; disagreeable.

> "The causes of that which is unpleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. Ungrateful; not having feelings of gratitude.

> "Of man *ingrate* and maid deceived."
> *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 2.

3. Thankless, unpleasant, disagreeable.

> "A very *ingrate* and unthankful part."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 391.

B. *As subst.:* An ungrateful person.

> "*Ingrate*, he had of me
> All he could have." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 97.

ĭn-grāte′-fŭl, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *grateful* (q.v.).]

* 1. Unpleasant to the senses.

> "May of purest spirits be found
> No *ingrateful* food." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 407.

2. Ungrateful.

> "*Ingrateful* savage, and inhuman creature!"
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 2.

*** ĭn-grāte′-fŭl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ingrateful;* *-ly.*] In an ungrateful manner; ungratefully.

> "*Ingratefully* contemning all we have."—*Bp. Hall: Heaven upon Earth*, § 26.

ĭn-grāte′-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ingrateful;* *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ingrateful; ungratefulness.

*** ĭn′-grāte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ingrate;* *-ly.*] Ungratefully.

ĭn-grā′-ti-āte (ti as shĭ), *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *in* = in, into, and *gratia* = favour, grace; Sp. *engraciar;* Ital. *ingraziare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put or bring into favour; to commend, insinuate, or introduce to the goodwill, confidence, or favour of another; used only reflexively, with the prep. *with* before the person whose favour is sought or gained.

> "Lysimachus *ingratiated* himself both *with* Philip and his pupil."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 337.

*2 To commend; to render easy or pleasant.

> "What difficulty would it [the love of Christ] not *ingratiate* to us?"—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 564.

B. *Intrans.:* To gain favour; to become riendly or agreeable.

> "They took that proposition as an artifice, to *ingratiate* with the States beyond the rest of their allies."—*Sir W. Temple: Memoirs from* 1672 to 1679.

ĭn-grăt′-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ingratitudo* = unthankfulness, from *ingratus* = unpleasant, unthankful; Sp. *ingratitud;* Ital. *ingratitudine.*] Want of gratitude for kindness or favours received or done; insensibility to favours or kindness; retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

> "To heap *ingratitude* on worthiest deeds."
> *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 276.

*** ĭn-gra-tū′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *ingratu(s)* = ungrateful; Eng. suff. *-ity.*] Ingratitude. (*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 19.)

*** in-grave** (1), *v.t.* Another spelling of ENGRAVE (1 & 2) (q.v.).

*** ĭn-grăv′-ĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ingravidatus*, pa. par. of *ingravido: in-* (intens.), and *gravido* = to make heavy, to impregnate; *gravidus* = heavy.] To impregnate, to make pregnant.

> "They may be so pregnant and *ingravidated* with lustful thoughts."—*Fuller: Holy State*, p. 35.

*** ĭn-grăv-ĭ-dā′-tion,** *s.* [INGRAVIDATE.] The act of ingravidating or impregnating; the state of being ingravidated or made pregnant.

*** ĭn-greāt′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *great* (q.v.).] To make great, to magnify, to enlarge, to exalt.

> "Others, to *ingreat* themselves, might strain more than the strong will bear."—*Abp. Abbot: Speech on Rushworth's Collection*, i. 455.

*** ĭn-grē′-dĭ-ençe, * ĭn-grē′-dĭ-en-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *ingrediens*, pr. par. of *ingredior.*]

1. Entrance; walking in.

> "The temple they perfume with frankencense
> Thus praying sadly at *ingredience.*"
> *Vicars: Virgil.* (*Nares.*)

2. The quality or state of being ingredient.

> "It should be upon the account of its *ingrediency*, and not of its use."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 516.

ĭn-grē′-dĭ-ent, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ingrediens*, pr. par. of *ingredior* = to enter upon, to begin: *in-* = in, into, and *gradior* = to walk, to go. The word is explained in the Glossary to Philemon Holland's translation of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.*, A.D. 1601, as if then of recent introduction into English.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. That which enters into a compound as an element, or is a component part of any compound or mixture; an element.

> "The love of Nature's works
> Is an *ingredient* in the compound man."
> *Cowper: Task*, iv. 732.

*2. A person going in or entering. (*Adams: Works*, i. 59.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Forming an ingredient or component part in a compound or mixture.

> "The first, or Hebrew tongue, which seems to be *ingredient* into so many languages."—*Browne: Miscellanies*, tract viii.

ĭn′-grĕss, *s.* [Lat. *ingressus*, from *ingredior* = to go or walk in; Sp. *ingreso;* Ital. *ingresso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of entering or going in; entrance.

> "On pain of death, my lord, am I commanded
> To stop all *ingress* to the palace."
> *Coleridge: Zapolya*, i.

2. Power or liberty of entrance; means of entering.

II. *Astron.:* The entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses; the entrance of the sun into a sign, &c.

*** ĭn-grĕss′,** *v.i.* [INGRESS, *s.*] To go in or enter. (*Annandale.*)

*** ĭn-grĕss′-iŏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *ingressio*, from *ingressus*, pa. par. of *ingredior;* Fr. *ingression.*] The act of entering; entrance, ingress.

> "Mercury . . . may happily have a more powerful *ingression* into gold than any other body whatever."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xv.

*** ĭn-grĕs′-sū,** *s.* [Lat.; ablat. sing. of *ingressus* (q.v.).]

Law: A writ, now obsolete, of entry into lands or tenements.

*** ĭn-grĕs′-sŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] [INGRESS.]

Law: The relief which the heir at full age paid to the head lord for entering upon the fee, or lands fallen by the death or forfeiture of the tenant.

*** ĭn-grieve′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *grieve* (q.v.).] To make more grievous; to aggravate.

*** ĭn-groôve′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *groove* (q.v.).] To groove in; to fix or join, as in a groove.

*** ĭn-grōss′,** *v.t.* [ENGROSS.]

ĭn′-grōw-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *in-*, and Eng. *growing.*] The growing inward.

¶ *Ingrowing of the nails:*

Pathol.: A painful condition in which the side of the nail is pressed into the flesh of the great toe at its margin. The chief cause is ill-fitting boots. Called also Onyxis (q.v.).

*** ĭn-guĭl′-tȳ,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *guilty* (q.v.).] Not guilty; innocent, guiltless.

> "Not *inguilty* of any indignity that he hath put upon his favourite."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Haman Hanged.*

ĭn′-guĭn-al (u as w), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inguinalis*, from *inguen* (genit. *inguinis*) = the groin.] Pertaining or relating to the groin.

> "The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterised with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands."—*Arbuthnot.*

*** ĭn-gŭlf′, * ĭn-gŭlph′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *gulf* (q.v.).]

1. To swallow up, as in a gulf or whirlpool; to overwhelm by swallowing.

> "Thence, in the porous earth
> Long while *ingulphed.*"
> *Mason: English Garden*, bk. ii.

2. To cast, as into a gulf.

> "If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger."—*Hayward.*

*** ĭn-gŭlf′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *ingulf;* *-ment.*] The act of ingulfing; the state of being ingulfed.

*** ĭn-gũr′-ġĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *ingurgitatus*, pa. par. of *ingurgito: in-* = in, into, and *gurges* (genit. *gurgitis*) = the throat; Fr. *ingurgiter;* Sp. *ingurgitar;* Ital. *ingurgitare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To swallow down greedily; to devour greedily.

2. To plunge into; to ingulf.

> "Let him *ingurgitate* himself never so deep."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 206.

B. *Intrans.:* To eat greedily; to devour, to gorge.

> "To eat and *ingurgitate* beyond all measure, as many doe."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 235.

*** ĭn-gũr-ġĭ-tā′-tion, * in-gour-gy-tation,** *s.* [Lat. *ingurgitatio*, from *ingurgitatus*, pa. par. of *ingurgito;* Fr. *ingurgitation.*] The act of swallowing or devouring greedily or in great quantities.

> "Too much abstinence turnes vice, and too much *ingurgitation* is one of the seven."—*Bishop Hall: Of Contentation*, § 13.

*** ĭn-gŭst′-a-ble, * in-gust-i-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *gustable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being tasted; not perceptible to the taste.

> "The body of the element is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

*** ĭn-hăb′-ĭle,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inhabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *habilis* = skilful; Sp. *inhabil;* Ital. *inabile.*]

1. Not apt, fit, or suited; unfit, inconvenient.

2. Unskilled, unqualified.

*** ĭn-ha-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr., *inhabilité*, from *inhabile.*] The quality or state of being inhabile; unfitness, unaptness, unskilfulness, inability. (*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.)

ĭn-hăb′-ĭt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *inhabiter*, from Lat. *inhabito;* from *in-* = in, and *habito* = to dwell, a frequent. from *habeo* = to have.]

A. *Trans.:* To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence.

> "The Aborigines, who at that time *inhabited* those parts."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To live, to dwell, to reside, to abide.

> "Who built it, who *inhabits* there?"
> *Cowper: Olney Hymns*, xiv.

*** ĭn-hăb′-ĭt, * in-hab-ite,** *a.* [INHABIT, *v.*] Inhabited.

> "Sith first *inhabite* was the lond."
> *Chaucer: Dreame.*

*** ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-a-ble** (1), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *habitable* (q.v.).] Not habitable; that cannot be inhabited or lived in.

> "Some *inhabitable* place
> Where the hot sun and slime breed naught but monsters." *Ben Jonson: Catiline*, v. 3.

ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-a-ble (2), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inhabitabilis*, from *inhabito* = to inhabit.] Capable of being inhabited; fit for inhabitation; habitable.

> "All which live
> In the *inhabitable* world." *Donne: Lamentations.*

ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ançe, ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-an-çy, *s.* [Eng. *inhabitan(t);* *-ce;* *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being an inhabitant; permanent residence in a town, city, or parish; the domiciliation which the law requires to make a pauper entitled to relief from the parish, town, city, &c., in which he lives; habitancy.

* 2. Habitation, dwelling.

> "Nothing, sir, but poverty and hunger;
> No promise of *inhabitance.*"
> *Beaum. & Flet.: Sea Voyage*, iv. 1.

*3. Inhabitation; the state of being inhabited.

> "So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors testify a former *inhabitance*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ant, * in-hab-yt-an, * in-hab-yt-aunt, *s.* [Lat. *inhabitans*, pr. par. of *inhabito* = to inhabit.] One who dwells, lives, or resides permanently in a place; one who has a fixed residence in any place, as distinguished from an occasional visitor or lodger.

> "Mischief, that black *inhabitant* of hell."
> *Drayton: Barons' Wars,* bk. ii.

*** ĭn-hăb′-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inhabitatus*, pa. par. of *inhabito* = to inhabit.] To inhabit, to dwell in.

> "Of all the people which *inhabitate* Asia."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 392.

ĭn-hăb-ĭ-tā′-tion, * in-hab-y-ta-cy-on, *s.* [Lat. *inhabitatio.*] [INHABIT.]

1. The act or state of inhabiting; the state of being inhabited.

> "From this *inhabitation* a numerical unity may be effected."—*Bp. Bull: Works,* vol. ii., disc. 4.

*2. A habitation, a dwelling, a residence, an abode.

*3. A quantity or number of inhabitants; population.

> "We shall rather admire how the earth contained its inhabitants than doubt its *inhabitation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. vi.

*** ĭn-hăb′-ĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *inhabitatus*, pa. par. of *inhabito;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to inhabitation.

ĭn-hăb′-ĭ-tā-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inhabitative; -ness.*]

Phrenol.: The organ which is said to prompt men to inhabit particular spots in preference to others, thus imbuing them with love of home. It is situated on the centre part of the back of the head, having around it Self-esteem, Love of Approbation, Adhesiveness, and Philoprogenitiveness. Called by Combe Concentrativeness.

*** ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *habito* = to inhabit.] Not inhabited; uninhabited.

> "Others, in imitation of some valiant knights, have frequented desarts and *inhabited* provinces."—*Braithwaite: Survey of Histories.* (1614.)

*** ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *inhabit; -er.*] One who inhabits, an inhabitant, a dweller, a resident.

> "To feight wyth *thinhabiters* on the further side of the Rhine."—*Goldinge: Cæsar,* fo. 148.

*** ĭn-hăb′-ĭ-trĕss, * in-hab-i-tresse,** *s.* [Eng. *inhabiter; -ess.*] A female who inhabits, a female inhabitant.

> "An *inhabitresse*
> On this thy wood-crowned hill."
> *Chapman: Hymne to Venus.*

*** in-ha-ble,** *v.t.* [ENABLE.]

*** ĭn-hāl′-ạnt, * ĭn-hāl′-ẹnt,** *a.* [Lat. *inhalens*, pr. par. of *inhalo* = to inhale (q.v.).] That inhales; inhaling.

ĭn-hāl-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inhalatus*, pa. par. of *inhalo.*]

1. The act of inhaling.

2. That which is inhaled.

¶ For therapeutical purposes there are iodine, turpentine, and creosote, hydrocyanic and other inhalations.

ĭn-hāle′, *v.t.* [Lat. *inhalo*, from *in-* = in, into, and *halo* = to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire; to suck in.

> "That play of lungs, *inhaling* and again
> Respiring freely the fresh air."
> *Cowper: Task,* i. 137.

ĭn-hāl′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *inhal(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who inhales.

II. *Tech.:* An apparatus to filter and warm the air respired by persons with delicate lungs, or by those subjected to a deleterious atmosphere.

(1) For consumptives it consists of a replicated wire-gauze tissue; a respirator.

(2) For cutlers and others subjected to an atmosphere of iron dust, it is a magnetic tissue which arrests the dust.

(3) An instrument for inhaling or inwardly applying medicated vapours or anæsthetic agents.

(4) An apparatus to enable a fireman, miner, or diver to work in a poisonous or heated atmosphere, or in water, carrying with him a supply of vital air. [FILTER, *s.*, 3.]

*** ĭn-hănçe′,** *v.t.* [ENHANCE.]

*** ĭn-har-mŏn′-ĭc, * ĭn-har-mŏn′-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *harmonic, harmonical* (q.v.).] Not harmonic, not harmonious, discordant.

¶ *Inharmonic relation:*

Music: That in which a discordant sound is introduced.

ĭn-har-mō′-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *harmonious* (q.v.); Fr. *inharmonieux.*] Not harmonious; discordant, unmusical.

> "His own verses *inharmonious* flow."
> *Francis: Horace; Satires,* bk. i., x.

*** ĭn-har-mō′-nĭ-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inharmonious; -ly.*] In an inharmonious or discordant manner; discordantly, without harmony.

ĭn-har-mō′-nĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inharmonious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inharmonious; want or absence of harmony; discord.

> "Shocked at the *inharmoniousness* of a verse."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. i., pt. i., ch. xiii.

*** ĭn-har′-mŏn-ȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *harmony* (q.v.); Fr. *inharmonie.*] Want or absence of harmony; discord.

ĭn′-hâul, ĭn′-hâul-ẽr, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *haul, hauler* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A rope or purchase for rigging-in the jib-boom, studding-sail-boom, or other spar.

*** ĭn-hâunt′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and *haunt*, v.] To frequent, to keep near.

> "This creeke with runing passadge the channel *inhaunteth*." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* i. 168.

*** ĭn-hâust′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *haust*, s. (q.v.).] To drink eagerly.

> "He was *inhausting* his smoking tea, which went rolling and gurgling down his throat."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs,* ch. xxii.

*** ĭn-hĕld′,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [INHOLD, *v.*]

ĭn-hëre′, *v.i.* [Lat. *inhæreo* = to stick fast in: *in-* = in, and *hæreo* = to stick.] To exist or be fixed permanently and strongly in; to be permanently incorporated in; to belong, as an attribute or quality; to be innate, inborn, or inbred; to be inherent.

> "For, nor in nothing, nor in things
> Extreme and scattering bright, can love *inhere*."
> *Donne: Aire & Angels.*

ĭn-hër′-ẹnçe, ĭn-hër′-ẹn-çȳ, *s.* [Fr. *inhérence;* Sp. *inherencia*, from Lat. *inhærens*, pr. par. of *inhæreo* = to inhere (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inherent; the state of inhering.

> "It is I that am pleased with beholding his gaiety, and the gay man in his greatest bravery is only pleased because I am pleased with the sight; so borrowing his little and imaginary complacency from the delight that I have, not from any *inherency* of his own possession."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 18.

ĭn-hër′-ẹnt, *a.* [Lat. *inhærens*, pr. par. of *inhæreo* = to inhere (q.v.); Fr. *inhérent;* Sp. *inherente;* Ital. *inerente.*]

1. Sticking fast in or to; not to be removed; inseparable.

> "By my body's action, teach my mind
> A most *inherent* baseness."
> *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* iii. 2.

2. Naturally conjoined or attached; innate, inborn.

> "Those vices which are *inherent* in the nature of all coalitions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

¶ *Inherent* denotes a permanent quality or property, as opposed to that which is adventitious and transitory. *Inbred* denotes that property which is derived principally from habit or by a gradual process, as opposed to the one acquired by actual efforts. *Inborn* denotes that which is purely natural. *Inborn* and *innate* are precisely the same in meaning, yet they differ somewhat in application. Poetry and the grave style have adopted *inborn;* philosophy has adopted *innate.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-hër′-ẹnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inherent; -ly.*] In an inherent manner; by inherence.

> "Matter hath *inherently* and essentially such an internal energy."—*Bentley: Sermons,* 8.

ĭn-hĕr′-ĭt, * in-her-yt, * in-her-yte, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *enhériter*, from Lat. *hæredito* = to inherit, from *hæres* (genit. *hæredis*) = an heir; Sp. *heredar;* Port. *herdar;* Ital. *eredare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. To receive or derive from a progenitor or ancestor as part of one's nature, either physical or mental.

> "Her disposition she *inherits*."
> *Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well,* i. 1.

3. To possess; to enjoy; to receive as a possession by gift or divine appropriation; to own.

> "What shall I do, that I may *inherit* eternal life?"—*Matthew* x. 17.

* 4. To receive; to take in.

> "A grave
> Whose hollow womb *inherits* nought but bones."
> *Shakesp.: Richard II.,* ii. 1.

* 5. To contain; to hold.

* 6. To put in possession; to seize. (Followed by *of.*)

> "It must be great that can *inherit* us
> So much as *of* a thought of ill in him."
> *Shakesp.: Richard II.,* i. 1.

II. *Law:* To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession as the representative of a former possessor; to receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his death.

> "Phamax the elder, *inherityng* the kyngdome accordyng to the custome of their countrie."—*Goldyng: Justine,* fo. 171.

B. *Intrans.:* To take, receive, or have as an inheritance, possession, or property; to take or come into possession as an heir; to be an heir. (Sometimes followed by *to* or *in.*)

> "Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house."—*Judges* xi. 2.

*** ĭn-hĕr-ĭt-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *inheritable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inheritable or descendible to heirs.

ĭn-hĕr′-ĭt-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *inherit; -able.*]

1. Capable of being inherited; descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; transmissible as an inheritance.

> "When it became *inheritable*, the inheritance was long indefeasible."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. i.

* 2. Capable of being transmitted from a parent or ancestor to a child: as, *inheritable* virtues or vices.

* 3. Capable of or qualified for inheriting or receiving by descent.

> "Lest the ladies privily should counterfeit the *inheritable* sex."—*Selden: Illust. to Drayton's Poly-Olbion,* § 17.

*** ĭn-hĕr′-ĭt-ạ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inheritab(le); -ly.*] By way of inheritance; so as to be inheritable or transmissible as an inheritance.

ĭn-hĕr′-ĭt-ạnçe, * in-hear-it-ance, * in-her-it-aunce, *s.* [Eng. *inherit; -ance.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of inheriting or receiving an estate as heir to another.

> "You shall understand that Darius came not to his empyre by *inheritance*, but got into yᵉ seate of Cyrus by the benefite of Bagoas, hys eunuche."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius,* fo. 143.

2. That which is inheritable; that which may be inherited or transmitted by succession from an ancestor to his heir.

> "To you the *inheritance* belongs by right."
> *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. iv. 48.

3. A possession received or acquired by gift or of grace or favour; a permanent or valuable possession, received or enjoyed by divine favour or appropriation.

> "When the son dies, let the *inheritance*
> Descend unto the daughter."
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* i. 2.

* 4. Possession, acquisition, ownership.

> "Which had returned
> To the *inheritance* of Fortinbras."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* Darwin considers the inheritance of every character to be the rule, and non-inheritance the anomaly. Peculiarities tend to appear in the offspring at a corresponding age to that at which they arose in the parent, if not earlier. One appearing in a particular sex is often transmitted to that sex only. Sometimes there is a reversion to the characteristics of a remote ancestor. (*Darwin: Orig. of Species* (1882), pp. 10, 67.)

2. *Law:* A perpetual or continuing right to an estate invested in a person and his heirs. There are nine "canons of inheritance:" three may be quoted—(1) That inheritance shall, in the first place, descend to the issue of the last purchaser in *infinitum;* (2) that the male issue shall be admitted before the female; (3) that where two or more of the male sex are in equal degree of consanguinity to the purchaser, the eldest only shall inherit, but the females all together. (*Wharton.*)

***ĭn-hĕr′-ĭ-tạnt,** *a.* [Eng. *inherit; -ant.*] Inherent.

"*Inheritant* in the Divine nature."—*Breton: Divine Considerations*, p. 8.

ĭn-hĕr′-ĭt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *inherit; -or.*] One who inherits; an heir; one who receives or is entitled to receive by inheritance.

"The freed *inheritors* of hell."
Byron: The Giaour.

***ĭn-hĕr′-ĭ-trĕss, *ĭn-hĕr′-ĭ-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *inherit; -ress, -rix.*] A female who inherits; an heiress.

"To wit, no female
Should be *inheritrix* in Salique land."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

***ĭn-hĕr′-ĭ-trīçe,** *s.* [Eng. *inherit(or); -rice = -rix.*] An inheritress, an heiress.

***ĭn-hẽrse′, *ĭn-hēarse′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *herse, hearse,* (q.v.).] To put in a hearse; to inclose as in a coffin.

"See, where he lies *inhersed* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

***ĭn-hē′-ṣion,** *s.* [Lat. *inhæsio,* from *inhæsum,* sup. of *inhæreo* = to stick, to inhere.] The state of being inherent in; inherence.

"The notion of a subject of *inhesion.*"—*Reid: Intell. Powers*, Ess. ii., ch. viii.

***ĭn′-hĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inhiatum,* sup. of *inhio* = to open the mouth, to gape: *in-* (intens.), and *hio* = to gape.] To gape upon, to desire eagerly. (*Becon: Works*, i. 253.)

***ĭn-hĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inhiatio,* from *inhiatum,* sup. of *inhio.*] [INHIATE.] A gaping after, eager desire.

"An *inhiation* after obscene lusts."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 4.

ĭn-hĭb′-ĭt, *in-hyb-yte, *v.t.* [Lat. *inhibitus,* pa. par. of *inhibeo* = to have in hand, to check: *in-* = in, and *habeo* = to have; Sp. & Port. *inhibir;* Fr. *inhiber.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To restrain, to hinder, to repress, to check.

"The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. To prohibit, to forbid, to interdict.

"Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

II. *Eccles. Law:* To forbid or prohibit from exercising the office of a priest.

ĭn-hĭb′-ĭt-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *inhibit; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who inhibits.

2. *Scots Law:* One who takes out an inhibition, as against a wife or debtor.

ĭn-hĭ-bĭ′-tion, *in-hi-bi-ci-on, *s.* [Lat. *inhibitio,* from *inhibitus,* pa. par. of *inhibeo;* Fr. *inhibition;* Sp. *inhibicion;* Ital. *inibizione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of inhibiting or prohibiting; embargo; prohibition; the state of being inhibited.

"Lay a negative bar and *inhibition* upon that which is agreed to by a whole parliament."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

II. *Law.*

1. *English Law:*

(1) (See extract.)

"*Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal: and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Christian, or an inferior temporal court."—*Cowel.*

(2) *Eccles. Law:* An order of court forbidding a priest from exercising ministerial duties.

2. *Scots Law:*

(1) Inhibition against a wife at the instance of a husband is a writ passing the signet, which prohibits all and sundry from transacting business with the wife or giving her credit.

(2) An inhibition against a debtor is a writ passing under the signet, whereby the debtor or party inhibited is prohibited from contracting any debt which may become a burden on his heritable property, or whereby his heritage may be attached or alienated to the prejudice of the inhibiter's debt.

***ĭn-hĭb′-ĭt-ŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Low Lat. *inhibitorius,* from Lat. *inhibitus,* pa. par. of *inhibio;* Fr. *inhibitoire;* Sp. *inhibitorio;* Ital. *inibitorio.*] Of or pertaining to inhibition; prohibitory.

***in-hilde,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and A.S. *hyldan* = to pour.] To pour in or into.

***ĭn-hīve′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *hive* (q.v.).] To put in or into a hive; to hive.

***ĭn-hōld′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *hold* (q.v.).] To hold in or within; to contain, to have inherent.

"It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. i., ch. i., § 7.

***ĭn-hōld′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *inhold; -er.*] An inhabitant.

"And every part's *inholders* to convert."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 17.

***ĭn-hoôp′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-*, and Eng. *hoop* (q.v.).] To inclose in a hoop; to confine in any place.

"His quails ever
Beat mine *inhoop'd* at odds."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 3.

ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., Sp. *inhospedable;* Ital. *inospitale.*]

1. Not hospitable; not willing or inclined to show hospitality to strangers; unwilling to entertain guests, or entertaining them reluctantly.

"He found the inhabitants of a little village so *inhospitable.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., § 14.

2. Affording no convenience, subsistence, or shelter to strangers.

"Dreary and *inhospitable* wastes."—*Blair*, vol. v., ser. 1.

ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-ạ-blĕ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inhospitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inhospitable; inhospitality.

"The *inhospitableness* of the place."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, vol. i. (1641).

ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inhospitab(le); -ly.*] In an inhospitable manner; without hospitality.

"For what you call *inhospitably* drear,
To me with beauty and delight appear."
Francis: Horace; Epistles, i. xiv.

***ĭn-hou̇ṣed′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *hous(e);* and suff. *-ed.*] Housed. (*G. Markham: Sir R. Grinuile*, p. 51.)

ĭn-hū′-mạn, *in-hu-mane, *in-hu-maine, *a.* [Fr. *inhumain,* from Lat. *inhumanus,* from *in-* = not, and *humanus* = human, gentle; Sp. *inhumano;* Ital. *inumano.*]

1. Not human or humane; destitute of a feeling of kindness or tenderness towards one's fellow-creatures; barbarous, cruel, savage, unfeeling.

"What wretch *inhumane*, or what wilder blood."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 1.

2. Characterized or marked by inhumanity or cruelty.

"The crueltie of the Frenchemen and of their *inhumaine* dealyng with them."—*Hall: Hen. VIII.* (an. 13).

ĭn-hụ-măn′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *inhumanité.*]

1. The quality or state of being inhuman; cruelty, barbarity, savageness.

"All kind of subtilty and violence and *inhumanity* was employed to overturn it."—*Jortin: Christian Religion*, dis. 3.

*2. An inhuman act or person.

"If such *inhumanities* actually have been born, it is certain that they may be born."—*South*, vol. vi., ser. 9.

ĭn-hū′-mạn-lȳ, *in-hu-mane-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *inhuman; -ly.*] In an inhuman, cruel, or barbarous manner; cruelly, barbarously.

"Alexander had in his fury *inhumanly* butchered one of his best friends."—*Burke: Vind. of Nat. Soc.*

***ĭn-hūm′-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inhumatus,* pa. par. of *inhumo: in-* = in, and *humo* = to bury; *humus* = the ground.] To bury, to inter.

ĭn-hụ-mā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *inhumatus,* pa. par. of *inhumo.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of burying or interring; burial; interment.

"In some localities cremation prevailed, though *inhumation* was the general custom."—*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 21.

2. *Chem.:* The act of burying vessels in warm earth, or anything similar, that their contents may be exposed to a steady degree of moderate heat.

* **ĭn-hūme′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *inhumer,* from Lat. *inhumo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a corpse.

"Buried he lay, where thousands before
For thousands of years were *inhumed* on the shore."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxv.

2. *Chem.:* To bury a vessel in warm earth, so as to heat its contents moderately and equally. [INHUMATION.]

* **ĭn-hûrl′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *hurl,* v.] To drive or cast in. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* i. 559.)

ĭn′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [The native Bolivian name.]

Zool.: A genus of Delphinidæ (Dolphins). *Inia boliviensis* inhabits the rivers of Bolivia, &c., in some cases two thousand miles from the sea. The male is fourteen feet long, the female but seven.

ĭn′-ĭ-ạl, *a.* [INION.] Of or pertaining to the inion or ridge of the occiput.

* **ĭn-ĭm-ăġ′-ĭn-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *imaginable* (q.v.).] Unimaginable; inconceivable.

ĭn-ĭm′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *inimicalis,* from *inimicus* = hostile: *in-* = not, and *amicus* = friendly.]

1. Having the temper or disposition of an enemy; hostile.

2. Adverse; hurtful; harmful; injurious.

"Associations in defence of the existing power of the sovereign, are not, in their spirit, *inimical* to the constitution."—*Brand: Essay on Political Associations* (1796.)

* **ĭn-ĭm-ĭ-căl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *inimical; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inimical; hostility; unfriendliness.

* **ĭn-ĭm′-ĭc-ạl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inimical; -ly.*] In a hostile or unfriendly manner.

* **ĭn-ĭm-ĭ-çĭ′-tious,** *a.* [INIMICAL.] Inimical; hostile. (*Sterne: Letter to Warburton*, 1760.)

* **ĭn-ĭm′-ĭ-cou̇s,** *a.* [Lat. *inimicus.*] Hostile; unfriendly; hurtful.

"It is hard of digestion, *inimicous* to the stomach."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

ĭn-ĭm-ĭt-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *inimitable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inimitable; impossibility to be imitated or copied.

ĭn-ĭm′-ĭt-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inimitabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *imitabilis* = that can be imitated; *imitor* = to imitate.] That cannot be imitated; incapable of being imitated or copied; above imitation.

"He stood, as some *inimitable* hand
Would strive to make a Paul or Tully stand."
Cowper: Table Talk, 348.

ĭn-ĭm′-ĭt-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inimitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inimitable; inimitability.

ĭn-ĭm′-ĭt-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inimitab(le); -ly.*] In an inimitable manner or degree; so as not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation.

"These two small but *inimitably* fine poems."—*Blair*, vol. iii., let. 40.

ĭn′-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἰνίον (*inion*) = the sinews between the occiput and the back, the nape of the neck; ἴς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = strength, a muscle, fibrous vessels.]

Anat.: A name of the ridge of the occiput.

ĭn-ĭ′-quĭ-tou̇s, *a.* [Eng. *iniquit(y); -ous.*] Characterized by iniquity, injustice, or wickedness; unjust; wicked; nefarious.

"Pensioned and bribed to this *iniquitous* service."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society.*

ĭn-ĭ′-quĭ-tou̇s-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *iniquitous; -ly.*] In an iniquitous manner or degree; unjustly, wickedly.

"Funds of judgments *iniquitously* legal."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

ĭn-ĭ′-quĭ-tȳ, *in-i-qui-tee, *s.* [Fr. *iniquité,* from Lat. *iniquitatem,* acc. of *iniquitas* = injustice: *in-* = not, and *æquitas* = equalness, justice; *æquus* = equal, just.] [EQUITY.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A want of equity, fairness, or justice; absence of just, fair, or true dealing; a deviation from the right; unrighteousness, wickedness.

"The world from his perfection fell
Into all filth and foule *iniquity.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 5.

2. An iniquitous, unjust, or unfair act; wickedness, crime.

"When their *iniquities* are at full, he will not fail to repay vengeance into their bosom."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

3. The name given to the character who personified one of the vices in the old "Moralities." He was the buffoon of the piece, his chief business being to make sport with

and mock the devil. He was the prototype of the modern clown and harlequin.

"*Iniquity* came in, like Hokos Pokos, in a juggler's jerkin."—*Ben Jonson: Staple of News.*

* II. *Scots Law:* A term formerly applied to the decision of an inferior judge who decided contrary to law, in which case he was said to commit *iniquity.*

* **ĭn-ĭ-quoŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *iniquus* = unequal, unfair: *in-* = not; *æquus* = equal, fair; Sp. *inicuo;* Ital. & Port. *iniquo;* Fr. *inique.*] Unjust, iniquitous, wicked.

"Whatsoever is done through any unequal affection is *iniquous,* wicked, and wrong."—*Shaftesbury: Inquiry Conc. Virtue,* bk. i., pt. ii., § 3.

* **ĭn-ĭr-rĭ-ta-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *irritability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inirritable; good-nature.

* **ĭn-ĭr'-rĭ-ta-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *irritable* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not irritable; good-natured, good-humonred.

2. *Physiol.:* Not possessed of irritability, not excitable.

* **ĭn-ĭr'-rĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *irritative* (q.v.).] Not irritative; not accompanied with excitement: as, an *inirritative* fever.

* **ĭn-īsle'** (*s* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *in-*(1), and Eng. *isle* (q.v.).]

1. To form into an isle or island, by surrounding with water.

"It begins with Rother, whose running through the woods, *inisling* Oxney."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 16. (*Selden's Illust.*)

2. To encircle, to surround, to embrace.

ĭn-ĭ'-tial (ti as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *initialis* = pertaining to a beginning; *initium* = a beginning, from *initus,* pa. par. of *ineo* = to enter into: *in-* = in, into, and *eo* = to go; Fr. *initial;* Sp. *inicial;* Itai. *iniziale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the beginning; beginning; incipient: as, the *initial* symptoms or stages of a disease.

"Our *initial* age is like the melted wax to the prepared seal."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. xiv.

2. Placed at or standing at the beginning.

"The *initial* letters of his name that had translated it, were printed."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1559).

B. *As subst.:* The first letter of a word; especially the first letters of the words composing a person's name.

"Marked with L for our *initial.*"
R. Browning: Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister.

ĭn-ĭ'-tial (ti as sh), *v.t.* [INITIAL, *a.*]

Comm. & Law: To mark with initials, as a guarantee of validity, or correctness.

* **ĭn-ĭ'-tial-lȳ (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *initial;* *-ly.*] In an initial or incipient manner; by way of, or as a beginning; at the beginning.

"He did *initially* and in part exercise these functions upon earth."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 31.

ĭn-ĭ'-ti-ate (ti as shĭ), *v.t.* & *i.* [INITIATE, *a.*; Fr. *initier;* Sp. *iniciar;* Ital. *iniziare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To begin or enter upon; to set afoot, to start, to introduce: as, to *initiate* a new line of action.

"To whom Eurymachus *initiates*
Their vttered greeuance."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xvi.

2. To instruct in the rudiments or principles; to admit into a secret society or association by instructing in its principles or secrets.

"*Initiated* in arts,
Which some may practice with politer grace."
Cowper: Task, iv. 493.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To do the first act; to perform the first rite; to take the initiative; to begin.

"The king himself *initiates* to the power;
Scatters with quivering hand the sacred flour."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 564.

ĭn-ĭ'-ti-ate (ti as shĭ), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *initiatus,* pa. par. of *initio* = to begin; *initium* = a beginning.

A. *As adjective:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Unpractised, new.

"My strange and self-abuse
Is the *initiate* fear." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iii. 4.

2. Initiated; introduced or admitted to a knowledge of; instructed.

"*Initiate* in the secret of the skies."
Young: Night Thoughts, vi. 95.

II. *Law:* A man is said to become *initiate* tenant by courtesy in his wife's estate of inheritance on the birth of issue capable of inheriting the same, his estate not being consummate till the death of the wife.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who is initiated.

"The bands of the *initiate* singing their songs to Dêmêtêr."—*Keary: Outlines of Primitive Belief,* p. 248.

¶ From the fact that the Latin verb *initio* had the secondary meaning "to admit to secret religious rites," it was adopted by early ecclesiastical writers as = to baptize; the Latin *initiatus* was employed to distinguish a baptized person from a catechumen not yet made acquainted with the whole of Christian doctrine and practice; and the term *initiatio* signified the full participation enjoyed by those who had received the sacrament of baptism. [DISCIPLINE, *s.,* ¶ (1).]

ĭn-ĭ-ti-ā'-tion (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *initiatio,* from *initiatus,* pa. par. of *initio* = to begin; Fr. *initiation;* Sp. *initiacion.*]

1. The act of initiating, beginning, or entering upon.

2. The act of initiating, introducing to, or instructing in the rudiments, principles, rules, or ceremonies; the act of introducing or admitting to a secret society or association.

"Every one should pay a certain sum for his *initiation.*"—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. ii., § 4.

3. An introduction.

"Those who were in the fight described it as a terrible *initiation* for recruits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

4. The state of being initiated, admitted, or introduced to acquaintance with anything.

"From a late *initiation* into literature."—*Pope: Dunciad,* i. (Note.)

ĭn-ĭ'-ti-ā-tĭve (ti as shĭ), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *initiatif,* from Lat. *initiatus,* pa. par. of *initio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Serving to **initiate** or begin; initiatory.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An initiatory or introductory act or step; the first step or action in any business; a first essay, a beginning, a start.

2. Power of initiating or beginning; the power or right to take the lead or originate.

"The French Government has taken the *initiative* in breaking off diplomatic relations."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 22, 1884.

ĭn-ĭ'-ti-ā-tŏr (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *initiat(e);* *-or.*] One who initiates.

"The interpreters of these holy mysteries, the hierophants and *initiators.*"—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. ii., § 4.

ĭn-ĭ'-ti-ā-tŏr-ȳ (ti as shĭ), *a.* [Eng. *initiat(e);* *-ory.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a beginning or introduction; introductory, initiative.

"To exercise his champions with some *initiatory* incounters."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Samson's Marriage.*

2. Initiating or serving for initiation; introducing by instruction or by the use of symbols and ceremonies.

"By the *initiatory* rite of water baptism."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. vi., § 1.

* **ĭn-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *initio,* from *initus,* pa. par. of *ineo* = to enter into.] A beginning, an initiation.

* **ĭn-jĕal'-oŭs,** * **in-jeal-ose,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *jealous* (q.v.).] To make jealous. (*Daniel: Hist. Eng.,* p. 93.)

ĭn-jĕct', *v.t.* [Lat. *injectus,* pa. par. of *injicio* = to throw or cast in: *in-* = in, into, and *jacio* = to throw; Fr. *injecter.*]

1. To throw or cast in; to dart in.

"But a kettle of scalding hot water *injected*
Infalliby cures the timber affected."
Swift: Wood, an Insect.

* 2. To instil, to inculcate.

"Their continuall temptations which they *inject* into our thoughts."—*Bishop Hall: Sol.* 8.

* 3. To throw in; to bring forward in the middle of something else; to intervene with.

"Cæsar also, then hatching tyranny, *injected* the same scrupulous demurs to stop the sentence of death."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

* 4. To throw or cast up.

"Though bold in open field, they yet surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey. (*Todd.*)

ĭn-jĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *injectio,* from *injectus,* pa. par. of *injicio;* Fr. *injection;* Sp. *injeccion;* Ital. *injezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of injecting or throwing in.

2. That which is injected or thrown in.

"To minister the same by way of clystre or syringe: promising us that the said *injection* will break all inward impostumes."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xx., ch. xxii.

* 3. Suggestion, instigation

"What might be suggested by our own corruption, without any *injection* of Satan."—*Fuller: Worthies; Gloucestershire.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The art of filling the vessels and other minute tubular organs of animals with coloured substances more clearly to exhibit their relative size, arrangement, and relation to the surrounding parts. The colour is injected by means of a syringe.

2. *Therap.:* The art of injecting any therapeutic agent into the rectum, or of introducing such agent under the skin, &c.; that which is injected. [HYPODERMIC-INJECTION.]

3. *Steam-engin.:* The act or process of injecting cold water into the condenser of a steam engine or the cylinder of an atmospheric engine; the cold water so injected to produce a vacuum.

injection-cock, *s.*

Steam-engin.: The cock which closes the injection-pipe.

injection-condenser, *s.* A cast-iron vessel of any convenient shape, and strong enough to bear the atmospheric pressure from without, in which the exhaust steam from the cylinder is condensed by a shower of cold water. The capacity of the cylinder in Watt's original engines was ⅛ that of the cylinder, but, according to present practice, it ranges from ¼ to ¼ that of the cylinder, and sometimes more. [CONDENSER, AIR-PUMP.]

injection-pipe, *s.*

Steam-engin.: The pipe through which the injection water passes to the condenser of a steam engine or the cylinder of an atmospheric engine. In marine engines the injection-pipe is open to the sea through the bottom of the vessel. [AIR-PUMP, CORNISH-ENGINE.]

injection-syringe, *s.*

Surg.: A syringe for administering douches or medicines.

injection-valve, *s.*

Steam-engin.: The valve which governs the entrance of water into the condenser from the sea, river, or well.

ĭn-jĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *inject;* *-or.*] One who or that which injects; specif., an apparatus for supplying the boilers of steam engines, and especially of locomotives, with water. It works equally well when the engine is at rest or running, and in that respect is superior to the feed-pump (q.v.).

ĭn-jeër', *v.t.* [Fr. *s'ingérer* = to interfere, to meddle.] To insinuate, to introduce by artful or indirect means.

* **ĭn-jĕl'-lȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *jelly* (q.v.).] To deposit or incorporate as in a jelly. (*Tennyson: Audley Court,* 25.)

* **ĭn-jo͡in'** (1), *v.t.* [ENJOIN.]

* **ĭn-jo͡in'** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *join* (q.v.).] To join.

"The Ottomites . . .
Have there *injoined* them with a fleet."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

* **ĭn-jo͡int',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *joint* (q.v.).] To disjoin, to break up.

"The foresaid bridge by a mighty tempest was *injoynted* and broken."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 126.

ĭn-ju-cŭn'-dĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *injucunditas,* from *in-* = not, and *jucunditas* = pleasantness; *jucundus* = pleasant.] Unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

* **ĭn-jŭd'-ĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *judicable* (q.v.).] Not cognizable by a judge.

* **ĭn-jû-dĭ'-cial (ci as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *judicial* (q.v.).] Not judicial; not according to the forms of law.

ĭn-jû-dĭ'-cious, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *judicious* (q.v.).]

1. Not judicious, void of judgment; acting without judgment or due consideration; rash, hasty.

"An inexpert and *injudicious* person."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience,* dec. iii., con. 9.

2. Done without judgment or due consideration; rash, hasty, unwise: as, an *injudicious* measure.

ĭn-jû-dĭ′-cious-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *injudicious; -ly.*] In an injudicious manner; without judgment or due consideration; rashly, hastily, inconsiderately.

"He was loudly but *injudiciously* censured by a great many."—*Nelson: Life of Bull.*

ĭn-jû-dĭ′-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *injudicious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being injudicious.

"*Injudiciousness* blinds their wonder or liking of the third."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 480.

ĭn-jŭnc′-tion, * in-junc-cion, *s.* [Lat. *injunctio*, from *injunctus* = imposed, enjoined; pa. par. of *injungo* = to impose, to enjoin; Fr. *injonction.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of enjoining, directing, or bidding; direction.

2. That which is enjoined; a direction, an order.

"Though their *injunction* be to bar my doors."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

II. *Law:* A writ or process granted by a court of equity, and in some cases under statutes by a court of law, whereby a party is required to do, or to refrain from doing, certain acts, according to the exigency of the writ.

"The first peculiar remedy obtainable on this ground is the writ of *Injunction*, the most ordinary species of which is that which operates as a restraint upon the defendant in the exercise of his real or supposed rights: and is, therefore, sometimes called the remedial writ of *injunction*, to distinguish it from the judicial writ, which issues after a decree, and is in the nature of a writ of execution. This writ may be had to stay proceedings at law, whatever stage they may have reached; to restrain alienations of property *pendente lite*, and tenants for life and others having limited interest from committing waste. It may be granted to restrain the negotiation of bills of exchange, the sailing of a ship, the transfer of stock, or the alienation of a specific chattel, to prohibit assignees from making a dividend, to prevent parties from removing out of the jurisdiction, or from marrying, or having any intercourse, which the court disapproves of, with a ward. The infringement of a copyright or a patent frequently calls for the exercise of this beneficial process; which may also be had to restrain the fraudulent use of trade marks, or of the names, labels, or other *indiciæ* of the makers or vendors of goods and merchandize, and in a large class of cases, far too numerous to be mentioned here."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

¶ For the difference between *injunction* and *command*, see COMMAND.

ĭn′-jũre, *v.t.* [Fr. *injurier*, from Lat. *injurior* = to do harm to; *injuria* = injury, harm: *in-* = not, and *jus* (genit. *juris*) = right, justice; Ital. *ingiuriare;* Sp. & Port. *injuriar.*]

1. To do harm to; to hurt; to damage; to impair the goodness, excellence, value, strength, &c.

2. To do harm or hurt to, as to the body; to hurt physically.

"Lest heat should *injure* us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided."
Milton: P. L., x. 1,057.

3. To damage, to slander, to depreciate, to tarnish.

"Erasmus, that great *injured* name."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 693.

4. To impair or diminish, as happiness.

5. To wrong; to do an injury or injustice to.

"When have I *injured* thee? when done thee wrong?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

6. To give pain to, as sensibility or feeling; to grieve, to hurt.

7. To impair, as the intellect or mind.

* **in-jure,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *injuria.*] Injury.

ĭn′-jũr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *injur(e); -er.*] One who injures, hurts, damages, or wrongs another.

"The *injurers* of your father's memory."—*Warburton: Letter to Dr. Lowth.*

ĭn-jür′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A legal wrong, that is, an act or omission of which the law takes cognizance as a wrong. (*Smith: Manual of Common Law*, 5th ed., p. 418.)

ĭn-jür′-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *injuriosus, injurius* = acting unfairly or wrongfully, from *injuria* = an injury; Fr. *injurieux;* Sp. & Port. *injurioso;* Ital. *ingiurioso.*]

1. Injuring or tending to injure, hurt, damage, or wrong; hurtful, harmful, mischievous, pernicious; causing or tending to cause hurt or damage physically, mentally, or morally: as, the *injurious* consequences of sin or folly.

* 2. Acting unjustly; unjust, tyrannical; guilty of wrong or injury.

"The *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

* 3. Wrongful, unjust.

"With other grievances to signify
Th' *injurious* act committed on his son."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. vii.

* 4. Detractory, offensive, reproachful, contumacious.

"With sclaunder and defame *injurious.*"
Chaucer: Complaint of Creseide.

* 5. Insolent, overbearing.

"Who was before a persecutor and a blasphemer and *injurious.*"—1 *Timothy*, i. 13.

ĭn-jür′-ĭ-oŭs-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *injurious; -ly.*]

1. In an injurious or hurtful manner; so as to cause injury, hurt, or damage.

2. Wrongfully; unjustly; with injustice.

"That defence of myself to which every honest man is bound when he is *injuriously* attacked in print."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther.* (Pref.)

ĭn-jür′-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *injurious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being injurious; hurtfulness; injury.

"Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state, than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression."—*Eikon Basilike.*

ĭn′-jũr-y̆, * in-jur-ie, *s.* [Lat. *injuria*, from *in-* = not, and *jus* (genit. *juris*) = right, justice; Sp. & Port. *injuria;* Ital. *ingiuria;* Fr. *injure.*]

1. That which is contrary to right or justice; an injustice; a wrong.

"You do me shameful *injury.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

* 2. A crime.

"A party to this *injury.*"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

3. That which injures, harms, or hurts; that which occasions loss, detriment, or mischief; damage, hurt, harm.

"The former [private] wrongs are an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights belonging to individuals, considered as individuals; and are thereupon frequently termed civil *injuries.*"—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

4. An offence; an insult; an annoyance.

"The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me open to all *injuries.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

* 5. A hurt or disease of the body.

"Thought not good to bruise an *injury* till it were full ripe."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 6.

* 6. Contumelious or abusive language; abuse.

"He fell to bitter invectives against the French king, and spake all the *injuries* he could divise of Charles."—*Bacon.*

¶ *Injury* is the most general term, simply implying what happens contrary to right; *damage* is the *injury* which takes away from the value of a thing; *hurt* is the *injury* which destroys the soundness or wholeness of a thing; *harm* is the *injury* which is attended with trouble and inconvenience; *mischief* is the *injury* which interrupts the order and consistency of things. The *injury* is applicable to all bodies, physical and moral; *damage* is applicable only to physical bodies. Trade may suffer an *injury*; a building may suffer an *injury;* but a building, a vessel, a merchandize, suffer a *damage.* The falling of a chimney, or the breaking of a roof, is a *damage;* the *injury* is not so easily removed; the *damage* is easily repaired. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *injury* and *injustice*, see INJUSTICE.

* **ĭn-jũr′-y̆,** *v.t.* [INJURY, *s.*] To injure; to hurt. (*Lyly: Euphues*, p. 460.)

ĭn-jŭs′-tĭce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *injustitia*, from *in-* = not, and *justitia* = justice.]

1. The quality of being unjust; want of justice, right, or equity; unfairness: as, the *injustice* of a decision.

2. That which is unjust or unfair; any violation of the right of another; a wrong; an iniquity.

"Still these broils that public good pretend
Work most *injustice*, being done through spite."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. i.

¶ The *injustice* lies in the principle; the *injury* in the action that *injures.* There may, therefore, be *injustice* where there is no specific *injury*, and on the other hand there may be *injury* where there is no *injustice.* The *wrong* partakes both of *injustice* and *injury;* it is in fact an *injury* done by one person to another, in express violation of justice.

ĭnk, * enke, * inke, *s.* [O. Fr. *enque* (Fr. *encre*), from Lat. *encaustum* = the purple-red ink used by the later Roman Emperors; neut. of *encaustus;* Gr. ἔγκαυστος (*engkaustos*) = burnt in: ἐν (*en*) = in, and καυστός (*kaustos*) = burnt; καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

1. A coloured, usually black, liquid or viscous material used in writing or printing.

2. A pigment, as Chinese or Indian ink.

3. *Comm. & Chem.:* A liquid or pigment used for writing or printing. Inks may be classed under four heads:

(1) Writing inks consist either of coloured liquids, or of finely-divided coloured precipitates, suspended in a liquid. The essential ingredients of a good black writing ink, are, an infusion of the best nut-galls, a solution of ferrous sulphate (copperas), and a small quantity of gum to retain the precipitate in suspension. The proportion of ferrous sulphate should not exceed one-third part that of the nut-galls used, an excess of astringent vegetable matter being necessary for the durability of the ink. Its specific gravity should not exceed 1045, a higher density indicating that inferior nut-galls have been used, these requiring a larger proportion of galls to produce the deep black colour. The infusion of nut-galls contains tannic, or galls-tannic and gallic acids, both of which produce deep black precipitate with ferric salts, but white precipitates with ferrous salts, which, however, readily turn black on exposure to the air. Hence, in making ink, it is necessary to leave the mixture to itself for some time in order that the ferrous salts may be converted into ferric salts, and the tannic into gallic acid. The gum is added to retain in suspension the precipitated gallate of iron. It also gives a certain gloss to the ink. In some inks a solution of logwood is used, to replace a certain proportion of the nut-galls. By this addition a more fluid ink is said to be obtained. Red ink is a solution of cochineal or pure carmine in ammonia, or of brazil-wood in water. Blue ink is a solution of Prussian blue and oxalic acid in water. Chrome ink is a preparation of logwood and potassium bichromate.

(2) Marking ink must be able to withstand the action of soap, alkaline, and acid liquids. It usually consists of a solution of silver nitrate, coloured with lamp-black and thickened with gum.

(3) Copying ink must be thicker than ordinary ink, and must not dry too quickly. It is usually prepared by adding a little sugar or glycerine to ordinary black ink. Its specific gravity should not exceed 1071.

(4) Printing ink. All inks used for printing consist essentially of well-boiled drying oils, mixed with lamp-black or other pigments. Soaps and resinous matters are frequently added to give the oils the required consistency.

4. *Mach.:* The socket of a mill spindle.

ink-berry, *s.*

Botany:

1. An American name for *Prinos glaber.*

2. *Randia aculeata.*

ink-blurred, *a.* Blurred, obscured, or disfigured with ink.

ink-bottle, *s.* A bottle or vessel for holding ink.

ink-cup, *s.* A dip-cup for ink.

ink-cylinder, *s.*

Print.: A cylinder rotating in the ink-fountain to bring the ink in contact with the ductor or fountain-roller.

ink-eraser, *s.* [ERASER.]

ink-fish, *s.* The cuttle-fish (q.v.).

ink-fountain, *s.* The ink-reservoir of a printing-machine from which the ink is taken by an ink-roller and passed to the ductor, or the distributing-roller.

ink-gland, *s.*

Zool.: The same as INKBAG (q.v.). (*S. P. Woodward.*)

ink-glass, *s.* A glass vessel for holding ink; an ink-bottle.

ink-pencil, *s.* A pencil filled with an ink-like, indelible, coloring material instead of lead.

ink-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Coriaria thymifolia.*

* **ink-pot,** *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* An ink-bottle.

B. *As adj.:* Affected, pedantic.

ink-roller, *s.* [INKING-ROLLER.]

ink-sac, *s.* The same as INKBAG (q.v.).

ink-slice, *s.* A paddle for handling ink.

ink-stone, ink-surface, ink-table, *s.* [INKING-TABLE.]

ink-well, *s.* An ink-cup adapted to occupy a hole in a desk, its top letting down flush with the top of the desk, or nearly so.

ĭnk, *v.t.* [INK, *s.*] To blacken, daub, or colour with ink.

"With *inked* ruffles and claret stains on his tarnished laced coat."—*Thackeray: English Humourists,* lect. v.

ĭnk′-băg, *s.* [Eng. *ink,* and *bag.*]

1. *Zool.:* A bag or gland found in the Cephalopoda. It is tough and fibrous, with a thin outer coat. The animal discharges the contents of the bag through a duct into the water when it wishes to conceal itself or escape from an enemy.

2. *Palæont.:* The ink of the ink-bag, frequently consisting of finely-divided particles of carbon suspended in fluid, is almost indestructible. It has been found fossil in secondary rocks.

3. *Comm.:* The ink of the inkbag is used in the preparation of sepia.

* **ĭnk′-horn, * ink-horne, * inke-horne, * ynke-horne,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *ink,* and *horn.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A small vessel used to hold ink; an ink-bottle.

"Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now to examine those men."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* iii. 5.

2. A portable case for carrying the instruments of writing.

B. *As adj.:* Pedantic, affected, high-sounding.

"And hee that can catche an *ynke-horne* terme by the taile, him they coumpt to be a fine Englishman."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique,* p. 165.

* **inkhorn-mate,** *s.* A bookish or pedantic fellow.

"To be disgraced by an *inkhorn-mate.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* **ĭnk′-horn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *inkhorn; -ism.*] An affected, pedantic, or bombastic expression.

"Like as she were some light-skirts of the rest,
In mightiest *inkhornisms* he can thither wrest."
Bp. Hall, bk. ii., sat. 8.

ĭnk′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inky; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inky.

ĭnk′-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [INK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of covering or daubing with ink.

inking-apparatus, *s.*

Print.: Different forms of apparatus have been adapted to different presses, and some of them are peculiar to certain kinds.

inking-roller, *s.*

Print.: A roller which receives the ink from the inking-table and transfers it to the type in hand-press work. In power-presses, several rollers are employed, which are fed with ink from a trough, distributing it and transferring it to the inking-roller.

inking-table, *s.*

Print.: A table upon which ink is spread to be taken up by the inking-roller.

inking-trough, *s.*

Print.: [INK-FOUNTAIN].

* **ĭn′-kle, * ĭn′-cle,** *v.t.* [From the same root as Dan. *ymte;* Icel. *ymta* = to murmur, to mutter.] To murmur.

"To *incle* the truth." *Alisaunder,* 616.

ĭn′-kle, * lyn-gell, * lin-ni-ol, * in-ni-ol, *s.* [O. Fr. *ligneul, lignel,* a dimin. of *ligne* = thread, from Lat. *linea,* fem. of *lineus* = hempen, flaxen; *linum* = flax.]

* 1. A kind of crewel or worsted, with which ladies worked embroidery.

2. A kind of broad linen tape; wrought spinel. Spinel (q.v.) is known as unwrought inkle.

"*Inkles,* caddisses, cambrics, lawns."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 3.

* **inkle-beggar,** *s.* A beggar that sells cheap tape, &c. (*Adams: Works,* ii. 437.)

* **inkle-weaver,** *s.* A weaver of inkle. [INKLE, *s.* 2.)

"She and you were as great as two *inkle-weavers.*"—*Swift: Polite Conversation,* con. 1.

¶ Davies (*Supp. Gloss.*) says that the phrase "as thick as *inkle-weavers*" originated from the fact that the refugees who introduced the manufacture of inkle in the sixteenth century naturally consorted together.

ĭnk′-lĭng, * in-kel-ynge, *s.* [INKLE, *v.*]

1. A hint, a whisper, an intimation, a slight knowledge.

"Who will disdain,
That have an *inkling* of it, there to look?"
Bunyan: Apology.

* 2. A desire, an inclination.

ĭnk′-māk-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *ink,* and *maker.*] One who makes or manufactures ink.

ĭn-knĭt′ (*k* silent). *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *knit* (q.v.).] To knit in, to fasten in.

ĭn-knŏt′ (*k* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *knot* (q.v.).] To fasten or bind, as with a knot.

* **ĭnk′-shĕd,** *s.* [Eng. *ink,* and *shed* (q.v.).] A spilling or using of ink.

"I never thought the parade of my scanty rat lore would involve so much *inkshed.*"—*All the Year Round,* March 24, 1883.

ĭnk′-stănd, *s.* [Eng. *ink,* and *stand.*] A vessel of glass or other material for holding ink or other writing material.

ĭnk′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *ink; -y.*]

1. Of the nature of or resembling ink; like ink.

"An *inky* hue of livid blue."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 19.

2. Consisting or made of ink.

"England . . . is bound in with shame,
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds."
Shakesp.: Richard II. ii. 1.

3. Black as ink.

"'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* 4. Black, gloomy, miserable, wretched.

"In which doth swell a lake of *inky* years
Of madding lovers."
Drummond: Son. 13, pt. 1.

* **ĭn-lāçe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *lace* (q.v.).] The same as ENLACE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-lăg′-ar-ȳ, * ĭn-la-gā′-tion,** *s.* [Barbarous forms, from A.S. *inlágian,* in imitation of *utlaganá, utlagation* = outlawry.] [INLAW.] A restitution of an outlaw to the protection and privileges of the law.

ĭn-lāid′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [INLAY.]

inlaid-work, *s.* That in which one material is sunk into a hollowing in the surface of another, the two making an even face. [BUHL, REISNER-WORK, MARQUETRY, PARQUETRY, MOSAIC.]

ĭn′-land, *a., adv.,* & *s.* [Eng. *in,* and *land.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. In the interior of a country; remote from the sea.

"The isle's rich *inland* parts, let's take with us along."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 23.

2. Carried on within a county; domestic; not foreign: as, *inland* navigation.

3. Confined or limited to a particular country: as, an *inland* bill of exchange, as distinguished from a *foreign* one, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another.

* 4. Refined, civilized, somewhat polished; opposed to *upland* (q.v.).

"An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an *inland* man."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 2.

B. *As adv.:* In or towards the interior of a country.

"And with loose rein and bloody spur rode *inland*
many a post." *Macaulay: Armada.*

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The interior or inland part of a country.

"Her little rills, her *inlands* that do feed."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

2. *Old Law:* Demesne land, as distinguished from *outland,* or that let to tenants.

inland-cliff, *s.*

Geol.: A cliff like one of those marking the coast-line, but occurring inland. In many cases they were once sea-cliffs, and occupy their present position because the land has been subsequently upheaved. Inland cliffs, formerly sea-cliffs, occur in many parts of the world.

* **inland-man,** *s.* An inlander (q.v.).

"Whereunto the said *inland-men* may be induced, seeing the others go forth to adventure their lives for their defence."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1557).

inland revenue, *s.*

Taxation: The inland-levied revenue of Great Britain, corresponding to the *internal revenue* in this country. [See EXCISE.]

Inland-revenue officer: A subordinate governmental functionary, formerly called an excise-officer.

inland sea, *s.* A large body of salt water not connected with the ocean, as the Black Sea or the Caspian Sea; or partially so, as the Inland Sea of Japan.

* **ĭn′-land-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *inland; -er.*] One who lives inland, or in the interior of a country.

"The *Inlanders* be of the Brutians, the Aprustanes, only."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. iii., ch. xi.

* **ĭn′-land-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *inland; -ish.*] Denoting something inland; native, inland.

* **ĭn-lăp′-ĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, into, and Lat. *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone.] To make stony; to turn or convert into stone; to petrify.

"Some natural spring waters will *inlapidate* wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a kind of gravelly stone."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 85.

* **ĭn-lard′,** *v.t.* [ENLARD.]

* **ĭn-larġe′,** *v.t.* [ENLARGE.]

* **ĭn-lâw′,** *v.t.* [A.S. *inlágian.*] To clear or free from outlawry or attainder; to restore to the privileges and protection of the law.

"It should be a great incongruity to have them to make laws, who themselves were not *inlawed.*"—*Bacon: Henry VII.,* p. 12.

ĭn-lāy′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *lay* (q.v.).]

1. To lay, place, or insert in; to diversify with different bodies inserted into the groundwork or substratum.

"Look, how the floor of heaven
Is thick *inlaid* with patines of bright gold."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

* 2. To variegate, to diversify.

"A thousand tumbling rills *inlay*
With silver veins the vale."
Warton: First of April.

* 3. To interlard.

"Thence borrow'd by the monks to *inlay* their story."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.,* bk. vi.

* **ĭn-lāy′,** *s.* [INLAY, *v.*] Matter or materials inlaid or prepared for inlaying.

"Crocus and hyacinth, with rich *inlay,*
Broider'd the ground." *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 702.

ĭn-lāy′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *inlay; -er.*] One who inlays; one whose occupation is inlaying.

"The swelling bunches, which are now and then found on the old trees, afford the *inlayer* pieces curiously chambletted."—*Evelyn: Silva,* bk. i., ch. xviii., § 5.

ĭn-lāy′-ĭng, *s.* [INLAY, *v.*] [INLAID-WORK.]

* **ĭn-lēague′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *league* (q.v.).] To form or conclude a league with; to league; to join in a league.

"With a willingness, *inleague* our blood
With his." *Ford: Broken Heart,* iii. 4.

* **ĭn-lēag′-uẽr,** *v.i.* [Cf. BELEAGUER.] To sit down with an army; to blockade.

"Scylla did *inleaguer* before the city of Athens."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 161.

* **ĭn-lĕck′,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *leak* (?).] A hole where water leaks in. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iii. 538.)

ĭn′-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *in-,* and *let.*]

1. A passage by which an enclosed place may be entered; a means of entrance or ingress.

"A narrow *inlet* to their cells contrive."
Addison: Virgil; Georgic iv.

2. A small bay or recess in the shore of the sea or a large lake; a creek.

"All the creeks and *inlets* on this side were held by the Romans."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.,* bk. ii.

* 3. Any material or substance inserted or inlaid.

* **ĭn-lĕt′-tẽr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *letter* (q.v.).] To engrave with letters.

ĭn′-lī-ẽr, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *lie,* v.; *-er.*]

Geol.: An expression used to indicate an isolated exposure of an underlying bed which is still covered to a large extent with deposits of later date. It is principally found in beds which are more or less curved, the higher parts of which have been removed by denudation and so brought the lower bed to light. The converse of outlier (q.v.).

* **ĭn-līght′-ẹn**.(*gh* silent), *v.t.* [ENLIGHTEN.]

* **ĭn-lĭst′**, *v.t.* [ENLIST.]

* **ĭn-līve′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *live* (q.v.).] To give life, spirit, or animation to; to animate.

> "What she did here, by great example, well,
> T' *inlive* posteritie, her fame may tell."
> *Ben Jonson: Eleg. on Lady Anne Pawlet.*

* **ĭn-lŏck′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *lock* (q.v.).] To lock up or inclose one thing in another.

* **ĭn-lû′-mĭne**, *v.t.* [ENLUMINE.]

ĭn′-lў̆, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *inlic* (a), *inlice* (adv.).]

A. *As adj.*: Internal, secret, heartfelt.

> "Did'st thou but know the *inly* touch of love."
> *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

B. *As adv.*: Internally, within, secretly, in the heart, mentally.

> "'Save him, my God!' she *inly* cries."
> *Moore: Fire Worshippers.*

ĭn′-māte, *s. & a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *mate*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.*: One who lodges or dwells in the same house as another; one who occupies any place or dwelling; a resident or dweller in; especially spoken of occupants of hospitals, asylums, prisons, &c.

> "He's but a new fellow,
> An *inmate* here in Rome, as Catiline calls him."
> *Ben Jonson: Catiline*, ii. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.*: Dwelling or residing in a place; admitted as a resident or occupier of the same place; internal.

> "To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
> Too numerous." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 166.

* **ĭn′-mēats**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and pl. of Eng. *meat.*]

1. The edible viscera of pigs, fowls, &c. (*Peacock: Manley & Corringham; Gloss.*)

2. The entrails.

> "I shall try six inches of my knife
> On thine own *inmeats*."
> *Taylor: Philip van Artevelde*, iii. 1.

* **ĭn-mĕsh′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *mesh* (q.v.).] To bring or involve within meshes, as of a net.

* **ĭn-mew′** (**ew** as ū), *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *mew* (q.v.).] To inclose or shut in, as in a mew or cage.

* **ĭn′-möre**, *a.* [Eng. *in*, and *more.*] Inner. (*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 131.)

ĭn′-mōst, * **ine-maste**, *a.* [A.S. *innemest.*]

1. Deepest or furthest within; remotest from the surface.

> "Shortly, within her *inmost* pith there bred
> A little wicked worme."
> *Spenser: Visions of the World's Vanity.*

2. Most secret; deepest.

> "Still there within the *inmost* thought he grew."
> *Byron: Lara*, i. 19.

ĭnn, * **in**, * **inne**, *s.* [A.S. *in*, *inn*, from *in*, *inn* = within; Icel. *inni*, from *inn*, *inni* = indoors; *in* = in.]

1. A house of lodging and entertainment for travellers.

> "Between Chester and the capital there was not an *inn* where he had not been in a brawl."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. Lodging, abode, residence, habitation.

> "Therefore with me ye may take up your *in*
> For this same night." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 33.

3. A college of municipal or common law professors and students. [¶ (2).]

* 4. The town residence of a nobleman or person of quality.

¶ (1) *Inns of Chancery*: Colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies. They are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, &c.

(2) *Inns of Court*: Colleges or corporate societies in London, to one of which all barristers and students for the bar must belong; also the buildings belonging to such societies in which the members of the *inn* dine together, and barristers have their chambers. There are four such inns—viz.: the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Gray's Inn, and Lincoln's Inn.

* **ĭnn**, *v.i. & t.* [INN, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To take up lodging; to lodge at, or as at an inn.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To lodge and entertain.

> "And *inned* hem, everich at his degree."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,194.

2. To house, to get in, to store in a house or barn. (*Lit. & fig.*)

> "Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter; all was *inned* at last into the king's barn."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 67.

* **ĭn-năs-çĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў̆**, *s.* [Late Lat. *innascibilis* = that cannot be born.] Self-existence; the state or quality of never having been born or begotten.

> "*Innascibility* we must admit
> The Father." *Davies: Mirum in Modum*, p. 17.

ĭn′-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *innatus*, from *in-* = in, and *natus*, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Inborn, natural, native, not acquired.

> "An *innate* clinging
> A loathsome, and yet all invincible
> Instinct of life." *Byron: Cain*, i. 1.

2. Derived from the constitution of the mind, as contrasted with what is derived from experience.

> "That untaught *innate* philosophy."
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 39.

* 3. Inherent.

> "The blood turns back to the breast; and there, by an *innate*, but wonderful faculty is turned into milk."—*P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, iv. (Note 3.)

II. *Botany*:

1. *Gen.*: Adhering to the apex of any structure.

2. *Spec.* (*Of an anther*): Attached by its base to a filament, as distinguished from adnate and versatile (q.v.)

innate-ideas, *s. pl*:

Philos.: The term generally supposed to correspond to the κοιναὶ ἔννοιαι of the Stoics—"general notions developed in the course of nature in all men" (*Diog.* I. vii. 54)—though the earlier teachers of that school regarded these ideas as the natural outgrowth of perceptions, not as innate. Thomas of Aquin, the greatest of the Schoolmen, taught that "there is no knowledge which is innate, and destitute of all experience." On the Continent the doctrine of innate ideas was revived by Descartes, who held that the notion of things, truth, and thought were naturally common to all men. Leibnitz said that "the ideas of being, substance, identity, the true, the good, are innate in the mind;" though his innate ideas are rather slumbering than conscious notions. The doctrine will be found in the second elegy of Sir John Davies' *Nosce Teipsum*, and in the *De Veritate* of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. On the opposite side, Locke (*Human Underst.*, bk. i.), Culverwell (*Light of Nature*), and later writers may be consulted.

* **ĭn-nāte′**, *v.t.* [INNATE, *a.*] To call into being.

> "The first *innating* cause
> Laughs them to scorn."
> *Marston: Antonio's Revenge*, iv. 1.

* **ĭn-nāt′-ĕd**, *a.* [Eng. *innat(e)*; *-ed.*] Innate, inborn, natural.

> "But no charme
> The Muses have these monsters can disarme
> Of their *innated* rage."
> *Habington: Castara*, pt. i.; *To Mr. E. Porter.*

* **ĭn′-nāte-lў̆**, *adv.* [Eng. *innate*; *-ly.*] In an innate manner; naturally.

* **ĭn′-nāte-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *innate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being innate.

* **ĭn-nāt′-ĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *native* (q.v.).] Native, natural.

> "And for the safe accesse,
> His sonne shall make to his *innatiue* port."
> *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* v.

* **ĭn-năt-ụr-ăl′-ĭ-tў̆**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *naturality* (q.v.).] Unnatural conduct.

> "*Innaturality* amongst kindred [is] infamous."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 207. (Margin.)

* **ĭn-năt′-ụr-ạl-lў̆**, *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *naturally* (q.v.).] Not naturally; not according to nature.

* **ĭn-năv′-ĭġ-ạ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *navigable* (q.v.).] Not navigable; that cannot be navigated or traversed by ships.

> "Which Acheron surrounds, the *innavigable* flood."
> *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* vi. 161.

* **ĭn-năv′-ĭg-ạ-blў̆**, *adv.* [Eng. *innavigabl(e)*; *-ly.*] So as not to be navigable.

* **ĭnne**, *prep.* [IN.]

* **ĭnne**, * **ĭn**, *s.* [INN, *s.*]

* **ĭnne**, *v.t.* [INN, *v.*]

* **ĭn-nĕct′**, *v.t.* [Lat. *innecto* = to tie or fasten to, together, or about: *in-* = in, into, and *necto* = to tie, to fasten.] To fasten together. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 139.)

ĭn′-nẽr, *a. & s.* [A.S. *innera*, from *in* = in.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Interior; farther inward or nearer the centre than something else.

> "Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of America."—*Addison: Spectator.*

2. Interior, internal, spiritual.

> "Let thy grace
> Upon his *inner* soul in mercy shine."
> *Wordsworth: Sonnets to Liberty*, Nov. 1813.

3. Not obvious; dark, esoteric: as, an *inner* meaning.

B. *As substantive*:

1. That part of a target immediately outside the bull's-eye, enclosed by a ring varying in breadth, according to the range.

2. A shot striking that part of the target.

> "Scores which gave averages of *inners* or more."—*Times*, July 21, 1884.

† **inner-bark**, *s.*

Bot.: The liber (q.v.).

inner-forme, *s.*

Print.: [FORM, *s.*, II. 6 (1) & (2)].

inner-house, *s.* The name given to the chambers in which the first and second divisions of the Court of Session hold their sittings in Edinburgh; applied also to the divisions themselves, and used in contradistinction to the Outer House, in which the lords ordinary sit to hear motions and causes. All causes commencing in the Court of Session in regular form, by summons, letters of suspension, or advocation, reach the Inner House after passing through the Outer House.

inner-parts, *s. pl.*

Music: Those portions of the harmony that are not at the top or bottom

inner-pedal, *s.*

Music: A sustained note in one of the inner parts. [SUSTAINED-NOTE.]

inner-plate, *s.*

Arch.: The wall-plate in a double-plated roof, which lies nearest the centre of the roof, the other, or *outer-plate*, having its side nearer the outer surface of the wall.

inner-post, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A piece brought in at the foreside of the main-post, and generally continued as high as the wing-transom to seat the other transoms upon.

inner-square, *s.*

Carp.: The edges forming the internal right angle of a carpenter's square.

* **ĭn′-nẽr-ẹst**, *a.* [Eng. *inner*; super. suff. *-est.*] Inmost, innermost.

* **ĭn-nẽr-lў̆**, *adv.* [Eng. *inner*; *-ly.*] More within; nearer the centre.

ĭn′-nẽr-mōst, *a.* [A corruption of A.S. *innemest* = inmost (q.v.)]. Farthest inward or within; most remote from the surface.

* **ĭn-nẽr-vā′-tion** (1), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *nerve*, and suff. *-ation.*] A state of nervelessness.

ĭn-nẽr-vā′-tion (2), *s.* [Eng. *innerve*; *-ation.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of innerving or strengthening; the state of being innerved.

2. *Physiol.*: The function of the nervous system; nervous excitement; special activity excited in any part of the nervous system.

* **ĭn-nẽrve′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *nerve* (q.v.).] To give nerve to, to strengthen, to invigorate.

* **ĭnn′-hōld-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *inn*, s., and *holder.*] One who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

> "Whether as well they as butchers, *innholders*, and victuallers, do sell that which is wholesome and at reasonable prices."—*Bacon: The Judicial Charge*, &c.

ĭnn′-ĭṅg, *s.* [Eng. *inn*, v.; *-ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. *Lit.*: The act of gathering in of grain, harvest, &c.

> "The gathering and *inning* of some harvest."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. vi.

2. *Fig.* (*Pl.*): The time during which a person or party is in office.

II. *Technically* (*Pl.*):

1. *Baseball and Cricket:* The time or turn for batting, either of an individual player, or of a whole side.

2. *Hydr. Eng.:* Lands recovered from the sea.

ĭn-nis, *s.* [Ennis.]

* **ĭn′-nĭ-tẹn-çy̆,** *s.* [Lat. *innitens*, pr. par. of *innitor: in-* = in, on, and *nitor* = to lean.] A leaning or resting upon; pressure.

"The *innitency* and stresse being made upon the hypomochlion or fulciment in the decussation."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii.

* **ĭn-nix′-iŏn (x as ksh),** *s.* [Lat. *innixus*, pa. par. of *innitor*.] A resting upon; incumbency.

ĭnn′-keēp-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *inn*, and *keeper*.] One who keeps an inn; a taverner, an innholder.

"The son of an *innkeeper* passed himself on the yeomanry of Sussex as their beloved Monmouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ĭn′-nō-çẹnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *innocentia*, from *innocens* = innocent (q.v.); Sp. *inocencia;* Ital. *innocenza*.]

1. The quality or state of being innocent; freedom from or absence of any quality which can hurt or injure; innoxiousness, harmlessness: as, the *innocence* of a medicine.

"Suited to a golden age and to the first *innocency* of nature."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. Freedom from the guilt of any particular crime or sin; guiltlessness.

"For *innocence* condemned revenge I vowed."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid ii.

3. In a moral sense, freedom from crime, sin, guilt, or fault; purity of heart and life; integrity.

"Or that high God in lieu of *innocence*,
Imprinted had that token of his wrath."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 4.

4. Freedom from any thought of evil; harmlessness; simplicity of heart.

"When boyish *innocence* was all my praise."
Cowper: Retirement, 372.

5. Simplicity; mental weakness or imbecility, bordering on silliness.

"Who has not only his *innocence*, which is much to excuse him."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

* 6. The state of not being contraband of war; the state of being lawfully conveyed to a belligerent.

† **ĭn′-nō-çẹn-çy̆,** *s.* [Lat. *innocentia*, from *innocens* = innocent (q.v.).] Innocence.

"That so death and judgment may find me prepared, if not with unspotted *innocency*, yet with hearty and sincere repentance."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 4.

ĭn′-nō-çẹnt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *innocens* = harmless: *in-* = not, and *nocens*, pr. par. of *noceo* = to hurt; Sp. *inocente;* Ital. *innocente*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not hurtful, harmful, or noxious; innoxious; free from any quality which can hurt or injure.

2. Free from the guilt of any particular crime or wicked action; not guilty, guiltless. (Now followed by *of*.)

"I was *innocent* from any private malice."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

3. Morally free from guilt, crime, or fault; not tainted with sin; guiltless; pure in heart and life; upright, inoffensive, blameless, sinless.

"Hem that hadden wronge suspection
Upon this sely *innocent* Custance."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,104.

4. Lawful, permitted; not liable to punishment.

"Robbery was held to be a calling not merely *innocent* but honourable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. Not contraband of war; not liable to forfeiture.

6. Simple; weak in intellect; imbecile.

"She hits me a blow on the ear, and calls me *innocent*, and lets me go."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, i. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. One who is free from guilt, crime, or fault; an innocent person.

"So pure an *innocent* as that same lambe."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 5.

2. A person wanting in intellect; a natural; an idiot.

"A dumb *innocent* that could not say him nay."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

¶ For the difference between *innocent* and *guiltless*, see Guiltless.

¶ *Massacre* or *Slaughter of the Innocents:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* The massacre or murder of the young children of Bethlehem by Herod (*Matthew* ii. 16.)

2. *Parl. Slang:* The abandonment, towards the close of a session, of bills introduced by the Government, but not sufficiently advanced to stand a chance of their being passed during that session.

innocent-conveyances, *s. pl.*

Law: A covenant to stand seized; a bargain, sale, and release; so called because they convey the actual possession of the property by construction of law only.

Innocents'-day, *s.*

Church Hist., *&c.:* The English name for the feast celebrated on Dec. 28, to commemorate the massacre of the children of Bethlehem by Herod, in the hope of killing Jesus. It was probably first celebrated towards the close of the fifth, or early in the sixth century. In the English Church, it has a proper Collect, Epistle, and Gospel, but no Vigil. It is known in the Latin Church as the Feast of Holy Innocents, and Mass is said in purple vestments, probably because the Innocents "did not enter heaven till Christ at His Ascension opened it to those who believe." On the octave the vestments are red, the proper colour of martyrs. In the Greek Church the feast is celebrated on Dec. 29, and is known as the Feast of the 14,000 Holy Children. [Martyr.]

* **ĭn′-nō-çĕnt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *innocent; -ive*.] Tending to innocence; innocent.

"The contentments of *innocentive* piety."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 66.

ĭn′-nō-çẹnt-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *innocent; -ly*.]

* 1. Without hurt or harm; harmlessly.

2. Without guilt; guiltlessly; uprightly.

"He preserueth the welfare of the righteous, and defendeth them that walke *innocently*."—*Proverbs*, ii. (1551.)

3. With simplicity or innocence of heart; guilelessly.

"Ellen, *innocently* gay,
Turned all inquiry light away."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 30.

ĭn-nŏc′-ụ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Neut. nom. pl. of Lat. *innocuus* = harmless, innocuous.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Ophidia (Snakes), containing the Colubriformes, or Innocuous Colubriform Snakes. They have no decided venom gland, though a special non-venomous one and a groove may be present. The jaws are armed with numerous, solid, curved teeth; the body is covered with rows of large scales, and the head with plates.

Families: Acrochordidæ (Wart-Snakes), Dryiophidæ (Whip-Snakes), Dipsadidæ (Nocturnal Tree Snakes), Lycodontidæ (Ground Snakes), Amblycephalidæ (Blunt-heads), Dendrophidæ (Tree Snakes), Psammophidæ (Desert Snakes), Rachiodontidæ (Throat-toothed Snakes), Homalopsidæ (Fresh water Snakes), Colubridæ (True Snakes), Pythonidæ (Rock Snakes), Erycidæ (Sand Snakes), Tortricidæ (Rollers), and Uropeltidæ (Rough-tails). (*Duncan*, &c.)

* **ĭn-nŏc-ū′-ĭt-y̆,** *s.* [Eng. *innocu(ous); -ity*.] The quality or state of being innocuous; harmlessness.

ĭn-nŏc′-ụ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *innocuus*, from *in-* = not, and *nocuus* = hurtful; *noceo* = to hurt; Ital. & Sp. *innocuo*.]

1. Harmless; producing no evil result or effect; innocent.

2. Harmless; doing no injury or harm.

"A generous lion will not hurt a beast that lies prostrate, nor an elephant an *innocuous* creature."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 348.

¶ *Innocuous Colubriform Snakes:*

Zool.: [Innocua].

ĭn-nŏc′-ụ-oŭs-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *innocuous; -ly*.] In an innocuous manner; without harm or injury; harmlessly; without mischievous effects.

"Where the salt sea *innocuously* breaks."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

ĭn-nŏc′-ụ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *innocuous; -ness*.] The quality or state of being innocuous; harmlessness.

"That *innocuousness* of the effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little observed."—*Digby: On Bodies*, ch. ix.

* **ĭn′-nō-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *innodatus*, pa. par. of *innodo: in-* = in, and *nodus* = a knot.] To bind up, fasten, or include, as in a knot. (*Lit. & fig.*)

* **ĭn-nŏm′-ĭn-ạ-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *innominabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *nominabilis* = that may be named or nominated; *nomino* = to name; *nomen* (genit. *nominis*) = a name.]

A. *As adj.:* That cannot or may not be named or mentioned; unspeakable.

"And then namely of foule thynges *innominable*."
Chaucer: Testament of Love, bk. i.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Trousers; inexpressibles. (*Southey: The Doctor*, p. 688.)

ĭn-nŏm′-ĭn-ạte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *innominatus: in-* = not, and *nominatus*, pa. par. of *nomino* = to name; *nomen* = a name.]

A. *As adj.:* Not named, nameless.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: The innominate artery (q.v.).

"The accessibility of the *innominate* in the neck."—*Quain: Anatomy* (ed. 1st), p. 355.

innominate-artery, *s.*

Anat.: The largest of the vessels which proceed from the arch of the aorta. It arises from the transverse portion of the arch before the carotid artery. It ascends obliquely towards the right, and divides into the right subclavian and the right carotid artery. It varies in length from two inches to one inch, or less. Called also the Brachycephalic Artery.

innominate-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The os coxæ, or pelvic bone. It is constricted in the middle and expanded above and below, and much bent. It articulates with its fellow of the opposite side, with the sacrum, and with the femur. In early life it is in three portions: the ilium, the os pubis, and the ischium. They begin to ossify before birth, but the process is not completed till the twenty-third or twenty-fifth year.

* **innominate-contracts,** *s. pl.*

Civil Law: Contracts which had no particular names, as permutation and transaction. (*Wharton*.)

innominate-veins, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two trunk veins receiving the blood returning from the upper limbs through the subclavian veins, and from the head and neck by the jugular ones. Called also the Brachycephalic Veins.

ĭn′-nō-vāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *innovatus*, pa. par. of *innovo: in-* = in, and *novo* = to make new; *novus* = new; Fr. *innover;* Sp. *innovar;* Ital. *innovare*.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To alter or change by the introduction of something new.

"All attempts to *innovate* the constitutional or habitual character."—*The Rambler*, No. 179.

2. To bring in or introduce by way of something new.

"All those who had *innovated* anything in religion."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. vii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make innovations; to introduce novelties; to make or introduce changes or alterations in anything established.

"Time itselfe, which indeed *innovateth* greatly, but quietly."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Innovations.*

2. To invent; to introduce or put forward new things.

"But every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry; every man, therefore, is not fit to *innovate*."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

ĭn-nō-vā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *innovatio*, from *innovatus*, pa. par. of *innovo* = to innovate (q.v.); Fr. *innovation;* Sp. *innovacion;* Ital. *innovazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of innovating; the introduction of novelties or changes in things established.

"Perdicas, whose ambitious *innouation* was (he said) to be preuented in tyme."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 309.

2. A change made by the introduction of something new in things established, as laws, customs, rites, &c.

"He knew how to use technical law to cover the most startling *innovations*."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A shoot which has not completed its growth. Used specif. of the new branches of mosses produced by a process of renewal from axillary buds by the side of the theca, or of the antheridia.

2. *Religions* (*Pl.*): New doctrines introduced by professed reformers into any faith with the view of harmonizing it with the science of the age, or new observances to adapt it to the

modern feeling. Such innovations are extremely distasteful to the majority of worshippers, who, accepting as of Divine origin both the doctrines and practices sought to be altered, look on the innovations as impious. Josephus complained of such innovations in his *Jewish Wars*, and the introducer of innovations in Christian doctrine or practice finds determined resistance in whatever section of the Church he may attempt to operate.

3. *Scots Law:* A technical term for the exchange, with the creditor's consent, of one obligation for another, so as to make the second obligation take the place of the first, and be the only subsisting obligation against the debtor, the obligant's remaining as before. Called also novation (q.v.).

* **ĭn-nŏ-vā′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *innovation; -ist.*] One who introduces, or is in favour of, innovations.

* **ĭn′-nŏ-vāt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *innovat(e); -ive.*] Introducing or tending to introduce innovations; characterized by innovations.

"Some writers are . . . *innovative.*"—*Hall: Modern English,* p. 27.

ĭn′-nŏ-vāt-ŏr, * in-no-vat-our, *s.* [Eng. *innovat(e); -or;* Fr. *innovateur;* Ital. *innovatore;* Sp. *innovador.*]

1. One who introduces novelties or innovations; an introducer of changes in things established.

"As ardent a spirit as can inspire any *innovator* to destroy the monuments of the piety and the glory of ancient ages."—*Burke: Letter to William Elliot, Esq.*

2. One who makes changes by the introduction of innovations or novelties.

ĭn-noxious (noxious as **nŏk′-shŭs),** *a.* [Lat. *innoxius,* from *in-* = not, and *noxius* = hurtful, noxious; *noceo* = to hurt.]

1. Harmless, innocent; not producing or tending to produce mischievous or ill effects.

"They being benign and of *innoxious* qualities."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. xiii.

* 2. Innocent, harmless; free from guilt or sin.

"The good man walked *innoxious* through his age."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, 395.

ĭn-noxious-lȳ (noxious as **nŏk′-shŭs),** *adv.* [Eng. *innoxious; -ly.*]

1. Harmlessly; without causing harm or ill-effects.

"Mercury which is *innoxiously* given in many cases crude."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 191.

* 2. Without suffering harm or ill effects.

"For animals that can *innoxiously* digest these poysons, become antidotal unto the poyson digested."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vii., ch. xvii.

ĭn-noxious-nĕss (noxious as **nŏk′-shŭs),** *s.* [Eng. *innoxious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being innoxious; harmlessness, innocence. (*Mad D'Arblay: Diary,* vii. 373.)

* **ĭn′-nu̦-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *innuatum,* sup. of *innuo* = to give a nod, to hint.] To intimate, to hint, to signify.

"As if Agamemnon would *innuate,* that as this sow (being splayed) is free from Venus."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xix. (Comment.)

* **ĭn-nū′-bĭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *innubilus* = without clouds: *in-* = not, and *nubila* = clouds.] Free from clouds; clear.

ĭn-nu̦-ĕn′-dō, ĭn-u̦-ĕn′-dō, *s.* [Lat. *innuendo* = by intimation; gerund of *innuo* = to nod towards, to intimate: *in-* = in, towards, and *nuo* = to nod.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An indirect or oblique hint or intimation; an insinuation.

"As by the way of *innuendo,*
Lucus is made *a non lucendo.*"
Churchill: Ghost, bk. ii.

* 2. *Law:* A law term, most used in declarations, and other pleadings and the office of this word is only to declare and ascertain the person or thing, which was named incertain before: as to say, he (*innuendo,* the plaintiff) is a thief: when as there was mention before of another person. (*Blount: Glossogr.*)

* **ĭn′-nu̦-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *innuens,* pr. par. of *innuo* = to nod, to hint.] Conveying a hint or intimation; insinuating, significant.

Innuit, *s.* [Native word = the people.] The name by which the Esquimaux call themselves. The name by which they are ordinarily known to outsiders is an Algonquin word.

ĭn-nū-mĕr-a̦-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *innumérabilité,* from Lat. *innumerabilitas,* from *innumerabilis* = innumerable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being innumerable.

ĭn-nū′-mĕr-a̦-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *innumerabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *numerabilis* = that can be counted or numbered; Sp. *innumerable, innombrable;* Ital. *innumerabile.*]

1. Not to be counted; impossible to be counted or numbered for multitude; countless, numberless; indefinitely numerous.

"*Innumerable* multitude of forms."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

* 2. As if proceeding from very large numbers of performers.

"Thy praises, with the *innumerable* sound
Of hymns." *Milton: P. L.,* iii. 147.

ĭn-nū′-mĕr-a̦-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *innumerabl(e); -ly.*] Without number, so as to be innumerable.

"Sparkling brands, *innumerably* waved."
Glover: Athenaid, bk. xxix.

* **ĭn-nū′-mĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *innumerus,* from *in-* = not, and *numerus* = number; *numero* = to number, to count.] Too many to be numbered or counted; countless, innumerable.

"The gathered flocks
Are in the wattled pen *innumerous* pressed."
Thomson: Summer, 395.

* **ĭn-nu̦-trĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *nutrition* (q.v.).] Want or failure of nutrition or nourishment.

ĭn-nu̦-trĭ′-tious, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *nutritious* (q.v.).] Not nutritious, not nourishing; not affording nourishment.

* **ĭn-nū′-trĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *nutritive* (q.v.).] Not nourishing, innutritious.

ī′-nō, *s.* [Lat. & Gr. = in class. myth., a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione.]

Entom.: A genus of Zygænidæ; *Ino statices* and *I. globulariæ* are enumerated by Stephens as British.

* **ĭn-ŏ-bē′-dĭ-ençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *obedience* (q.v.).] Disobedience; failure to obey.

"As bi *inobedience* of oo man manye been maad synners, so bi the obedience of oon manye schulen be iuste."—*Wycliffe: Romans* v.

* **ĭn-ŏ-bē′-dĭ-ent, * in-o-be-dy-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *obedient* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Not obedient; disobedient.

"*Inobedient* is he that disobeyeth for despit to the commandements of God."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

B. *As subst.:* One who is disobedient.

"Upon the saied *inobedientes.*"—*Hall: Henry V.,* an. 8.

* **ĭn-ŏ-bē′-dĭ-ent-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inobedient; -ly.*] In a disobedient manner, disobediently; by disobedience.

"Whom I have obstinately and *inobediently* offended."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform,* an. 1536.

* **ĭn-ŏb-lĭ-ga̦-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *obligo* = to bind.] The quality or state of not being binding or obligatory.

"The invalidity or *inobligability* thereof."—*Sanderson: Works,* v. 67.

* **ĭn-ŏb-şẽrv′-a̦-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inobservabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *observo* = to observe; Fr. *inobservable.*] Not observable; that cannot be observed or perceived.

* **ĭn-ŏb-şẽrv′-a̦nçe,** *s.* [Lat. *inobservantia,* from *inobservans* = inobservant (q.v.).] Want of observance; a failure to observe or keep; disobedience.

"Breach and *inobservance* of certain wholesome and politic laws for government."—*Bacon: Judicial Charge.*

ĭn-ŏb-şẽrv′-a̦nt, *a.* [Lat. *inobservans,* from *in-* = not, and *observans* = observant (q.v.); Fr. *inobservant;* Ital. *inobservante.*] Not observant; not taking notice or heed; heedless.

"He has been *inobservant* or impudent."—*Hurd: Sermons,* vol. vi., ser. 23.

* **ĭn-ŏb-şẽr-vā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *observation* (q.v.); Fr. *inobservation.*] Want or neglect of observation.

"These writers are in all this guilty of the most shamefull *inobservation.*"—*Shuckford: On the Creation,* p. 118.

* **ĭn-ŏb-trû′-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *obtrusive* (q.v.).] Not obtrusive; unobtrusive. (*Coleridge.*)

* **ĭn-ŏb-trû′-sĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inobtrusive; -ly.*] In an inobstrusive manner; unobtrusively.

* **ĭn-ŏb-trû′-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inobtrusive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inobtrusive; unobtrusiveness.

ĭn-ŏ-căr′-pĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *inocarp(us); -in.*] A red colouring matter contained in the juice of the *Inocarpus edulis.* The juice is at first colourless, but on exposure to the air turns red, and dries up to a gummy mass. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

ĭn-ŏ-căr′-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = a fibre, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit. Named from the fibrous envelopes.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelaceæ, tribe Hernandia. *Inocarpus edulis,* the Otaheite chestnut, is a large tree, with alternate leaves and white flowers in racemes, followed by kidney-shaped nuts, eaten, when roasted, by the natives of the Pacific, the Eastern Islands, &c.

* **ĭn-ŏc-cu̦-pā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *occupation* (q.v.).] Want of occupation.

ĭn-ŏ-çẽr′-a̦-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), ἰνός (*inos*) = strength, force . . a fibre, and κέραμος (*keramos*) = potter's earth, a tile.]

Palæont.: A genus of Aviculidæ (Wing-shells). The shell is inequivalve, ventricose, radiately or concentrically furrowed, with prominent umbones, a straight, elongated hinge-line, and numerous transverse, close-set cartilage pits. It is akin to Perna. Seventy-five species known, all fossil from the Silurian to the chalk. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

* **ĭn-ŏc′-u̦-la̦-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inocul(o)* = to inoculate; Eng. *-able.*]

1. Capable of being inoculated.

2. That may communicate disease by inoculation.

inoculable-bubo, *s.*

Path.: A bubo which has been inoculated with morbid matter. Called also virulent bubo.

ĭn-ŏc′-u̦-la̦r, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Lat. *oculus* = the eye, and Eng. suff. *-ar.*]

Entom. (*Of Antennæ*)*:* Inserted in the angle of the eye.

ĭn-ŏc′-u̦-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *inoculatus,* pa. par. of *inoculo* = to graft a bud of one tree on to another.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* [II. 1, 2].

2. *Fig.:* To implant in the mind of any one certain opinions foreign to his own way of thinking.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* To perform the operation of engrafting or budding. [INOCULATION, * 1.]

2. *Med.:* To introduce variolous or other morbific matter into the system with the view of mitigating the severity of small-pox or any other disease.

"The Princess of Wales had two of her children *inoculated* in the very beginning of the movement."—*Lecky: England in the Eighteenth Cent.,* vol. i., ch. iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To practice inoculation (q.v.).

¶ *To inoculate grass:*

Agric.: To take pieces of sward from an old meadow, and spread them over a piece of grass-land somewhat deficient in verdure.

ĭn-ŏc-u̦-lā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. = an engrafting; Fr. *inoculation.*]

* 1. *Bot.:* Grafting by the insertion of buds; the operation of budding (q.v.).

2. *Medically:*

(1) The act, art, or operation of communicating a disease to the bodily frame by introducing, by one or more punctures in the skin, or otherwise, the specific poison by which it is produced.

(2) (*Spec.*)*:* The introduction in such a manner of variolous matter into the system. Whether or not inoculation for small-pox was known in China and India at an earlier period than in Europe is doubtful. It seems to have been practised in South Wales without attracting notice. It was to Constantinople that America, Europe, and the world were indebted for the discovery. In A.D. 1713 Dr. Emanuel Timoni, a Greek physician there, wrote a letter to Dr. Woodward in favour of inoculation, which was published in the *Philosophical Transactions,* as was a notice of a work in its favour by Dr. Pylarini, the Venetian consul

at Smyrna. In 1715 inoculation was also supported by Mr. Kennedy, an English surgeon who had travelled in Turkey; but the actual introduction of the practice into England was brought about by a letter written in a lively style from Turkey in 1717, by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Returning to England, she had her child inoculated in 1721. Dr. Keith, who had seen the practice, submitted his child to it. Then six condemned criminals, pardoned by George I. on condition of their consenting to be inoculated, followed successfully, after which, on April 19, 1722, the Princesses Amelia and Caroline were inoculated. A few days after three inoculated persons died, one being a child of the Earl of Sunderland; and, six cases having been fatal out of 244 conducted by Dr Boylston at Boston, Massachusetts, between June, 1721, and January, 1722, an outcry was raised against inoculation, so that only about 897 persons were inoculated in the first eight years. Gradually, however, it made way, and was firmly established by 1798, in which year Dr. Jenner announced the discovery of vaccination (q.v.). Before this, the improved methods introduced by Daniel and Robert Sutton had reduced the mortality, which, in 1797, 1798, and 1799, in the small-pox hospitals was only 1 in 662. Inoculation for small-pox is performed by applying the variolous matter to a few scratches made upon the skin. It communicates actual variola, which, however, as a rule, is of a mild type, but acts as an excellent prophylactic against a malady of more virulent character. The stage of incubation is shorter in the inoculated than in the natural small-pox. The quantity of the eruption is moderated and the chief force of the disease is expended upon the skin, to the relief of the internal organs. While inoculation protects the individual, he may, in a natural way, communicate the disease to others, and that in malignant form. Inoculation is no longer practiced, vaccination having taken its place.

"*Inoculation* was introduced into England from Turkey by Lady Mary Montagu."—*Lecky: England in the Eighteenth Century*, vol. i., ch. iv.

ĭn-ŏc'-ụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

*1. One who engrafts plants.

2. One who inoculates for the small-pox.

"Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*."—*Friend: History of Physick.*

* **ĭn-ō'-dĭ-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *odium* = hatred, odium; Ital. *inodiare* = to hate.] To make hateful, to bring into odium or hatred.

"Partly to *inodiate* and imbitter sin to the chastised sinner."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 6.

* **ĭn-ō'-dŏr-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *odoratus* = having an odour or scent; *odor* = odour.] Having no scent or odour; inodorous.

"Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind coloured."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 507.

* **ĭn-ō'-dŏr-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *inodorus*, from *in-* = not, and *odorus* = scented; Fr. *inodore.*] Wanting scent or smell; having no smell.

"Some white bodies are *inodorous* and insipid."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 501.

ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *offensive* (q.v.); Fr. *inoffensif*; Sp. *inofensivo*; Ital. *inoffensivo.*]

1. Not offensive; giving no offence or provocation; harmless, quiet.

"In manners the most *inoffensive* of men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Causing no uneasiness or alarm.

"Should infants have taken offence at any thing, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it must be used, till it be grown *inoffensive* to them."—*Locke: On Education.*

3. Harmless, innocent, innocuous.

"Thus thy praise shall be expressed,
Inoffensive, welcome guest!" *Cowper: Cricket.*

4. Not causing any obstruction or hindrance; unobstructed.

"From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell."
Milton: P. L., x. 305.

ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inoffensive*; *-ly.*] In an inoffensive manner; without giving offence; without harm.

"Not thus *inoffensively* preys,
The cankerworm, indwelling foe!"
Cowper: Innocent Thief. (Trans.)

ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inoffensive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inoffensive.

"Here must bee wisdome and *inoffensiveness* of carriage."—*Bp. Hall: Ep.* vi., dec. 4.

* **ĭn-ŏf-fĭ'-cial (ci as sh)**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *official* (q.v.).] Not official, unofficial, not done officially or by a duly authorized official: as, an *inofficial* communication.

* **ĭn-ŏf-fĭ'-cial-lȳ (ci as sh)**, *adv.* [Eng. *inofficial*; *-ly.*] In an inofficial manner; not officially; without the usual forms.

* **ĭn-ŏf-fĭ'-cious**, *a.* [Lat. *inofficiosus*, from *in-* = not, and *officium* = duty; Fr. *inofficieux*; Ital. *inofficioso.*] Not attentive to duty; regardless of natural obligation; neglectful; heedless.

"Thou drown'st thy selfe in *inofficious* sleepe."
Ben Jonson: King's Entertainment.

inofficious-testament, *s.*

Law: A will contrary to a parent's natural duty, by which a child is unjustly deprived of his inheritance.

* **ĭn-ōĭl'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *oil* (q.v.).] To anoint.

"As well as if he was *inoiled*."—*Strype: Cranmer*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ĭn'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = a fibre, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as CALC-SINTER (q.v.).

* **ĭn-ŏp-ĕr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *inoperatus*, pa. par. of *inoperor* = to work: *in-* = in, and *operor* = to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work.] Agency, influence.

"Here is not a cold and feeble prevention, but an effectual *inoperation*, yea a powerful creation."—*Bishop Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, bk. i., ch. xlv.

ĭn-ŏp'-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *operative* (q.v.).] Not operative; not producing a result or effect; having no operation.

"Though the divine knowledge . . . be of itself *inoperative*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 4.

ĭn-ō-pĕr'-cụ-lar, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *opercular* (q.v.).] [INOPERCULATA.]

Of univalve shells: Having no operculum or lid. (*Owen.*)

ĭn-ō-pĕr-cụ-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *operculata*, neut. pl. of *operculatus*, pa. par. of *operculo* = to furnish or cover with a lid; *operculum* = a cover, a lid.]

Zool.: A section of Pulmoniferous Molluscs having the shell inoperculate (q.v.). It contains the highest families of the Pulmonifera, viz., Helicidæ, Limacidæ, Oncidiadæ, Limnæidæ, and Auriculidæ.

ĭn-ō-pĕr'-cụ-lāte, *a.* [INOPERCULATA.]

Zool.: Not having an operculum or lid closing the aperture of the shell when the animal withdraws into it for shelter.

"The rest are *inoperculate*, and sometimes shell-less."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (1875), p. 285.

ĭn-ō-pĕr'-cụ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *operculated.*] The same as INOPERCULATE (q.v.).

"*Inoperculated* Pulmonifera, consisting of five families."—*Dallas: Nat. Hist.*, p. 797.

* **ĭn-ŏp'-ĭn-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *inopinabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *opinor* = to expect.] Not to be expected.

* **ĭn-ŏp'-ĭ-nāte**, *a.* [Lat. *inopinatus*; Fr. *inopiné.*] Not expected, unexpected; not looked for.

"Casual and *inopinate* cases."—*Time's Storehouse.*

ĭn-ŏp'-pŏr-tūne, *a.* [Lat. *inopportunus*, from *in-* = not, and *opportunus* = opportune (q.v.); Fr. *inopportun*; Sp. *inoportuno*; Ital. *inopportuno.*] Not opportune; inconvenient, unseasonable.

ĭn-ŏp'-pŏr-tūne-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inopportune*; *-ly.*] In an inopportune manner or time; unseasonably, inconveniently.

"Even that holy exercise may not be done *inopportunely*, nor importunely."—*Donne: Letter to Sir H. G.*

* **ĭn-ŏp-pŏr-tūn'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *opportunity* (q.v.).] Want of opportunity; unseasonableness.

* **ĭn-ŏp-prĕs'-sĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *oppressive* (q.v.).] Not oppressive, not burdensome.

* **ĭn-ŏp'-ụ-lent**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *opulent* (q.v.).] Not opulent; not affluent or rich; poor.

ĭn-or'-dĭ-na-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *inordina(te)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being inordinate; deviation from order or regularity; irregularity, disorder, excess, want of moderation, inordinateness.

"They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature; that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's designation."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ĭn-or'-dĭ-nate, * **in-or-di-nat**, *a.* [Lat. *inordinatus*, from *in-* = not, and *ordinatus* = set in order; Ital. *inordinato.*] Irregular, not in order, disorderly, excessive, immoderate, passing all bounds, intemperate.

"He could not accuse Tillotson of *inordinate* ambition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-or'-dĭ-nate-lȳ, * **in-or-di-nat-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *inordinate*; *-ly.*] In an inordinate manner or degree; irregularly, excessively, immoderately.

"Not to loue it *inordinatly*."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 222.

ĭn-or'-dĭ-nate-nĕss, * **ĭn-or'-dĭ-nate-nĕsse**, *s.* [Eng. *inordinate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inordinate; inordinacy.

"He who is mercy itself abhorres cruelty in his creature above another *inordinatenesse*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Gibeonites Revenged.*

* **ĭn-or-dĭ-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *inordinatio*, from *inordinatus* = inordinate (q.v.).] Deviation from rule or right; deviation from the accustomed order; excess, want of moderation, inordinacy, intemperance.

"We are taught by this word to signifie all irregularity and *inordination* in actions of religion."—*Bishop Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

ĭn-or-găn'-ĭc, * **ĭn-or-găn'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *organic*, *organical* (q.v.); Fr. *inorganique*; Sp. & Ital. *inorganico.*] Devoid or destitute of organs; not having the organs or instruments of life.

"Many erroneous opinions are about the essence and originall of it [the rationall soule] . . . whether it be organical or *inorganical*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 26.

inorganic cardiac-murmur, *s.*

Anat.: [MURMUR].

inorganic-chemistry, *s.* The chemistry of inorganic or unorganized bodies. The discoveries of the past few years have rendered it impossible to say where inorganic chemistry ends and where organic chemistry begins; but in general terms it may be said that inorganic chemistry treats of the metals, or of the metals in combination with one or more of the non-metallic bodies. A metal in combination with oxygen produces an oxide, whilst a metal in combination with an acid produces a salt, both being inorganic compounds. The union of iron with oxygen produces ferrous oxide, FeO, and ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3; with chlorine ferric chloride, Fe_2Cl_6; whilst ferrous and ferric oxides, when combined with sulphuric acid, produce ferrous sulphate, $FeO{\cdot}SO_3 7H_2O$, and ferric sulphate, $Fe_2O_3{\cdot}3SO_3$. The aim of inorganic chemistry is to examine into the general laws or rules which regulate the formation of such metallic bodies, and to determine the action of one upon another. [ORGANIC-CHEMISTRY.]

* **ĭn-or-găn'-ĭc-al-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *inorganical*; *-ly.*] In an inorganic manner; without organs or organization.

* **ĭn-or-găn'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *inorgan(ic)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being inorganic. (*Browne.*)

* **ĭn-or-gan-ĭ-zā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *organization* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inorganized; absence or want of organization.

* **ĭn-or'-gan-īzed**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *organized* (q.v.).] Not having organic structure; devoid of organs; inorganic.

* **ĭn-or-mous**, *a.* [ENORMOUS.]

* **ĭn-or'-nāte**, *a.* [Lat. *inornatus*, or pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *ornate.*] Not ornate, unadorned.

* **ĭn-or-thŏg'-ra-phȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *orthography* (q.v.).] Deviation from correct orthography.

ĭn-ŏs'-cụ-lāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *osculatus*, pa. par. of *osculor* = to kiss; Ital. *inosculare.*] [OSCULATION.]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* To run into one another; to form the complement of each other.

2. *Anat.:* To unite by the mouth of one

vessel fitting into the mouth of another; to anastomose (q.v.).

"Now this fifth conjugation of nerves is branched to the præcordia also, in some measure by *inosculating* with one of its nerves."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. viii.

3. *Hort.*: Grafting or budding.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To unite, as two vessels in an animal body.

2. To unite intimately; to cause to become one; to blend.

ĭn-ŏs-cu̧-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *in-* = in, and *osculatus*, pa. par. of *osculor* = to kiss.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An incorporating or assimilating union or blending.

2. *Anat.*: Union of two vessels by the mouth of the one fitting into that of the other; anastomosis (q.v.).

"Thence returning, by *inosculations*, through the veins or bark vessels to the root or lacteals again."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 34.

ĭn-ŏs'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = strength, force; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

inosic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8N_2O_6$. An uncrystallizable substance found in the mother liquor of the preparation of creatine from flesh-juice. It is very soluble in water, the aqueous solution having the flavour of broth, but insoluble in alcohol and in ether. The inosates on being heated to redness are decomposed, giving off the odour of roast meat. The inosates of potassium and sodium are very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. The inosate of copper is insoluble in water, alcohol, and acetic acid, but soluble in ammonia.

ĭn'-ō-sīte, *s.* [Gr. ἴς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = strength, force; *-ite.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6{\cdot}2H_2O$. A non-fermentable substance, isomeric with glucose, discovered by Scherer in the muscular substance of the heart of the ox. It has since been found to exist in the lungs, kidneys, liver, spleen, and brain, and in the urine during some diseases of the kidney. It is obtained from the mother liquor of the creatine crystals, by acidulating with sulphuric acid, and then gradually adding alcohol till a turbidity begins to appear. Potassic sulphate first separates, and, on adding more alcohol, inosite in cauliflower-like groups of colourless crystals, which on recrystallization assume the form of large rhombic prisms of sweet taste. Inosite effloresces in dry air, giving off its water of crystallization, and leaving anhydrous inosite, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, as a white efflorescent mass. It melts at 210°, and dissolves in sixteen parts of water at 10·5°, but is insoluble in absolute alcohol and in ether. On evaporating inosite nearly to dryness with nitric acid, adding a solution of ammoniacal calcic chloride, and again evaporating, a beautiful and very characteristic rose-colouration is obtained. When inosite is dissolved in strong nitric acid, and concentrated sulphuric acid added, nitro-inosite separates. This has the composition, $C_6H_6(ONO_2)_6$, which indicates that inosite is not an aldehyde sugar, but a hexhydric alcohol of the formula $C_6H_6(OH)_6$. Inosite is also found in many plants, especially in green beans, the shells of peas, in the leav the vine, in asparagus, &c.

* **in-ough,** *a.* & *adv.* [ENOUGH.]

ĭn-ow̑er', *adv.* [Eng. *in*, and *ower* = over.] Nearer to any object; close to; forward. (*Scotch.*)

* **ĭn-ŏx'-ĭ-dīz-a̧-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *oxidizable* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Not oxidizable; not capable of being united with oxygen to form an oxide.

* **ĭn-pāle',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *pale*, s. (q.v.).] Impaled.

"Reuben is conceived to bear three bars wave, Judah a lyon rampant, Dan a serpent nowed, Simeon a sword *inpale*, the point erected, &c."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. x.

* **ĭn-par'-dŏn-a̧-ble.** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *pardonable* (q.v.).] Unpardonable.

"They shulde so ore trespasse agaynst hym so yᵗ it shulde be *inpardonable*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccl xvi.

ĭn păr'-tĭ-bŭs. The usual contracted form of the Latin phrase, *in partibus infidelium* = in countries belonging to unbelievers.

¶ *Bishop in partibus*: A bishop consecrated to a see formerly existing, but which, owing chiefly to the rise of Mohammedanism, has long been lost to the Roman Church. *Bishops in partibus* date from the Reformation. Catholic affairs in England were managed by Vicars-Apostolic, having titular sees *in partibus*, from 1623 to the erection of the hierarchy in 1850. Besides Vicars-Apostolic, in a non-Catholic country, the Vicars of Cardinal-bishops, Suffragan-bishops, and Papal Nuncios usually have their sees *in partibus infidelium*.

* **ĭn'-path,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *path.*] An intricate way. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iii. 396.)

ĭn'-pā-tient (ti as **sh),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *patient*, s.] A patient who receives board and lodging as well as medical treatment in a hospital or an infirmary. [OUTPATIENT.]

* **ĭn'-pĕn-ny̆,** *s.* [Eng. *in*, and *penny.*] Money paid by the custom of some manors on alienation of tenants, &c. [OUTPENNY.]

* **ĭn plāçe,** *adv. phr.* [Eng. *in*, and *place.*] There.

ĭn pŏs'-sĕ, *phr.* [Lat.] Possibility of being; probability. [IN ESSE.]

* **ĭn-prāv'-a̧-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Lat. *prav(atus)*, pa. par. of *pravo* = to corrupt, and Eng. suff. *-able.*] Incorruptible. (*Becon: Works*, i. 105.)

ĭn prō̆'-prĭ-ā pĕr-sō'-nā, *phr.* [Lat.] In one's own person or character.

ĭn'-pu̇t, *s.* [Eng. *in*, and *put.*] A contribution.

"Ilka ane to be liable for their ain *input*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xii.

* **ĭn-quăr-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from *in-* = in, and *quart* = a fourth part. So called because there is a fourth part of gold to three-fourths of silver.]

Metall.: The same as QUARTATION (q.v.).

ĭn'-quĕst, * en-queste, *s.* [O. Fr. *inqueste*, from Lat. *inquisita* (*res*) = (a thing) inquired into; fem. sing. of *inquisitus*, pa. par. *inquiro* = to inquire into; Fr. *enquête*; Ital. *inchiesta.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An inquiry; an investigation; a quest; a search. (Most frequently used in the sense of ¶ (1).)

"This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

II. *Law:*

1. A judicial inquiry before a jury

2. The jury itself.

"Al we of the *inquest* together went vp into the sayd tower, where we found the body of the sayd Hun hanging vpon a staple of iron."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 6)

¶ (1) *Coroner's inquest*: A judicial inquiry before a coroner and a jury into the circumstances and causes of the deaths of such as die suddenly or from violence, or in a prison. [CORONER.]

(2) *Inquest* or *Inquisition of Office*: An inquiry made, with the assistance of a jury, by the sovereign's officer, his sheriff, coroner, or escheator, *virtute officii* or by writ to them sent for that purpose, or by commissioners specially appointed, into any matter entitling the sovereign to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattels.

* **ĭn-quī'-ȩt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inquieto*, from *in-* = not, and *quies* (genit. *quietis*) = quiet; Fr. *inquiéter*; Sp. & Port. *inquietar.*] To disquiet; to disturb; to trouble.

"Durynge the most part of his reigne he [Hen. VII.] was lyttle or nothyng *inquieted*."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxiv.

* **ĭn-quī-ĕt-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inquietatio*, from *inquieto* = to disturb: *in-* = not, and *quies* (genit. *quietis*) = quiet.] Disturbance, trouble.

"The great trouble and *inquietation* of the lay subjects."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State*, bk. ii. (Notes.)

ĭn-quī'-ĕ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inquietudo*, from *in-* = not, and *quietudo* = quiet; Sp. *inquietud*; Ital. *inquietudine.*] Disturbed state; want of quiet or peace; restlessness, uneasiness, disquietude.

"And stirrings of *inquietude*, when they
By tendency of nature needs must fail."
Wordsworth: Michael.

* **ĭn'-quĭ-līne,** *s.* [Lat. *inquilinus* = a tenant, a lodger; one who lives in a habitation not his own.]

Entom.: An insect living in an abode properly belonging to another, as certain insects in galls made by the true gall-insects. (*Annandale.*)

* **ĭn'-quĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inquinatus*, pa. par. of *inquino*, from *in-* (intens.), and * *cunio* = to void excrement; O. Fr. *inquiner*; Sp. *inquinar.*] To pollute, to corrupt.

"It [the air] is particularly *inquinated*, infected."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium*, pt. vi.

* **ĭn-quĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inquinatio*, from *inquinatus*, pa. par. of *inquino.*] The act of polluting or corrupting; the state of being polluted or corrupted; pollution, corruption.

"These inwards be the very pollution and *inquination* of the flesh."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 280.

* **ĭn-quïr'-a̧-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *inquir(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can be inquired into; subject or liable to inquisition or inquiry.

"There may be many more things *inquirable* by you throughout all the former parts."—*Bacon: The Judicial Charge*, &c.

* **ĭn-quïr'-a̧nçe,** *s.* [Eng. *inquir(e)*; *-ance.*] Inquiry.

ĭn-quïre', ĕn-quïre', * en-quere, * inquere, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *inquiro* = to seek or examine into: *in-* = in, into, and *quæro* = to seek; Fr. *enquérir*; Sp. *inquirir.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To ask questions; to seek for information or truth by asking questions.

"Of faerie lond yet if he more *inquire* . . .
He may it find." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. (Introd.)

2. To seek for truth by argument or discussion of questions.

3. To make or hold a judicial inquiry; to investigate or examine into the causes of anything; followed by *into*: as, A coroner *inquires into* the cause of a death.

¶ *Inquire* is followed by *of* before the person asked or questioned; by *about*, *after*, *concerning*, *for*, *into*, or *of* before the subject of inquiry. *After* or *for* is used when a place or person is sought for; *into* when search is made for particular knowledge or information.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To ask about, to seek for information concerning: as, To *inquire* one's way or road.

2. To examine into; to seek to know.

"And all obey and few *inquire* his will."
Byron: Corsair, i. 2.

* 3. To ask, to beg. (Followed by *of.*)

"But, as I said, He will be *inquired of* by them to do it for them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 4. To call, to name.

"Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 12.

ĭn-quïr-ĕn'-dō, *s.* [Lat. gerund of *inquiro* = to seek into, to inquire.]

Law: An authority given in general to some person or persons, to inquire into something for the benefit of the Crown.

* **ĭn-quïr'-ȩnt,** *a.* [Lat. *inquirens*, pr. par. of *inquiro* = to seek into, to inquire (q.v.).] Making inquiry; inquiring.

"E'en Delia's eye,
As in a garden, roves, of hues alone
Inquirent, curious." *Shenstone: Œconomy*, ii.

ĭn-quïr'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *inquir(e)*; *-er.*] One who inquires, examines, or seeks for information.

"He answereth all sincere *inquirers* of truth, as he did Saint Thomas."—*Mountague: Devoute Essays*, pt. i., tr. viii., § 1.

ĭn-quïr'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [INQUIRE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Inclined or given to inquiry or investigation; inquisitive: as, He is of a very *inquiring* disposition.

C. *As subst.*: The act of making inquiry; inquiry.

ĭn-quïr'-ĭng-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *inquiring*; *-ly.*] In an inquiring manner; by way of inquiry.

* **ĭn-qüïr'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *inquir(e)*; *-ist.*] One who seeks information; an inquirer (q.v.). (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 321.)

ĭn-quïr'-y̆, ĕn-quïr'-y̆, *s.* [Eng. *inquir(e)*; *-y.*]

1. The act of inquiring, examining, or investigating; interrogation.

"He could no path nor tract of foot descry,
Ne by *inquiry* learne." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 24.

2. The act of searching or seeking for truth, information, or knowledge; examination or investigation of principles by questions and discussion; investigation.

"Where bold *Inquiry*, diving out of sight,
Brings many a precious pearl of truth to light."
Cowper: Hope, 442.

3. A judicial investigation into a matter.

¶ (1) *Writ of inquiry:* (See extract).

"Where damages, properly so called, are to be recovered, a jury must be called in to assess them; unless the defendant, to save charges, will confess the whole damages laid in the declaration, otherwise the entry of the judgment is, 'that the plaintiff ought to recover his damages (indefinitely), but because the court know not what damages the said plaintiff has sustained, therefore the sheriff is commanded that by the oaths of twelve honest and lawful men he inquire into the said damages, and return such inquisition into court.' This process is called a *writ of inquiry:* in the execution of which the sheriff sits as judge, and tries by a jury, subject to nearly the same law and conditions as the trial by jury at *nisi prius*, what damages the plaintiff has really sustained; and when their verdict is given, which must assess *some* damages, the sheriff returns the inquisition, which is entered upon the roll in manner of a *postea;* and thereupon it is considered that the plaintiff do recover the exact sum of the damages so assessed. In like manner, when a demurrer is determinned for the plaintiff upon an action wherein damages are recovered, the judgment is also incomplete, without the aid of a *writ of inquiry.* When a writ of injunction or mandamus has been claimed, this also will be awarded by the judgment."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

(2) *Court of Inquiry:*

Law: [See *Court of Enquiry*, under COURT].

* **ĭn-quĭṣ′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inquis(itus)*, pa. par. of *inquiro;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ible.*] Admitting of or liable to inquiry.

* **ĭn′-quĭṣ-ĭte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inquisitus*, pa. par. of *inquiro* = to inquire (q.v.).] To inquire into. (*North: Examen*, 621.)

ĭn-quĭ-ṣĭ′-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *inquisitio* = a seeking or searching for, from *inquisitus*, pa. par. of *inquiro* = to seek after; Fr. *inquisition;* Prov. *inquisicio;* Sp. *inquisicion;* Port. *inquisição;* Ital. *inquisizione.*] [INQUIRE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Inquiry, quest, search.

"When he maketh *inquisition* for blood."—*Psalm* ix. 12.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* A tribunal for searching out, inquiring into, and condemning offences against the Canon Law, especially heresy, and taking means to have the offenders punished by the Civil Power. Inquisitors and the Inquisition did not come in together; the former preceded the latter. [INQUISITOR.] It is sometimes erroneously said that St. Dominic suggested to Innocent III. the institution of such a tribunal, and was by him appointed the first inquisitor. In reality it was resolved on at a synod held at Toulouse, in 1229, under Gregory IX., after the Albigensian crusade, and was formally established by him in 1233, Innocent having died in 1216, and Dominic in 1221. The synod ordered that in every parish a priest and several respectable laymen should be appointed to search for heretics and bring them before the bishops. Ere long the bishops handed over the invidious task to the Dominican order. Gregory appointed none but Dominicans, Innocent III. occasionally Franciscans, and Clement III. sent into Portugal a prior of the order of Minims (q.v.). The tribunal was called the Holy Office, or the Holy Inquisition. Its judges being more accustomed to ecclesiastical than to genuinely legal procedure, encouraged informers, concealing their names from the person accused, who was urged to make a complete confession. Torture was also used to extract evidence. It was established in France in consequence of the decrees of the Synod of Toulouse. Philip the Fair converted its tribunals into State Courts, by means of which he crushed the Templars. In 1538 the Grand Inquisitor, Louis de Rochelle, was convicted of Calvinism, and burnt. The power of these courts was soon after transferred to the Parliament, and finally, in 1560, to the bishops.

Nowhere in the world did the Inquisition find a more congenial soil than in Spain. There were in that country multitudes of Mahommedans and Jews who, to shelter themselves from persecution, professed to be Christians, while all the time not merely practising their former religious observances in secret, but actually making proselytes to their respective faiths. In 1481 the Inquisition was established at Seville, by Ferdinand and Isabella, two Dominicans being the first judges. Torquemada, another Dominican, who became Grand Inquisitor in 1483, and held office for fifteen years, extended it to various other towns. It was popular with the lower orders and the clergy, but was hated with a deadly hatred by the nobles and the middle classes. It was introduced into Peru and Mexico in 1571. Llorente, the historian of the Inquisition, was its secretary at Madrid from 1790 to 1792. Napoleon I. suppressed it on December 4, 1808, and it was abolished on February 12, 1813, by the Cortes. Ferdinand VII. having re-established it in 1814, the Cortes in 1820 abolished it again. [AUTO DE FE.] In 1526 it was set up in Portugal; in 1815 its Acts were burnt at Goa. The Congregation of the Cardinals of the Holy Inquisition was instituted by Pope Paul III., in 1542, and remodelled by Sixtus V. about forty years later. It is composed of twelve cardinals, of a commissary, who acts as judge, of a counsellor or assessor, of consulters, an advocate, &c., and is under the immediate presidency of the Pope. The opening of the dungeons of the Inquisition at Rome, in 1848, by the Roman Triumvirs, created a deep feeling throughout Europe against the Inquisition and the Papacy. The attempted introduction of the Inquisition into the United Provinces caused the loss of that fertile territory to Spain. No inquisitor, under that name, seems to have been ever commissioned to England; and when, in the thirteenth century, Conrad of Marburg attempted to establish the "Holy Office" in Germany, he was assassinated, and the Inquisition never obtained a firm footing in that country.

2. *Law:*

(1) A judicial inquiry, investigation, or examination; an inquest.

(2) The verdict of a petty jury under a Writ of Inquiry (q.v.); also where the court requires a particular fact certified, or requires the sheriff to do certain acts in furtherance of its judgment.

¶ *Inquisition of office:* (See extract).

"An *inquisition of office* is the act of a jury summoned by the proper officer to inquire of matters relating to the crown, upon evidence laid before them. Such inquisitions may be afterwards traversed and examined; as particularly the coroner's inquisition of the death of a man, when it finds any one guilty of homicide, for in such cases the offender so presented must be arraigned upon this inquisition, and may dispute the truth of it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

* **ĭn-quĭ-ṣĭ′-tion,** *v.t.* [INQUISITION, *s.*] To make inquisition or inquiry into or concerning.

* **ĭn-quĭ-ṣĭ′-tion-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *inquisition; -al.*]

1. Relating or pertaining to inquisition or inquiry; making inquiry.

"That *inquisitional* spirit with which they were possessed."—*Warburton: Freethinkers.* (Dedic.)

2. Of or pertaining to the Inquisition (q.v.).

* **ĭn-quĭ-ṣĭ′-tion-ạr-y̆,** *a.* [Eng. *inquisition; -ary.*] Inquisitional.

ĭn-quĭṣ′-ĭ-tĭve, * **in-quis-i-tif,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *inquisitif*, from Lat. *inquisitivus* = seeking into, from *inquisitus*, pa. par. of *inquiro* = to seek into, to inquire (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Addicted or given to inquiry or to seeking information by asking questions, discussion, or investigation; busy in research; prying, curious.

"And ever as they met with any, they would flocke about them, and bee very *inquisitive.*"—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 436.

* **B.** *As subst.:* An inquisitive, curious, or prying person; one busy or curious in research.

¶ For the difference between *inquisitive* and *curious*, see CURIOUS.

* **ĭn-quĭṣ′-ĭ-tĭve-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *inquisitive; -ly.*] In an inquisitive manner; with curiosity or inquisitiveness.

"If at any time I seeme to study you more *inquisitively*, it is for no other end but to know how to present you to God in my prayers."—*Donne: Letters*, p. 269.

ĭn-quĭṣ′-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inquisitive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inquisitive; curiosity; a disposition to seek for information; anxiety in research.

"In this inferiour element man's *inquisitiveness* cannot be exorbitant."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. i., § 2.

* **ĭn-quĭṣ′-ĭ-tŏr,** * **in-quis-i-tour,** *s.* [Lat.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who searches for a suspected person; a tracker, a detective.

"To redeeme himself with a peece of money out of the *inquisitour's* hands."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 1.

2. One who examines judicially.

"Minos, the strict *inquisitor* appears."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 582.

3. An inquisitive person. (*Feltham: Resolves.*)

II. *Ch. Hist.:* A person appointed to search out latent heresy. The name first appears in the Theodosian code, A.D. 382; their search being chiefly directed against the Manichæans. During the crusade against the Albigenses, early in the thirteenth century, Innocent III. had sent out legates to search out and punish these separatists. These were also called inquisitors. Dominic was one of them, whence arose the opinion that he was the first high functionary of the tribunal called the Inquisition. Specif., a functionary of the ecclesiastical tribunal called the Holy Office or the Inquisition (q.v.).

† **ĭn-quĭṣ-ĭ-tör′-ĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *inquisitor*, genit. *inquisitori(s)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

1. After the manner of an inquisitor; as is done by the agents of the "Holy Office."

2. Prying, searching; minutely questioning with unpleasant pertinacity.

"He turned and met the *inquisitorial* tone—
'My name is Lara.'" *Byron: Lara*, i. 23.

* **ĭn-quĭṣ-ĭ-tör′-ĭ-ạl-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *inquisitorial; -ly.*] In an inquisitorial manner.

* **ĭn-quĭṣ-ĭ-tör′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *inquisitor; -ious.*] Inquisitorial, inquisitive.

"Under whose *inquisitorial* and tyrannical duncery."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government.*

* **ĭn-quĭṣ′-ĭ-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inquisitor: -ess.*] An inquisitive or curious woman. (*Miss Brontë: Villette*, ch. xxvi.)

* **ĭn-quĭṣ-ĭ-tür′-ĭ-ẹnt,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. * *inquisiturio*, from *inquisitus*, pa. par. of *inquiro.*] Given to inquisition; inquisitorial.

"So ill-favouredly imitated by our *inquisiturient* bishops."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

* **ĭn-răç′-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *inraciner*, from *in-* = in, and *racine* = a root, from Lat. * *radicina*, dimin. of *radix* (genit. *radicis*) = a root.] To implant, to enroot.

* **ĭn-rāġe′,** *v.t.* [ENRAGE.]

* **ĭn-rāil′,** * **in-rayl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *rail* (q.v.).] To rail in; to inclose; to fence in. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"It may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv.; § 13.

* **ĭn-răp′-tụre,** *v.t.* [ENRAPTURE.]

ĭn rē, *phr.* [Lat.] In the matter or case of.

* **ĭn-rĕġ′-ĭs-tẽr,** *v.t.* [ENREGISTER.]

ĭn rĕm, *phr.* [Lat.]

Law: Relating to *a thing.* Civil actions are divided into actions *in rem* and actions *in personam.* A judgment *in rem* is one pronounced on the status of some particular matter: as an action for the condemnation of a ship in the Court of Admiralty, a suit for nullity of marriage, &c. (*Wharton.*)

* **ĭn-rĭçh′,** *v.t.* [ENRICH.]

* **ĭn-rīght′-ĕd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *right; -ed.*] Entitled by right.

"We become what he is, are *inrighted* to all he hath, and endowed with all his goods."—*Leighton: Ten Sermons*, ser. v.

ĭn′-rōad, * **ĭn′-rōde,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *road* = raid, from A.S. *rád* = a riding.]

1. A hostile incursion or entrance into a country; a sudden and desultory invasion; an incursion.

"Many hot *inroads*
They make in Italy." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, i. 4.

2. An attack.

* **ĭn-rōad′,** *v.t.* [INROAD, *s.*] To make inroads into; to attack, to invade.

"The Saracens . . . conquered Spain, *inroaded* Aquitaine."—*Fuller: Church History.*

* **ĭn′-rōad-ẽr,** * **ĭn′-rōd-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *inroad*, s.; *-er.*] An invader. (*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. xxiv.)

* **ĭn-rōll′,** *v.t.* [ENROLL.]

* **ĭn-rōl′-mĕnt,** *s.* [ENROLMENT.]

* **ĭn′-rŭn-nĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *running* (q.v.).]

1. The act of running in.

2. The place or point where a stream falls into another, or into the sea.

"At the *inrunning* of a little brook."
Tennyson: Elaine, 1,379.

* **ĭn-rŭsh′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *rush* (q.v.).] To break in upon; to rush in.

> "The sea . . . *inrusheth* upon a little region called Kermes."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 354.

* **ĭn′-rŭsh,** *s.* [INRUSH, *v.*] An irruption. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxviii.)

ĭn-săb-ba̤-tā′-tī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. = marked on their sabots: *in* = on, and Fr. *sabot* = a wooden shoe. (See def.)]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A name sometimes given to the Waldenses in the twelfth century because some of them put the sign of the cross on their wooden shoes. Called also SABBATATI (q.v.). (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xii. pt. ii., ch. v., § 11.)

* **ĭn-sāfe′-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *safety* (q.v.).] Want of safety; insecurity.

ĭn-săl-ĭ-vā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *in-* (1), *saliva*, and suff. *-tion.*]

Phys.: The mingling of saliva with the food during the process of eating.

* **ĭn-sa̤-lū′-brĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *salubrious* (q.v.); Lat. *insaluber.*] Not salubrious, not healthy, not wholesome, unhealthy.

> "Courts—that *insalubrious* soil to peace."
> *Young: Night Thoughts*, viii. 1,020.

* **ĭn-sa̤-lū′-brĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *salubrity* (q.v.); Lat. *insalubritas.*] Want of salubrity; unhealthiness, unwholesomeness.

> "To investigate the wholesomeness or *insalubrity* of aliments."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 111.

* **ĭn-săl′-u̥-tar-y̆,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *salutary* (q.v.).]

1. Not salutary; not favourable to health; unwholesome.

2. Not tending to safety; productive of evil.

* **ĭn-săn-a̤-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *insanable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being insanable or incurable.

* **ĭn-săn′-a̤-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *insanabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *sanus* = whole, sound.] Incurable, irremediable.

* **ĭn-săn′-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *insanable; -ness.*] The state or condition of being insanable; incurableness, insanability.

* **ĭn-săn′-a̤-bly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *insanab(le); -ly.*] In an insanable manner; so as to be incurable.

ĭn-sāne′, *a.* [Lat. *insanus*, from *in-* = not, and *sanus* = whole, sound, sane; Sp. & Ital. *insano.*]

1. Not sane; unsound in mind or intellect; deranged in mind; mad, lunatic.

> "Soon after Dryden's death she became *insane.*"—*Malone: Life of Dryden.*

2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons: as, an *insane* hospital.

3. Making insane or made; causing insanity. [INSANE-ROOT.]

4. Exceedingly rash or foolish: as, an *insane* action.

* **insane-root,** *s.*

Bot.: The Hemlock, *Conium maculatum.*

> "Or have we eaten on the *insane-root*
> That takes the reason prisoner."
> *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.

ĭn-sāne′-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *insane; -ly.*] In an insane manner; like one insane; madly, rashly, foolishly.

* **ĭn-sā′-nie,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *insania.*] Madness, insanity.

> "After a little *insanie* they fled tag and rag."
> *W. Holme: Fall & Evil Successe of Rebellion.*

ĭn-sāne′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *insane; -ness.*] The quality or state of being insane; insanity.

* **ĭn-săn′-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = not; *sanus* (genit. *sani*) = whole, and Eng. suff. *-ate.*] To make unsound or distempered.

> "Does not the distemper of the body *insaniate* the soul?"—*Feltham: Resolves.*

† **ĭn-săn′-ĭ-ta̤r-y̆,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sanitary* (q.v.).] Prejudicial to health.

> "He considered the house to be in an *insanitary* condition."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 22, 1884.

ĭn-săn′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *insan(e); -ity;* Fr. *insanité*, from Lat. *insanitas* (genit. *insanitatis*) = unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease.]

1. *Path.:* Unsoundness of mind, disorder of the intellect. In this disease the encephalic nervous textures are primarily involved. The brain being the material instrument by which the mind manifests itself, it is by restoring the perverted functions of the brain itself that a cure is to be looked for, as in other diseased parts of the body, by appropriate treatment of its structures. There are six varieties of insanity: mania, acute and chronic; melancholia; dementia; paralysis of the insane; idiotcy; and imbecility. The "non-restraint" system is now admitted to be of the greatest value, but legislation is still required as to granting of certificates, the conduct of private asylums, and other points connected with the care of the insane.

2. *Treatment:* Great attention has been paid to the treatment of insanity in the United States, state asylums being established, in which all citizens, rich and poor alike, have privilege of treatment. The members of the Society of Friends, in Pennsylvania, were the first to provide asylums for the insane, a philanthropic movement in which they have been widely followed, until our institutions are now unsurpassed in condition and character. At Kankakee, Illinois, there is an "insane town," composed of twenty houses laid out on each side of a street, with a central dining room for the patients, a central ward for the sick, &c. In Great Britain the asylums for the insane cannot be surpassed in management and accommodation, and the two countries named probably lead the world in this particular, though the other countries of Europe give careful heed to this humane duty. [LUNACY.]

* **ĭn-sāp′-ōr-y̆,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not; *sapor* = taste, and Eng. adj. suff. *-y.*] Having no taste; tasteless, insipid.

ĭn-sā-ti-a̤-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *insatiabilitas*, from *insatiabilis* = insatiable (q.v.); Fr. *insatiabilité:* Sp. *insaciabilidad;* Ital. *insaziabilità.*] The quality or state of being insatiable; insatiableness.

ĭn-sā′-ti-a̤-ble (ti as shĭ), * **in-sa-ci-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *insatiable*, from Lat. *insatiabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *satio* = to satiate, to satisfy; Sp. *insaciable;* Ital. *insaziabile.*] Not satiable; that cannot be satisfied or appeased; greedy beyond measure.

> "That *insatiable* thirst men had of knowing what God thought to conceal from them."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. xii.

ĭn-sā′-ti-a̤-ble-nĕss (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *insatiable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being insatiable; greediness that cannot be satisfied or appeased.

> "There being no thorow or real satisfaction, but a kind of *insatiableness* belonging to this condition."—*Shaftesbury: Inquiry Concerning Virtue*, bk. ii., pt. ii.

ĭn-sā-ti-a̤-bly̆ (ti as shĭ), *adv.* [Eng. *insatiab(le); -ly.*] In an insatiable manner or degree; so as not to be satisfied or appeased.

> "He was *insatiably* greedy of praise."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

† **ĭn-sā′-ti-a̤te (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Lat. *insatiatus*, from *in-* = not, and *satiatus*, pa. par. of *satio* = to satisfy.] Not to be satisfied or appeased; insatiable.

> "His own *insatiate* reservoir to fill."
> *Thomson: Liberty*, v. 451.

* **ĭn-sā′-ti-a̤te-ly̆ (ti as shĭ),** *adv.* [Eng. *insatiate; -ly.*] In an insatiate manner; insatiably.

> "For we on that *insatiately* did feed."
> *Drayton: Legend of Pierce Gaveston.*

* **ĭn-sā′-ti-a̤te-nĕss (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *insatiate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being insatiate or insatiable.

* **ĭn-sa̤-tī′-ĕ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *satiety* (q.v.).] Insatiableness.

* **ĭn-săt-ĭs-făc′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *satisfaction* (q.v.).] Want of satisfaction or of that which satisfies; dissatisfaction, discontent.

> "The *insatisfaction* of those which quarrel with all things, or dispute of matters."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **ĭn-săt′-u̥-ra̤-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *saturable* (q.v.).] Not saturable; incapable of being filled or glutted.

* **ĭn′-sci-ençe (sci as sĭ),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inscientia*, from *in-* = not, and *scientia* = knowledge; *sciens*, pr. par. of *scio* = to know.] Want of knowledge or skill; ignorance.

* **ĭn′-sci-ent (sci as sĭ) (1),** *a.* [Lat. *insciens*, from *in-* = not, and *sciens* = knowing.] Ignorant, foolish, unskilful.

* **ĭn′-sci-ent (sci as sĭ) (2),** *a.* [Lat. *in-* (intens.), and *sciens* = knowing.] Endowed with knowledge or skill; intelligent.

* **ĭn-scŏnçe,** *v.t.* [ENSCONCE.]

* **ĭn-scrīb′-a̤-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *inscrib(e); -able.*] That may or can be inscribed; inscriptible.

* **ĭn-scrīb′-a̤-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inscribable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inscribable or inscriptible.

ĭn-scrībe′, *v.t.* [Lat. *inscribo*, from *in-* = in, on, and *scribo* = to write; Sp. *inscribir;* Ital. *inscribere.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To write down; to engrave; to mark or set down to be read; to imprint.

> "In all you writ to Rome, or else
> To foreign princes, Ego and Rex meus
> Was still *inscribed.*" *Shakesp: Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

2. To engrave; to mark with writing or letters. (*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, xlix.)

3. To assign, to address, to dedicate, to commend or offer to a patron by a short address.

> "One ode, which pleased me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present Earl of Rochester."—*Dryden: Pref. to the Second Miscellany.*

* 4. To imprint deeply; to impress: as, To *inscribe* anything on the mind.

II. *Geom.:* To draw or delineate in or within, as chords or angles within a circle. [INSCRIBED.]

> "A sphere can be *inscribed* in any regular polyhedron. A sphere can also be *inscribed* in any triangular pyramid."—*Davies & Peck: Mathemat. Dictionary.*

ĭn-scrībed′, *pa. par. & a.* [INSCRIBE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Engraved, written, imprinted.

2. *Geom.:* A straight line is said to be inscribed in a circle when its two extremities lie in the circumference of the circle. An angle is inscribed in a circle when its vertex lies in the circumference, and when its sides form chords of the circle. A polygon is inscribed in a circle when all of the vertices of its angles lie in the circumference. In like manner, we say that a line, angle, or polygon, is inscribed in an ellipse or other plane curve. A polyhedron is inscribed in a sphere or other curved surface, when its vertices are all contained in the surface. A circle is inscribed in a triangle or other polygon, when it is tangent to every side of the polygon. A sphere is inscribed in a polyhedron when it is tangent to every face of the polyhedron. A circle can always be inscribed in any triangle. A circle can always be inscribed in a quadrilateral, when the sum of two opposite sides is equal to the sum of the other two sides.

ĭn-scrīb′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *inscrib(e); -er.*] One who inscribes.

ĭn-scrĭp′-tĭ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *inscriptus*, pa. par. of *inscribo* = to inscribe (q.v.); Eng. *-able.*] Capable of being inscribed.

> "A polygon is said to be *inscriptible* when it can be inscribed in a circle, or when the circumference of a circle can be passed through all its vertices. All regular polygons are *inscriptible.* A quadrilateral is *inscriptible* when the sum of any two opposite angles is equal to 180°. A polyhedron is *inscriptible* when the surface of a sphere can be passed through all of its vertices."—*Davies & Peck: Mathematical Dictionary.*

ĭn-scrĭp′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inscriptionem*, accus. of *inscriptio* = an inscription, from *inscriptus*, pa. par. of *inscribo* = to inscribe (q.v.); Sp. *inscripcion;* Ital. *inscrizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The art of inscribing.

2. That which is inscribed; any record of public or private occurrences, of laws, decrees, &c., engraved or inscribed on stone, metal, or other hard surface, and exposed for public inspection.

> "When Grotefend attempted to decipher them [the cuneiform characters], he had first to prove that these scrolls were really *inscriptions.*"—*Max Müller: Science of Language* (1871), ii. 4.

3. The act of inscribing or dedicating to a patron; dedication.

4. The words in which a book is inscribed or dedicated to a person; a dedication.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Law:* (See extract).

> "An obligation made in writing, whereby the ac-

cuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused, in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. *Numis.:* The name given to words placed in the middle of the reverse side of some coins and medals, the words running round the rim or placed on either side of the figure being termed the legend (q.v.).

3. The titular line, or lines, of an illustration.

***ĭn-scrĭp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *inscriptus,* pa. par. of *inscribo* = to inscribe (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Bearing an inscription; of the nature of an inscription; inscribed.

> "Around the margin of the plate . . .
> Winds an *inscriptive* legend."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. vi.

***ĭn-scrōll′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *scroll* (q.v.).] To inscribe upon a scroll.

> "Had you been as wise as bold . . .
> Your answer had not been *inscrolled.*"
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* ii. 7.

ĭn-scrût-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, * **in-scrut-a-bil-i-tie,** *s.* [Eng. *inscrutable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inscrutable.

> "They are God's own *inscrutabilitie.*"—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes,* pt. ii., tr. i., § 3.

ĭn-scrût′-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inscrutabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *scrutor* = to scrutinise (q.v.); Sp. *inscrutable;* Ital. *inscrutabile.*]

1. Incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry and study.

> "To discover that which the Scripture telleth me is *inscrutable.*"—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.,* bk. i.

2. Incapable of being penetrated or understood by human reason; that cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, explained, or answered.

> "As if their true causes were altogether *inscrutable,* and not to be found out."—*Wilkins: That the Earth may be a Planet.*

ĭn-scrût′-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inscrutable; -ness.*] Inscrutability.

ĭn-scrût′-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inscrutab(le); -ly.*] In an inscrutable manner; so as not to be discovered, penetrated, or explained.

***ĭn-scŭlp′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *insculpo,* from *in-* = in, on, and *sculpo* = to cut, to engrave.] To cut, to carve, to engrave, to inscribe.

> "A coin, that bears the figure of an angel
> Stamped in gold; but that's *insculp'd* upon."
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* ii. 7.

***ĭn-scŭlp′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *insculptus,* pa. par. of *insculpto* = to cut or engrave.] An inscription.

> "A flattering, false *insculption* on a tomb."
> *Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedy,* i.

***ĭn-scŭlp′-ture,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sculpture* (q.v.).] An engraving, an inscription, sculpture.

> "When pretious gems and rich *insculptures* were added."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. iv.

***ĭn-scŭlp′-ture,** *v.t.* [Insculpture, *s.*] To engrave, to carve, to inscribe.

> "*Insculptured* round, the horrours which befel
> The house of Laius." *Glover: Athenaid,* bk. vii.

***ĭn-sēa′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sea.*] To surround by the sea.

> "Horse and foot *insea'd* together there."
> *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xi.

***ĭn-sēal′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *seal* (q.v.).] To impress or mark with a seal; to impress.

> "For euery thing he said there
> Seemed as it *insealed* were
> Or approued, for very trew." *Chaucer: Dreame.*

***ĭn-sēam′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *seam* (q.v.).] To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix.

> "Deep o'er his knee *inseamed* remained the scar"
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xix. 545.

***ĭn-sẽarçh′,** *v.t.* [Ensearch.]

***ĭn-sĕc′-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *insecabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *secabilis* = that may be cut; *seco* = to cut; Fr. *insécable;* Ital. *insecabile.*] Incapable of being cut or divided by a cutting instrument.

ĭn′-sĕct, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *insecte;* Sp. & Port. *insecto;* Ital. *insetto;* all from Lat. *insectum.*] [Insecta.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One of the Insecta (q.v.), or any other articulated animals akin to them. Sometimes used erroneously of a coral polype. [Coral-insect.]

2. *Fig.:* Anything small or contemptible.

> "Ye tinsel *insects,* whom a court maintains."
> *Pope; Ep. to Sat.,* ii. 220.

II. *Entom. (Pl.):* The class Insecta (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the small articulated animals described under A.

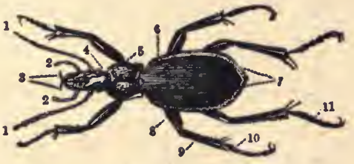
> "The *insect* youth are on the wing."
> *Gray: Ode on the Spring.*

insect-fungi, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Fungi parasitic upon insects. They belong chiefly to the genus Cordiceps.

ĭn-sĕc′-ta, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *insectum* = an insect, from *insectus,* pa. par. of *inseco* = to cut into, to cut up, because the body seems cut into three leading segments—the head, the thorax, and the abdomen.]

1. *Entom.:* Insects; a class of Annulosa, division Arthropoda. Formerly it was made to include, among other animals, the centipedes and spiders. Now these are made distinct classes, and the Insecta confined to those arthropodous animals which have three pairs of legs; these are affixed to the thorax, which is distinctly separated from the head and the abdomen. There are compound and simple eyes. In the highest orders there are four wings; in another order, Diptera, but two; and in several more the wings are rudimentary or totally absent. There is one pair of antennæ. The respiration is by tracheæ. Of the thirteen segments, of which a typical insect consists, one constitutes the head, three the thorax, and nine the abdomen. The cutaneous skeleton is composed of chitine. There is generally a more or less complete metamorphosis. Insects exist in all countries. The species existing may be half a million, those known more than 200,000. Most of them are confined to particular regions: thus the insects of India and China are mostly different from those of Europe; so are those of North America, Greenland only excepted. Some insects, however, like the Painted Lady Butterfly (*Cynthia cardui*), are widely diffused over the world. Insects exert a powerful influence in fertilizing plants. Tiny as they are, some of them may become formidable foes to man. Linnæus founded his classification on the presence or absence of wings, and, in the former case, on their number and structure. He divided his Insecta into eight orders: Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, Neuroptera, Hymenoptera, Diptera, and Aptera. Among the Aptera were included Crustaceans, as well as Spiders and Myriapods. Latreille, followed by De Geer, introduced another order, named Orthoptera by Olivier. Latreille adopted it and ultimately excluding the Crustaceans from Aptera, broke that order into four: Myriapoda, Thysanura, Parasita, and Suctoria. He adopted Kirby's order Strepsiptera, calling it Rhipiptera. Stephens's division was into two sub-classes: Mandibulata—Orders, Coleoptera, Dermaptera, Orthoptera, Neuroptera, and Trichoptera; and Haustellata—Orders, Lepidoptera, Diptera, Homaloptera, Aphaniptera, Aptera, Hemiptera, and Homoptera. Burmeister divided insects into two sub-classes, Ametabola, in which the metamorphosis is incomplete, and Metabola, in which it is not so. Under the former are ranked the orders Hemiptera, Orthoptera, and Dictyoptera; and under the latter, Neuroptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, and Coleoptera. Professor Huxley considers the orders Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Hemiptera well established; the proper grouping of Strepsiptera, Trichoptera, Neuroptera, and Orthoptera, a matter of doubt; and the Physopoda, Thysanura, and Mallophaga, not fitting well into any of the other assemblages. The Myriapoda and Arachnida he makes distinct classes from Insecta. The classification now commonly adopted divides insects thus:—



CARABUS ADONIS.

1, 1. The Antennæ. 2, 2. The Maxillary palpi. 3. The Mandibles, between and behind which is the Labrum, or Upper lip. 4. The Head. 5. The Thorax. 6. The Scutellum. 7. The Elytra, covering the Abdomen. 8. The Femur, or Thigh. 9. The Tibia, or Shank. 10. The Tarsi, or Foot. 11. The Claws.

Sub-class I., Ametabola: (1) Anoplura, (2) Mallophaga, (3) Collembola, (4) Thysanura. Sub-class II., Hemimetabola: (1) Hemiptera or Rhynchota, (2) Orthoptera, (3) Neuroptera. Sub-class III., Holometabola: (1) Aphaniptera, (2) Diptera, (3) Lepidoptera, (4) Hymenoptera, (5) Strepsiptera, (6) Coleoptera.

2. *Palæont.:* The oldest known insects are from the Devonian rocks of North America. They seem to have belonged to the Neuroptera. This order, with the Coleoptera and Orthoptera, exists in the Carboniferous, Hymenoptera and Lepidoptera in the Secondary formation, and nearly all the known orders in the Tertiary.

* **ĭn-sĕc-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *insectatio,* from *insectatus,* pa. par. of *insector* = to follow, to pursue.] The act of following or pursuing; pursuit, persecution.

> "I can no further go, but put all in the handes of him for . . . stirred by mine owne conscience (without *insectation,* or reproche laieng to any other man)."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 1,431.

* **ĭn-sĕc-tā′-tõr,** *s.* [Lat., from *insectatus,* pa. par. of *insector.*] A persecutor.

* **ĭn-sĕct′-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *insect; -ed.*] Segmented, so as to have the character of an insect. (*Howell: Letters,* bk. ii., let. vi.)

ĭn-sĕct′-ĭ-çīde, *s.* [Lat. *insectum* = an insect, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.]

* 1. One who or that which kills insects.

* 2. The act of killing insects.

3. A substance or preparation used to kill insects.

* **ĭn-sĕct′-ĭle,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *insect; -ile,* as if from a Mod. Lat. word *insectilis.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the nature of insects.

> "*Insectile* animals."—*Bacon. (Todd.)*

B. *As subst.:* An insect.

> "Intire *insectiles* of any greatness."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,* p. 465.

* **ĭn-sĕc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *sectio* = a cutting; *seco* = to cut.] A cutting in; incision, incisure.

ĭn-sĕc-tĭv′-õr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *insectum* = an insect; *voro* = to eat, to devour, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-a.*]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) An order of Mammalia established by Cuvier, who made it a family of his Carnassiers (Carnivora). It is of higher organization than the Carnivora proper. Huxley arranges it under his Mammals which have a discoidal deciduate placenta, placing it between the Primates and the Cheiroptera. There are usually more than four incisors in each jaw, and the molars have sharp and pointed cusps; the hallux possesses a claw, and has no marked freedom of adduction and abduction. Excepting in one genus, there are well-developed clavicles. The chief families are: (1) Talpidæ, (2) Potamogalidæ, (3) Soricidæ, (4) Erinaceidæ, (5) Centetidæ, (6) Macroscelidæ, and (7) Galeopithecidæ (q.v.).

(2) A section of Cheiroptera (Bats), containing the families Vespertilionidæ, Rhinolophidæ, Noctilionidæ, and Phyllostomidæ.

2. *Palæontology:*

(1) Several families of the order Insectivora are found in the Miocene.

(2) Representatives of the cheiropterous section Insectivora, are found from the Eocene onward.

ĭn-sĕct′-ĭ-vöre, *s.* [Insectivora.]

Zool.: A member of the Insectivora (q.v.).

> "The Adapis of the Paris basin has recently been proved to be related to the hoofed quadrupeds and *insectivores.*"—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain,* ch. ii.

ĭn-sĕc-tĭv′-õr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *insecta* = insects; *voro* = to devour, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Devouring insects; of or belonging to the Insectivora 1 or 2 (q.v.). (*Darwin.*)

***ĭn-sĕct-ŏl′-ô-ġẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *insectolog(y); -er.*] One who studies insects; an entomologist.

> "The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologers,* of the ichneumon-fly kind."—*Derham.*

***ĭn-sĕct-ŏl′-ô-ġȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *insecta,* and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The study of insects; entomology.

ĭn-sĕ-cüre′, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *secure* (q.v.).]

1. Not secure, not safe; not confident of safety; apprehensive of danger.

> "Is man more just than God? Is man more pure
> Than He who deems even seraphs *insecure*?"
> *Byron: A Spirit passed before me.*

2. Not safe; not securely guarded or protected; unsafe; exposed to danger or loss.

> "Amphion's fortress *insecure* appears."
> *Lewis: Statius*, bk. vii.

ĭn-sĕ-cüre′-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *insecure; -ly.*] In an insecure or unsafe manner; without security, safety, or certainty.

ĭn-sĕ-cür′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *security* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being insecure; want of confidence or safety.

> "There is also a time of *insecurity*, when interests of all sorts become objects of speculation."—*Burke: Appeal from New to Old Whigs.*

2. Exposure to destruction, damage, or loss; danger, hazard.

> "The *insecurities* and inconveniences of a strange and new abode."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., ad., § 6.

* 3. Uncertainty.

* **ĭn-sĕ-cū′-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *insecutio*, from *insecutus*, pa. par. of *insequor*: *in-* = in, on, and *sequor* = to follow.] The act of following or pursuing; pursuit.

> "Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel
> Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecution* feel,
> With the extreme hairs of his tail."
> *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xxiii.

* **ĭn′-sē-ẽr,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *seer* (q.v.).] A looker into; an inspector; an examiner.

> "If these things han a good and a sleight *inseer* which yt can souke honny of the hard stone, oile of ye dry rock, &c."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love.*

* **ĭn-sēle′,** *v.t.* [INSEAL.]

* **ĭn-sĕm′-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inseminatus*, pa. par. of *insemino*: *in-* = in, and *semino* = to sow; *semen* (genit. *seminis*) = seed.] To sow; to impregnate.

* **ĭn-sĕm-ĭ-nā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inseminatus*, pa. par. of *insemino*.] The act or process of scattering seed; a sowing.

* **ĭn-sĕn′-sate,** *a.* [Lat. *insensatus*, from *in-* = not, and *sensatus* = gifted with sense; *sensus* = sense; Fr. *insensé*.] Destitute of sense; wanting or without sense or sensibility.

> "Hers the silence and the calm
> Of mute, *insensate* things."
> *Wordsworth: Poems of the Imagination.*

* **ĭn-sĕn′-sate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *insensate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being insensate; want of sense or sensibility.

* **ĭn-sĕnse′,** * **ĭn-çĕnçe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sense* (q.v.).] To instruct; to teach.

> "The Holy Goste shal *incence* yon what to aske."—*Udal: John* xvi.

* **ĭn-sĕnse′-lĕss,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *senseless* (q.v.).] Without feeling; insensible. (*Butler: Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. ii.)

ĭn-sĕns-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *insensibilité*, from *insensible* = insensible (q.v.); Sp. *insensibilidad;* Ital. *insensibilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being insensible or without feeling; want or loss of the power of feeling or perceiving.

2. Want of the power to be moved; want or absence of susceptibility; want of feeling; indifference.

> "That abject peace of mind which springs from impudence and *insensibility*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. The quality or state of being imperceptible; imperceptibility.

> "*Insensibility* of slow motions may be thus accounted."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

ĭn-sĕns′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *insensibilis*, from *in-* = not, and *sensibilis* = that can be perceived, sensible; *sentio* = to perceive; Sp. *insensible;* Ital. *insensibile.*]

1. Without feeling; wanting or destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; destitute of corporeal sensibility.

> "*Insensible* as steel."
> *Cowper: Olney Hymns*, ix.

2. Imperceptible; that cannot be perceived or felt; progressing or moving by slow degrees; so slow or gradual that the motion or stages can not be felt or perceived.

3. Not taking regard or notice; indifferent; heedless; careless.

> "To make him *insensible* of the danger of the course."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Without feeling; incapable of feeling; not susceptible of feeling, emotion, or passion; indifferent; unfeeling; hard; callous.

> "A man whom a craven fear had made *insensible* to shame."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 5. Void of meaning or sense; senseless, meaningless, nonsensical.

> "It makes the indictment *insensible* or uncertain."—*Hale: Hist. Pleas Crown*, ii., ch. xxiv.

* **ĭn-sĕns′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *insensible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being insensible; insensibility.

> "The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction."—*Ray.*

* **ĭn-sĕn′-sĭ-blĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *insensibl(e); -ist.*] An apathetic, unfeeling, or callous person; one destitute of feeling or emotion.

ĭn-sĕns′-ĭ-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *insensib(le); -ly.*]

1. Without mental or corporeal sense.

2. By slow and gradual degrees; imperceptibly, gradually.

> "This pair *insensibly* subdued the fears
> And troubles that beset their life."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, vi.

* **ĭn-sĕns′-ĭ-tĭve,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sensitive* (q.v.).] Not sensitive; not readily susceptible of impressions; void of sensibility; callous, indifferent.

* **ĭn-sĕns′-ụ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sensuous* (q.v.).] Not sensuous; not addressing itself to or affecting the senses.

* **ĭn-sĕn′-tiẹnt (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sentient* (q.v.).] Not sentient; not having perception, or the power of perception.

> "As the rose is *insentient* there can be no sensation."—*Reid: Intell. Powers*, essay ii., ch. xvi.

ĭn-sĕp-ạr-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *inseparable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inseparable.

> "The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. vi., ch. xiii.

ĭn-sĕp′-ạr-ạ-ble, ***in-sep-er-a-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inseparabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *separabilis* = separable (q.v.); Sp. *inseparable;* Ital. *inseparabile.*]

A. *As adj.*: Not inseparable; incapable of being separated, divided, or disjointed; not to be parted.

> "The faults *inseparable* from poverty, ignorance, and superstition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Things which cannot be separated from each other; espec., persons who are constantly together.

ĭn-sĕp′-ạr-ạ-ble-nĕss, ***in-sep-er-a-ble-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *inseparable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inseparable; inseparability.

> "The *inseparableness* of the prerogative from the person of the king."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1681).

ĭn-sĕp′-ạr-ạ-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *inseparab(le); -ly.*] In an inseparable manner; so as not to be separable or capable of separation or disjunction.

> "The forcible expulsion of the Tarquins is *inseparably* connected with the institution of the consular government."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 538.

* **ĭn-sĕp′-ạr-ạte,** * **ĭn-sĕp-ẽr-ạte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *separate* (q.v.).] Not separated or disjoined; united.

> "Within my soule, there doth condnce a fight
> Of this strange nature, that a thing *inseperate*,
> Divides more wider than the sky and earth."
> *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 2.

* **ĭn-sĕp′-ạr-ạte-lỹ,** * **ĭn-sĕp′-ẽr-ạte-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inseparate; -ly.*] Not separately; so as not to be separated or disjoined.

> "If so be that yee live *inseperately*."—*Homilies: State of Matrimony*, pt. ii.

* **ĭn′-sĕ-quẹnt,** *a.* [Lat. *insequens*, pr. par. of *insequor* = to follow after.] Subsequent. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 25.)

* **ĭn-sĕ-rēne′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *serene.*] To disturb.

> "Whose gastly presence *inserenes* my face."
> *Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 18.

ĭn-sẽrt′, *v.t.* [Lat. *insertus*, pa. par. of *insero* = to insert, to introduce in: *in-* = in, into and *sero* = to join or bind; Fr. *insérer;* Sp. *inserir, insertar;* Ital. *inserire.*] To set or place in or amongst others; to introduce; to intercalate.

> "The Lords very wisely abstained from *inserting* in their records an account of a debate in which they had been so signally discomfited."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-sẽrt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [INSERT.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Placed or set in or amongst others; intercalated.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the stamens, &c.*): Growing from or upon a part, as the calyx, the receptacle, &c. (Followed by *in, into, on,* or *upon.*)

ĭn-sẽrt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [INSERT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of setting or placing in or amongst others; insertion.

2. *Dressmak.*: Material inserted or set in, as lace; insertion.

ĭn-sẽr′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *insertio*, from *insertus*, pa. par. of *insero* = to insert (q.v.); Fr. *insertion;* Sp. *insercion;* Ital. *inserzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of inserting, setting, or placing in or amongst others; intercalation.

> "The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration."—*Felton: On the Classicks.*

2. That which is inserted; a piece or passage inserted or intercalated; an interpolation.

> "He charges one word, God, and not two, upon God, to be the *insertion*."—*Bentley: Of Free-thinking*, § 36.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Of a muscle*): The more movable or remote attachment of a muscle at one of the ends, as distinguished from the more fixed one at the other. Quain considers it difficult in some cases to distinguish between the two.

2. *Bot.*: The manner in which one part is inserted into or adheres to another.

¶ For the insertions of stamens see Epigynous, Hypogynous, and Perigynous.

3. *Dressmak.*: A band or border of lace, frilling, &c., inserted in a lady's dress

* **ĭn-sẽrve′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inservio*, from *in-* = in, into, and *servio* = to serve.] To conduce; to be of use or service towards an end.

* **ĭn-sẽr′-vĭ-ẹnt,** *a.* [Lat. *inserviens*, pr. par. of *inservio.*] Conducive; serving or tending towards an end.

> "A part *inservient* to voice and respiration."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

* **ĭn-sĕss′-iôn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *insessus*, pa. par. of *insidio.*] [INSESSORES.]

1. The act or state of sitting in or upon.

> "Used by way of fomentation, *insession*, or bath."—*P. Holland.*

2. That upon or in which one sits.

ĭn-sĕs-sör′-ẹs, *s. pl.* [Masc. and fem. pl. of Lat. *insessor* = a waylayer, but here = a percher, from Lat. *insessus*, pa. par. of *insideo* = to sit in or upon: *in-* = in, on, and *sedeo* = to sit.]

1. *Ornith.*: Perchers. The name first given by Mr. Vigors, and adopted by Swainson and many others for a great assemblage of birds, mostly small in size, with feet adapted for perching and walking; the toes generally four, the hinder one on the same level with the others, generally three, more rarely two, pointing forward; in the latter case, the feet being scansorial. The length of the tarsus, or shank, is always moderate, the claws never retractile. Some have the bill without notch, in others it is notched. Many sing beautifully, build elegant nests, &c. As to food, they are omnivorous. The order was divided into five tribes—Dentirostres, Conirostres, Scansores, Tenuirostres, and Fissirostres. The Scansores are now well-established as a separate order. The Insessores are called also Passeres and Passeriformes.

2. *Palæont.*: The order is found from the Eocene onward.

ĭn-sĕs-sör′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *insessor*, genit. *insessori(s)*, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Ornith.: Of or belonging to the order Insessores (q.v.).

> "The prominent type or representative of the *insessorial* order."—*Swainson: Birds*, i. 343.

* **insessorial-type,** *s.*

Ornith.: In the Quinary system of Vigors, Swainson, &c., the second, or sub-typical order of Birds, with which analogies were sought in each of the other orders.

* **ĭn-sĕt′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *set* (q.v.).] To set in, to fix in, to infix.

> "The sorow that is *inset* greneth the thought."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. ii.

* **ĭn′-sĕt,** *s.* [Inset, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which is set or fixed in; an insertion.

2. *Bookbind.:* Same as offcut. A certain portion of the printed sheet in 12mo, 24mo, &c., which is cut off before folding and set into the middle of the folded sheet, to complete the succession of paging.

* **ĭn-sĕv′-ẽr-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *severable* (q.v.).] Not severable; that cannot be severed, disjoined, or disunited. (*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 88.)

* **ĭn-shād′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *shaded* (q.v.).] Shaded; marked with different shades of colour.

> "Whose lily-white, *inshaded* with the rose,
> Had that man seene, who sung the Æneidos,
> Dido had in oblivion slept, and the
> Had given his Muse her best eternitie."
> *Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. i., s. 5.

ĭn′-shāve, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *shave* (q.v.).]

Cooper.: A jointer having a convex-edged bit, on which the inner faces of staves are dressed.

* **ĭn-shēathe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sheathe* (q.v.).] To hide, cover, or place in a sheath; to sheathe.

> "On high he hung the martial sword *insheathed.*"
> *Hughes: Triumph of Peace.*

* **ĭn-shĕll′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *shell* (q.v.).] To hide in, or as in a shell.

> "Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
> Which were *inshelled* when Marcius stood for Rome."
> *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

* **ĭn-shĕl′-tẽr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *shelter* (q.v.).] To place in shelter; to shelter.

* **ĭn-shĭp′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *ship* (q.v.).] To place on board or in a ship; to embark.

> "Safely brought to Dover; where *inshipped*
> Commit them to the fortune of the sea."
> *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

ĭn′-shöre, *a.* or *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *shore* (q.v.).] On or near the shore.

* **ĭn-shrïne′,** *v.t.* [Enshrine.]

* **ĭn-sĭc-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *siccatio* = a drying; *siccatus* = dried, pa. par. of *sicco* = to dry; *siccus* = dry.] The act of drying in.

ĭn′-side, * **in-syde,** *a.*, *adv.*, *s.*, & *prep.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *side* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Being within; interior, internal.

B. *As adv.:* Within; in the interior.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The interior or internal part of anything.

> "The payne would be much lesse, if the knyfe myght beginne on the *insyde* and cutte fro the middes outward."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,256.

2. The entrails, the bowels.

3. An inside passenger in a vehicle.

> "The Derby dilly carrying six *insides.*"
> *J. H. Frere: Loves of the Triangles.*

* 4. One's private or secret thought's; one's mind.

> "At the great day of trial he will thoroughly anatomize us, and lay our very *inside* perfectly open and naked."—*Bishop Bull: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

D. *As prep.:* In the interior of; within: as, *inside* a circle.

¶ The *inside* may be said of bodies of any magnitude, small or large; the *interior* is peculiarly appropriate to bodies of great magnitude.

inside-calipers, *s.* A pair of calipers for measuring bores and inside diameters of tubes. [Calipers.]

inside-framing, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. The frame of one form of English locomotives, in which the wheels and driving-gear are inside of the main frame.

2. The stays of a locomotive-engine that rest on the axles. English practice often has the framing outside of the cylinders, the connecting-rods of the engines passing to cranks on the axles.

inside-gear, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The English arrangement in locomotives of the connecting-rods and cranks inside the frame, in contradistinction to the American practice of connecting the cross-heads of the engines by connecting-rods to wrists on the outside of the driving-wheels.

inside-screw, *s.* A hollow screw; one having its thread on the inside.

Inside screw-tool:

Wood-turning: A hooked-shaped tool for threading interior surfaces while revolving in a lathe; a form of chaser.

inside-tin, *s.*

Book-bind.: A plate laid inside the cover of a book when placed in the standing-press.

inside-tool, *s.*

Wood-turning: A tool for hollowing out work and bottoming holes.

* **ĭn-sĭd′-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *insidiatus*, pa. par. of *insidior*, from *insidiæ* = an ambush.] To lie in ambush for.

* **ĭn-sĭd-ĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Insidiate.] Guile. (*Adams: Works*, i. 131.)

* **ĭn-sĭd′-ĭ-ā-tõr,** * **in-sid-i-a-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *insidiator*, from *insidiatus*, pa. par. of *insidior*.] One who lies in ambush; a lurker; a waylayer.

> "Many discontented malcontents, many both open enemies and close *insidiatours.*"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

ĭn-sĭd′-ĭ-oŭs, * **in-sid-i-ouse,** *a.* [Fr. *insidieux*, from Lat. *insidiosus*, from *insidiæ* = an ambush; Ital. & Sp. *insidioso.*]

1. Lying in wait, treacherous, sly, intending or designing to betray; deceitful, deceptive.

> "The theft an old *insidious* peasant viewed."
> *Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses* ii.

2. Intended to deceive or entrap, crafty, treacherous.

> "There be nowe meruelous subtyle craftinesses exercised by courtes, *insidiouse* wylinesses."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, xi.

¶ The *insidious* man has recourse to various little artifices, by which he wishes to effect his purpose, and gain an advantage over his opponent; the *treacherous* man pursues a system of direct falsehood, in order to ruin his friend: the *insidious* man objects to a fair and open contest; but the *treacherous* man assails in the dark him whom he should support. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-sĭd′-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insidious*; *-ly.*] In an insidious manner, treacherously, craftily, slyly.

> "No soft and costly sofa there
> *Insidiously* stretched out its lazy length."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

ĭn-sĭd′-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *insidious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being insidious; deceitfulness, treachery.

> "None of its lurking *insidiousness*, of its surprising violence, of its rancorous venom."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

ĭn′-sīght (*gh* silent), * **in-siht,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sight* (q.v.); Dnt. *inzicht*; Ger. *einsicht.*]

1. A sight, view, or inspection of the interior of anything; deep inspection or view; introspection.

> "I have acquired no small *insight* into the manners and conversation of men."—*Guardian*, No. 35.

2. Power of observation, discernment, penetration.

> "For Merlin had in magicke more *insight*,
> Than euer him before or after living wight."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iii. 3.

* **ĭn′-sīght-ĕd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *insight*; *-ed.*] Possessed of insight. (*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 687.)

ĭn-sĭg′-nĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *insigne*, neut. of *insignis* = distinguished by a mark.]

1. Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour.

2. Marks or signs by which anything is or may be known or distinguished.

ĭn-sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cançe, * **ĭn-sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-can-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *significance*, *significancy* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being insignificant; want of significance or meaning.

> "With easy *insignificance* of thought."
> *Garth: Dispensary*, i. 187.

2. Want of importance or weight; unimportance.

> "The clan had been made insignificant by the *insignificance* of the chief."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xlii.

3. Want of force or effect; unimportance.

4. Want of weight or claim to consideration; meanness.

ĭn-sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cant, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *significant* (q.v.).]

1. Not significant; void of signification; wanting in meaning or signification.

> "Laws must be *insignificant* without the sanction of rewards and punishments."—*Bp. Wilkins: Of Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. xi.

2. Having no weight or importance; unimportant, trivial, mean, not deserving or calling for notice.

> "Witness its *insignificant* result."
> *Cowper: Conversation*, 17.

3. Without weight of character; mean, contemptible, beneath notice.

> "What school-boy, what little *insignificant* monk could not have made a more elegant speech for the king?"—*Milton: Defence of the People of England.*

ĭn-sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cant-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insignificant*; *-ly.*]

1. Without meaning or signification.

> "They . . . use them *insignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune which it understands not."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 66.

2. Without importance or effect; unimportantly; trivially.

> "With all the prettiness of feigned alarm,
> And anger *insignificantly* fierce."
> *Cowper: Task*, vi. 320.

* **ĭn-sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cāt-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *significative* (q.v.).] Not significative, or expressing by external signs.

* **ĭn-sīgn′-mĕnt** (*g* silent), *s.* [Lat. *insigne.*] [Insignia.] An exhibition of; a direction to; some mark or sign by which one thing may be known from another.

> "Neyther his father, nor any other man, coulde discerne of vs the one frome the other, but by our owne *insignement* or shewynge."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

* **ĭn-sĭm′-u-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *insimulatus*, pa. par. of *insimulo.*] To accuse, to charge.

> "Falsly to *insimulate* and accuse the churche"—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 340.

ĭn-sĭn-çēre′, *a.* [Lat. *insincerus*, from *in-* = not, and *sincerus* = sincere (q.v.); Fr. *insincère.*]

1. Not sincere; not being what one appears or pretends to be; false, dissembling, hypocritical.

> "May I myself at last appear
> Unworthy, base, and *insincere.*"
> *Cowper: Friendship.*

2. Deceitful, false, hypocritical, not to be trusted.

> "All her censures of the work of grace
> Are *insincere.*" *Cowper: Conversation*, 785.

* 3. Not free from flaw; imperfect; deceptive.

> "To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere.*"
> *Pope.* (*Todd.*)

ĭn-sĭn-çēre′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insincere*; *-ly.*] In an insincere manner; without sincerity; hypocritically.

> "Or rather, as Mr. Travers has *insincerely* misrepresented, his assertions."—*Strype: Life of Whitgift*, i. (an. 1585).

ĭn-sĭn-çĕr′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sincerity* (q.v.); Fr. *insincérité.*] The quality or state of being insincere; want of sincerity or of being really what one appears or pretends to be; dissimulation, hypocrisy, falseness.

> "What men call policy and knowledge of the world, is commonly no other thing than dissimulation and *insincerity.*"—*Blair*, vol. v., ser. 17.

* **ĭn-sĭn′-ew (ew as ū),** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sinew* (q.v.).] To strengthen; to give strength or vigour to.

> "All members of our cause, both here, and hence,
> That are *insinewed* to this action."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

* **ĭn-sĭn′-u-ant,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *insinuer* = to insinuate (q.v.).] Having the power of insinuation or of gaining favour.

> "Very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 78.

ĭn-sĭn′-u-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *insinuatus*, pa. par. of *insinuo*, from *in-* = in, and *sinuo* = to wind about; *sinus* = a bend; Fr. *insinuer*; Sp. *insinuar*; Ital. *insinuare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To introduce anything gently or by slow degrees, as by a winding or narrow passage; to wind or force in slowly and imperceptibly.

> "*Insinuating* it selfe by passages, and holes, into the very bowels of the earth."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 556.

2. To wind or push oneself into favour; to ingratiate oneself; to introduce oneself by gradual and artful means into favour.

> "He *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

* 3. To infuse gently; to introduce imperceptibly and artfully; to instil.

"Horace . . . *insinuates* virtue, rather by familiar examples than by the severity of precepts."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

4. To hint; to give an intimation or hint of; to suggest.

"To *insinuate* that Russell's conduct had not been faultless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To move on in folds or with a tortuous, winding movement; to wind.

"Close the serpent sly
Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine
His braided train." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 348.

* 2. To creep, wind, or move gently and imperceptibly; to make its way by indirect means.

"But the Romanes espied where there was a breach made and lane left between, and there they would *insinuate* and wind in with their rankes and files."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,197.

* 3. To enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as water into crevices.

* 4. To insinuate one's self into favour; to ingratiate one's self.

"Some . . . do wind and *insinuate* into the grace and favour of the hearer." — *P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 251.

* 5. To wheedle, to coax, to flatter.

"I hardly yet have learned
To *insinuate*, flatter, bow, and bend my knee."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

6. To hint; to suggest indirectly.

¶ A person who *insinuates* adopts every art to steal into the goodwill of another; but he who *ingratiates* adopts unartificial means to conciliate goodwill. A person of *insinuating* manners wins upon another imperceptibly, even so as to convert dislike into attachment; a person with *ingratiating* manners procures goodwill by a permanent intercourse. *Insinuate* and *ingratiate* differ in the motive, as well as the mode, of the action; the motive is, in both cases, self-interest; but the former is unlawful, and the latter allowable. *Insinuate* may be used in the improper sense for unconscious agents; *ingratiate* is always the act of a conscious agent. Water will *insinuate* itself into every body that is in the smallest degree porous; there are few persons of so much apathy, that it may not be possible, one way or another, to *ingratiate* one's self into their favour. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-sĭn′-ụ-āt-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [INSINUATE.] Tending or calculated to win affection or favour gradually and imperceptibly.

"Some of the Whig leaders had been unable to resist his *insinuating* address."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

ĭn-sĭn′-ụ-āt-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insinuating; -ly.*] In an insinuating manner; by insinuation.

ĭn-sĭn-ụ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *insinuationem*, accus. of *insinuatio* = an entrance by a narrow or crooked way, from *insinuatus*, pa. par. of *insinuo;* Sp. *insinuacion;* Ital. *insinuazione.*]

1. The act or state of winding, flowing, or making way in gradually and imperceptibly.

2. The act of gaining or insinuating one's self into favour by gentle or artful means.

"In their *insinuations* into favour."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 185.

3. The art or power of pleasing or of gaining favour or affection; winning manners or address.

"He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company."—*Clarendon.*

4. The act of insinuating, hinting, or suggesting.

5. A hint, a suggestion; an indirect intimation.

"Give not therefore a ready ear to the officious *insinuations* of those who, under the guise of friendly concern, come to admonish you."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 17.

¶ The *insinuation* always deals in half words; the *reflection* is commonly open. They are both levelled at the individual with no good intent. The *insinuation* respects the honour, the moral character, or the intellectual endowments of the person; the *reflection* respects his particular conduct or feelings towards another. (*Crabb.: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-sĭn′-ụ-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *insinuatif;* Ital. & Sp. *insinuativo.*]

1. Stealing on or into the affections; insinuating, winning.

"It is a strange *insinuative* power which example and custom have upon us."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. Making insinuations; hinting, suggesting.

* **ĭn-sĭn′-ụ-ā-tõr,** *s.* [Lat., from *insinuatus*, pa. par. of *insinuo.*] One who insinuates.

* **ĭn-sĭn′-ụ-ā-tõr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *insinuat(e); -ory.*] Insinuating.

ĭn-sĭp′-ĭd, *a.* [Fr. *insipide*, from Lat. *insipidus*, from *in-* = not, and *sapidus* = savoury; *sapio* = to taste; Ital. & Sp. *insipido.*]

1. Tasteless; wanting in taste; destitute of taste or savour; vapid.

"More pregnant patterns of transcendent worth
Than barren and *insipid* fruit brings forth."
Carew: To Sir W. Davenant.

2. Wanting in spirit, life, or animation; dull; heavy; wanting in the qualities which excite emotion; flat.

"His art is faint; his salt, if may dare to say so, almost *insipid.*"—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* 3. Dull, listless, dispirited.

"Without it all is gothic as the scene,
To which th' *insipid* citizen resorts
Near yonder heath." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 642.

¶ An *insipid* writer is without sentiment of any kind or degree; a *dull* writer fails in vivacity and vigour of sentiment; a *flat* performance is wanting in the property of provoking mirth, which should be its peculiar ingredient.

ĭn-sĭ-pĭd′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *insipidité*, from *insipide* = insipid (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being insipid or tasteless; tastelessness; want or absence of taste.

2. Want of life, spirit, or animation: dulness, flatness.

"The harshness of remonstrance or the *insipidity* of truth."—*Rambler*, No. 162.

ĭn-sĭp′-ĭd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insipid; -ly.*]

1. In an insipid manner; without taste.

2. Dully; flatly.

"How pitifully, flatly, and *insipidly* will they [our pretty notions, and fine-spun controversies] taste."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

* **ĭn-sĭp′-ĭ-ençe,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *insipientia*, from *in-* = not, and *sapientia* = wisdom; *sapiens* = wise; Sp. *insipiencia;* Ital. *insipienza.*] Want of understanding or intellect; folly, foolishness.

"The ring her tooke of his *insipience.*"
Browne: Shepheards Pipe, Ecl. 1.

* **ĭn-sĭp′-ĭ-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *insipiens*, from *in-* = not, and *sapiens* = wise.]

A. *As adj.:* Wanting in understanding or intellect; foolish.

B. *As subst.:* A foolish, silly person; a fool.

"It will go nye to prove hym an *insipient.*"—*Fryth: Workes*, p. 40.

ĭn-sĭst′, *v.i.* [Fr. *insister*, from Lat. *insisto* = to set foot on; *in-* = in, on, and *sisto* = to set, from *sto* = to stand; Sp. *insistir;* Ital. *insistere.*]

* **I.** *Lit.:* To stand or rest upon.

"The angles on one side *insist* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To dwell on or upon in discourse; to dilate upon as a matter of special moment.

"Without further *insisting* on the different tempers of Juvenal and Horace."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

2. To be persistent, urgent, or peremptory concerning any matter; to persist in; to press or urge earnestly and persistently.

"Hamilton *insisted* that the question should be, 'Approve or not approve the rabbling?'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ Usually followed by *on* or *upon.*

* **ĭn-sĭst′-ençe,** *s.* [Eng. *insist; -ence.*] The act of insisting, resting upon, or persisting in any matter; the act of dwelling upon a matter or point as of special moment; persistency, urgency.

* **ĭn-sĭst′-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *insistens*, pr. par. of *insisto.*] Standing or resting upon anything.

"The breadth of the substruction must be at least double to the *insistent* wall."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 19.

* **ĭn-sĭst′-ụre,** *s.* [Eng. *insist; -ure.*] A dwelling or standing upon; fixedness, persistency, insistence.

"Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* **ĭn-sĭ′-tien-çȳ (ti as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *sitiens* = thirsty; *sitio* = to be thirsty.] Freedom or exemption from feelings of thirst.

"The docility of an elephant, and the *insitiency* of a camel for travelling in desarts."—*Grew.*

* **ĭn-sĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *insitio*, from *insitus*, pa. par. of *insero* = to implant, to ingraft.] The act of inserting or ingrafting; ingraftment; the state of being engrafted.

"The bearing or not bearing of the cions of a cherry-tree the first year of its *insition.*"—*Boyle: Works*, i. 341.

ĭn sĭ′-tū, *phr.* [Lat. = in (its) situation.]

Geol. (*Of a stratum, mineral, &c.*): In its natural position, not displaced, or transported, like an erratic block, to a distance.

* **ĭn-slāve′,** *v.t.* [ENSLAVE.]

ĭn-snāre′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *snare* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To catch in a snare or trap; to entrap, to ensnare.

"By long experience Durfey may no doubt
Insnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout."
Fenton: Epistle to T. Lambard, 171.

2. *Fig.:* To catch, as in a snare or trap; to entrap, to inveigle, to entangle.

"*Insnare* the wretched in the toils of law."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,290.

¶ To *insnare* is to take in or by means of a *snare;* to *entrap* is to take in a *trap* or by means of a *trap;* to *entangle* is to take in a *tangle*, or by means of *tangled* thread; to *inveigle* is to take by means of making blind, from the French *aveugle* = blind. *Insnare* and *entangle* are used either in the natural or moral sense; *entrap* mostly in the natural, *inveigle* only in the moral sense. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-snār′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *insnar(e); -er.*] One who or that which insnares.

ĭn-snār′-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [INSNARE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of trapping or inveigling.

ĭn-snār′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insnaring; -ly.*] So as to insnare.

* **ĭn-snarl′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *snarl*, s. (q.v.).] To make into a snarl or knot; to entangle.

† **ĭn-sō-brī′-ĕ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sobriety* (q.v.).] Want of sobriety; intemperance, drunkenness.

"He whose conscience upbraids him with profaneness towards God, and *insobriety* towards himself."—*Decay of Piety.*

ĭn-sō-ci-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ (ci as shĭ), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sociability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being insociable; want of sociability.

"Which had carried its *insociability* so far, and its pretensions much farther."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v., § 4.

* **ĭn-sō′-ci-ạ-ble (ci as shĭ),** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *insociabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *sociabilis* = sociable (q.v.); Sp. *insociable;* Ital. *insociabile.*]

1. Not sociable; not inclined to join in social intercourse or converse; not affable; unsociable.

"If this austere *insociable* life
Change not your offer made in heat of blood."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. Not capable of being joined or connected.

"Lime and wood are *insociable.*" — *Wotton: Remains*, p. 19.

* **ĭn-sō′-ci-ạ-blȳ (ci as shĭ),** *adv.* [Eng. *insociab(le); -ly.*] In an insociable manner; unsociably.

* **ĭn-sō′-ci-ạte (ci as shĭ),** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *sociatus*, pa. par. of *socio* = to associate.] Not associated; solitary, insocial.

"The *insociate* virgin life."—*Ben Jonson.*

* **ĭn-sŏl-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *insolatus*, pa. par. of *insolo*, from *in-* = in, and *sol* = the sun.] To dry or ripen in the rays of the sun; to expose to the heat of the sun.

* **ĭn-sŏl-ā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *insolatio*, from *insolatus*, pa. par. of *insolo;* Fr. *insolation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of insolating; exposure to the heat of the sun; a drying in the rays of the sun; the state of being exposed to the heat of the sun.

"We use these towers for *insolation*, refrigeration, conservation, and for the view of certain meteors."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

2. Sunstroke (q.v.).

II. *Bot.:* A disease produced in plants exposed to fierce sun heat, which, causing too rapid evaporation, tends to kill the parts affected.

ĭn′-sōle, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sole*, s. (q.v.).]

1. The inner sole of a boot or shoe; opposed to outsole (q.v.).

2. A thickness of cork, felt, flannel, leather, paper, &c., placed inside a shoe to protect the sole of the foot, or to improve the fit of the shoe. (*American.*)

ĭn′-sō-lẹnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *insolentia*, from *insolens*=insolent (q.v.); Sp. *insolencia;* Ital. *insolenza.*]

* **1.** That which is unusual or rare.

> "Being filled with furious *insolence*,
> I feel myself like one yrapt in spright."
> *Spenser: Colin Clout's Come Home Again.*

2. The quality or state of being insolent; overbearing and contemptuous haughtiness or pride; contemptuous treatment of others; petulant contempt, impudence.

> "He became proud even to *insolence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. An insolent act; insolent conduct towards or treatment of others; impudence.

> "I do not design to be exposed to such an *insolence* as this that you have committed against me."—*Sir Wm. Temple: To the Procurator of the Court of Holland*

* **ĭn′-sō-lẹnçe,** *v.t.* [Insolence, *s.*] To treat with insolence or contempt; to insult.

> "The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted."—*Eikon Basilike.*

* **ĭn′-sō-lẹn-çy̆,** *s.* [Lat. *insolentia.*] Insolence.

ĭn′-sō-lẹnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *insolens* = unusual . . . insolent; *in-* = not, and *solens* = customary, usual; Sp. & Ital. *insolente.*]

* 1. Original; out of the beaten track; unusual, uncommon.

> "For ditty and amorous ode, I find Mr. Walter Raleigh's vein most lofty, *insolent*, and passionate."—*Puttenham: English Poesy*, bk. i., ch. xxxi.

2. Exhibiting overbearing contempt for others; haughty, overbearing, impudent, insulting, impertinent.

> "He took all the liberties of an *insolent* servant, who believes himself to be necessary."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

3. Proceeding from or characterized by insolence or impudence.

> "Their *insolent* triumph excited the popular indignation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ĭn′-sō-lẹnt-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *insolent; -ly.*] In an insolent manner; insultingly, impudently.

> "Jeffreys conducted himself, as was his wont, *insolently* and unjustly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **ĭn-sŏl′-ĭd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *solid.*] Light, frivolous. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 381.)

* **ĭn-sōl-ĭd′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *solidity* (q.v.).] Want of solidity; weakness.

ĭn sŏl′-ĭ-dō, *phr.* [Lat.]

Law: In the whole. (Used of a joint contract.)

ĭn-sŏl-ĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *insol(uble); -inic.*] (See etym. and compound.)

insolinic-acid, *s.* [Terephthalic-acid.]

ĭn-sŏl-ụ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Fr. *insolubilité*, from Lat. *insolubilitas*, from *insolubilis*=insoluble.]

1. The quality or state of being insoluble; incapability of being dissolved.

*2. Incapability of being solved or explained; not soluble; inexplicable

ĭn-sŏl′-ụ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *insolubilis*, from *in-* = not, and *solubilis* = soluble; *solvo* = to dissolve, to loose; Sp. *insoluble;* Ital. *insolubile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved, particularly in a liquid.

> "To dissolve all the several sorts of food appropriate to their species: even sometimes things of that consistency, as seem *insoluble*."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xi.

* 2. Incapable of being pulled down or to pieces.

> "The formost of every ranke in the vayward stood firme and fast, like a strong and *insoluble* wall."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 71.

* 2. Incapable of being solved or explained; not to be cleared, explained, or resolved; inexplicable.

> "The notion of God's moral attributes gave birth to an *insoluble* question concerning the origin of evil."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii. (App.)

* **B.** *As subst.:* A matter or point incapable of being solved or explained.

> "That good lawes be turned into sophemes and *insolubles*."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

ĭn-sŏl′-ụ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *insoluble; -ness.*] The quality or state of being insoluble; insolubility.

> "The objection he frames from the supposed *insolubleness* of it."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 624.

* **ĭn-sŏlv′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *solvable* (q.v.).]

1. Not solvable; that cannot be solved, cleared, answered, or explained; not admitting of solution or explanation.

> "There appear some *insolvable* difficulties."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

2. Incapable of being paid or cleared off.

3. Incapable of being loosed; indissoluble.

> "To guard with hands
> *Insolvable* these gifts, thy care demands."
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* viii. 480.

ĭn-sŏlv′-ẹn-çy̆, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *solvency* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being insolvent; inability of a person to pay or meet all his debts; the state of a person who has not sufficent property to discharge all his liabilities; bankruptcy.

> "The greater or less risk there may be of *insolvency* on the part of the borrower."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iii., ch. i., § 723.

2. Insufficiency to discharge all the liabilities of the owner: as, the *insolvency* of an estate.

II. *Law:* Many acts relating to insolvency and bankruptcy have been passed in the United States and elsewhere.

¶ *Insolvency* is a state; *failure* an act flowing out of that state; and *bankruptcy* an effect of that act. *Insolvency* is a condition of not paying one's debts; *failure* is a cessation of business, from the want of means to carry it on; and *bankruptcy* is a legal surrender of all one's remaining goods into the hands of one's creditors, in consequence of a real or supposed *insolvency*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-sŏl′-vẹnt, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *solvent* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not solvent; not having sufficient money or estate to pay all debts or to discharge all liabilities.

> "If his father was *insolvent* by his crime, the punishment was to go no further than the fault."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

2. Insufficient to discharge all the liabilities of the owner.

3. Pertaining or relating to insolvent persons: as, an *insolvent* act.

B. *As subst.:* A debtor who is unable to pay all his debts.

> "*Insolvents* consequently were to be found in every dwelling, from cellar to garret."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

insolvent debtor's court, *s.*

Eng.: A court for the relief of insolvent debtors, established in 1813, by the 53 Geo. III. c. 102. It continued till 1820. The business formerly transacted by the Insolvent Debtor's Court is now transferred to the Court of Bankruptcy.

ĭn-sŏm′-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. = a want of sleep; sleeplessness.]

Path.: Sleeplessness, or inability to sleep. This disorder is of nervous origin, arising from mental anxiety or overwork, and is one of the earliest and most marked features of acute mania; the functions of the body are badly performed, and severe fever frequently accompanies it.

ĭn-sŏm′-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *insomni(a); Eng.* suff. *-ous;* Lat. *insomniosus.*] Sleepless; unable to take the proper amount of sleep; wakeful.

* **ĭn-sŏm′-nō-lẹnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *somnolence.*] Sleeplessness.

> "Suspicion's wasting pale *insomnolence*."
> *Taylor: Edwin the Fair*, i. 2.

ĭn-sō-mŭçh′, *adv.* [Eng. *in*, *so*, and *much.*] So; to such a degree; in such wise. (Generally followed by *that*, sometimes by *of.*)

> "*Insomuch that* there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

insouciance (as **aṅ-sô-syaṅs′**), *s.* [Fr.] Carelessness, heedlessness, unconcern, indifference.

insouciant (as **aṅ-sô-syaṅ′**), *a.* [Fr.] Careless, heedless, unconcerned, indifferent.

* **ĭn-sōul′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *soul* (q.v.).] To place or fix one's soul in or on; to set one's affections on.

> "Whosoever look't but stedfastly upon her, could not but *insoul* himself in her."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 9.

ĭn′-spăn, *v.i.* [Dut. *inspannen* = to yoke a set of draught oxen: *in-* = in, and *spannen* = to stretch, to yoke.] To yoke, as draught oxen. (*South Africa.*)

> "Next morning at daybreak we *inspanned*, and made a short treck of two hours."—*P. Gillmore: Great Thirst Land*, ch. xii.

* **ĭn-spēak′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Unspeakable.]

ĭn-spĕct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *inspecto*, freq. of *inspicio* = to look into: *in-* = in, into, and *specio* = to look; Fr. *inspecter.*] To view or look closely into for the purpose of ascertaining the quality, condition, &c., of; to view and examine officially: as, To *inspect* troops, a school, &c.; to examine or view narrowly and critically; to superintend.

> "They [the Burgomasters] *inspect* and pursue all the great public works of the city."—*Sir W. Temple: United Provinces*, ch. ii.

* **ĭn′-spĕct,** *s.* [Inspect, *v.*] Inspection, examination.

> "Not so the man of philosophic eye.
> And *inspect* sage." *Thomson: Autumn*, 1,133.

ĭn-spĕct′-ĭṅg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Inspect, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Employed in inspection: as, an *inspecting* officer.

C. *As subst.:* Inspection.

ĭn-spĕc′-tion, * **in-spec-cion,** *s.* [Fr. *inspection*, from Lat. *inspectionem*, accus. of *inspectio* = an inspection, from *inspectus*, pa. par. of *inspicio;* Sp. *inspeccion;* Ital. *inspezione.*] The act of inspecting; a careful, narrow, or critical examination or survey, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition of anything, and of pointing out errors or defects; an official view, survey, or examination; superintendence.

> "Which could never have happened if the affairs of that kingdom had been under a more equal *inspection*."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1660).

¶ The officers of an army *inspect* the men, to see that they observe all the rules that have been laid down to them; a general or superior officer has the *superintendence* of any military operation. Fidelity is peculiarly wanted in an *inspector*, judgment and experience in a *superintendent*. *Inspection* is said of things as well as persons; *oversight* only of persons: one has the *inspection* of books in order to ascertain their accuracy; one has the *oversight* of persons to prevent irregularity. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-spĕc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *inspectivus*, from *inspectus*, pa. par. of *inspicio.*] Inspecting; pertaining to inspection.

> "Describing the measures and dimensions of the *inspective* parts, order, and position."—*Evelyn: Architects & Architecture.*

ĭn-spĕc′-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *inspectus*, pa. par. of *inspicio;* Fr. *inspecteur;* Sp. *inspector.*]

1. One who inspects or oversees; one to whose care the superintendence and execution of any work is entrusted, an overseer, a superintendent; one who examines officially into the quality, condition, &c., of work. The title is given to many officials who test or examine into the condition and carrying out of matters affecting the public interest: as, an *inspector* of schools, an *inspector* of weights and measures, an *inspector* of markets, &c.

> "With their new light our bold *inspectors* press
> Like Cham, to show their father's nakedness."
> *Denham: Progress of Learning*, 203.

2. An officer of police, ranking next below a superintendent, and above a sergeant.

* **ĭn-spĕc′-tŏr-ạte,** *s.* [Eng. *inspector; -ate.*]

1. The office of a inspector; inspectorship.

2. A body of inspectors or overseers. (*Annandale.*)

ĭn-spĕc′-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *inspector; -ship.*]

1. The office of an inspector

2. The district under the control or supervision of an inspector.

* 3. An inspector.

> "We think proper to observe here that his *inspectorship* has the most notable talent at a motto."—*Smart: The Hiliad.* (Notes.)

* **ĭn-spĕc′-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inspector; -ess.*] A female inspector or overlooker. (*Wolcot: Peter Pindar*, p. 39.)

* **ĭn-spĕrse′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inspersus*, pa. par. of *inspergo* = to sprinkle or scatter upon: *in-* = in, on, and *spargo* = to scatter, to sprinkle.] To sprinkle, to scatter, to cast up.

* **ĭn-spẽr′-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *inspersio*, from *inspersus*, pa. par. of *inspergo.*] The act of sprinkling or scattering over or upon.

> "With sweet *inspersion* of fit balmes, and perfect search of wounds."
> *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xi.

ĭn-spĕx′-ĭ-mŭs, *s.* [Lat., 1st pers. pl. perf. indic. of *inspicio* = to examine, to inspect (q.v.).]

Law: An exemplification, a royal grant; the first word in ancient charters and letters-patent.

* **ĭn-sphëre′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sphere* (q.v.).] To place or set in an orb or sphere.

> "My mansion is, where those immortal shapes
> Of bright aerial spirits live *insphered*
> In regions mild." *Milton: Comus*, 3.

* **ĭn-spïr′-a̤-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *inspir(e); -able.*] That may be inspired; capable of being drawn into the lungs; inhalable, as air or vapours.

> "To these *inspirable* hurts we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

ĭn-spĭ-rā′-tion, * in-spi-ra-ci-oun, *s.* [From Lat. *inspiratio* = inspiration, from *inspiro;* Fr. *inspiration;* Prov. *inspiratio;* Sp. *inspiracion;* Port. *insperação;* Ital. *inspirazione.*] [INSPIRE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) In the sense II. 2; or, in a looser sense, an elevating influence conveyed to the mind by scene, circumstances surrounding one, contact with a great mind, &c.

(2) The state of receiving such inspiration into the mind.

(3) The ideas inspired.

> "Holy men at their death have good *inspirations.*"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phys.:* A mechanical movement by which air is drawn into the lungs by the increase of the thoracic cavity. It is one of two movements constituting the act of respiration, the other being expiration (q.v.). [RESPIRATION.]

2. *Scrip. & Theol.:* An extraordinary influence exerted by the Holy Spirit on certain teachers and writers so as to illuminate their understandings, raise and purify their moral natures, and impart a certain divine element to their utterances, whether oral or written. The chief New Testament passages on which the doctrine rests are two. The first is thus rendered in the A.V., "All scripture [is] given by inspiration of God, and [is] profitable for doctrine," &c.; in the text of the R.V. this is "Every Scripture inspired of God [is] also profitable for teaching," &c., and in the margin "Every Scripture [is] inspired of God and profitable," &c. The second is 2 Pet. ii. 21, "For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man; but holy men of God spake [as they were] moved by the Holy Ghost" (A.V.). "For no prophecy ever came (*margin*, was brought) by the will of man; but men spake from God, being moved by the Holy Ghost" (R.V.). The "Scriptures" were, of course, the Old Testament. (Cf. also Job xxxii. 8, in which passage, however, the inspiration referred to is only that common to all men of intellect.) The great majority of Christians hold what is termed *plenary inspiration*—viz., that the influence of the Holy Ghost on the sacred speakers and writers was such as absolutely to pervade their mind and heart, making their utterances as divine as if they had come from God without human instrumentality. With regard to the Scripture, a large majority hold what is termed *verbal inspiration—i.e.*, that each word of the Hebrew Testament and the Greek New Testament was suggested to the sacred penmen by the Holy Ghost. Of this school, Gaussen of Geneva was the modern apostle. A minority believe that the Scripture writers were preserved from all error only when they uttered moral and spiritual teaching, whilst in numbers, unimportant points of history, &c., they might err. A few reduce the inspiration of the sacred writers to that possessed by Shakespeare, Milton, Cowper, &c., in other words, identify it with what is termed Genius (q.v.). [BIBLE.]

ĭn-spĭ-rā′-tion-a̤l, *a.* [Eng. *inspiration; -al.*] Of or belonging to or resembling inspiration.

> "Tozer had on that occasion evinced a skill almost *inspirational.*"—*Cornhill Mag.*, April, 1884, p. 444.

ĭn-spĭ-rā′-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *inspiration; -ist.*]

Theol.: One who holds the doctrine of plenary inspiration.

ĭn-spïr′-a̤-tõr-y̆, *a.* [Lat. *inspirator* = an inspirer; Eng. suff. *-y.*]

Anatomy:

1. *Gen.:* Of or pertaining to inspiration.

2. *Spec.:* Aiding in the process of inspiration. Used of the muscles which enlarge the thoracic cavity, as of the external intercostal muscles, the parts of the internal intercostals placed between the costal cartilages; the serratus magnus, the pectoralis minor, with the pectoralis major, and latissimus dorsi.

ĭn-spïre′, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *inspiro* = to blow into or upon, to breathe into, to inspire: *in-* = in, and *spiro* = to breathe or blow; Fr. *inspirer;* Prov., Sp., & Port. *inspirar;* Ital. *inspirare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.* (*Of air*)*:* To breathe or blow air into a musical instrument with the view of producing music.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Divinely to breathe into the body with creative effect.

(2) Divinely to breathe into the soul [II. 1].

(3) To communicate to the soul an animating impulse.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phys.:* To take, as air, into the lungs. [INSPIRATION, II. 1.]

2. *Theol.:* To breathe true and spiritual ideas into the mind and heart. Used of the action of the Holy Spirit on the writers of the Bible.

3. *Press:* To impart a tone, possibly official, to the matter of a newspaper or magazine article.

> "A paragraph, obviously *inspired*, appears in a local journal this evening, and runs as follows."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1884.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To take air into the lungs.

ĭn-spïred′, *pr. par. & a.*

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Breathed in.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Acted on or produced by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost: as, the *inspired* writers.

(2) Produced by inspiration: as, the *inspired* Scriptures.

ĭn-spïr′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *inspir(e); -er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who inspires; specif., the Holy Ghost.

> "*Inspirer* of that holy flame."
> *Cowper: Guion; Joy of the Cross.*

2. *Fig.:* Any source of inspiration.

> "Flow, Welsted, flow, like thine *inspirer*, Beer!"
> *Pope: Dunciad*, iii. 169.

ĭn-spïr′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [INSPIRE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Breaking in; inhaling into the lungs.

2. Infusing or instilling into the mind supernaturally.

3. Infusing spirit, life, or animation; animating, inspiriting.

B. *As subst.:* The same as INSPIRATION (q.v.).

ĭn-spĭr′-ĭt, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *spirit* (q.v.).] To infuse spirit, life, or animation into; to animate, to rouse, to invigorate, to exhilarate.

> "O Dodington! attend my rural song,
> Stoop to my theme, *inspirit* ev'ry line."
> *Thomson: Summer*, 30.

ĭn-spĭs′-sāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *inspissatus* = thickened: *in-* (intens.), and *spissatus*, pa. par. of *spisso* = to thicken; *spissus* = thick.] To thicken, to render more dense, to bring to a greater consistence by evaporation.

> The sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine."—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.*, § 726.

† **ĭn-spĭs′-sa̤te,** *a.* [INSPISSATE, *v.*] Thickened, rendered more dense, reduced to a greater consistence.

> "The ayr of rivers being always gross and heavy, in winter is more *inspissate* by reason of the circumstant cold."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 823.

† **ĭn′-spĭs-sāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *inspissat(e); -ed.*] The same as INSPISSATE (q.v.).

† **ĭn-spĭs-sā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *inspissate; -ion.*] The act of thickening or reducing to a greater consistence and density by boiling or evaporation; the state of being so thickened.

> "Attributed to such a deleterious quality in the like fuell, as well as to the *inspissation* of the aer."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium*, pt. i.

* **in-spyre,** *v.t.* [INSPIRE.]

ĭnst., *s.* [See def.] A contraction or abbreviation for *instant*, a term used in correspondence, &c., for the current or present month: as, He will come on the 10th *inst.*, that is, on the tenth day of the present month.

ĭn-sta̤-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆, * in-sta-bil-i-tee, *s.* [Fr. *instabilité*, from Lat. *instabilitatem*, accus. of *instabilitas*, from *in-* = not, and *stabilitas* = stability (q.v.); Sp. *instabilidad;* Ital. *instabilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being instable; want of stability, strength, or firmness in construction; liability to give way or fall.

* 2. Want of firmness or constancy in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; inconsistency of purpose.

> "Lamenting the *instabilitee* of the Englishe people."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

* 3. Changeableness; mutability.

> "*Instability* of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* **ĭn-stā′-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *instabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *stabilis* = stable (q.v.); Sp. *instable;* Ital. *instabile.*]

1. Wanting in stability, firmness, or strength of construction; liable to give way or fall.

2. Not firm or constant in purpose; fickle; inconstant; inconsistent.

> "In this *instable* and uncertain age."—*H. More: Exposition of the Seven Churches.* (Dedic.)

3. Changeable; mutable.

* **ĭn-stā′-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *instable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being instable; instability.

> "The very faculty of reason is subject to the same *instableness.*"—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 19.

ĭn-stâll′, ĭn-stâl′, *v.t.* [Fr. *installer*, from Low Lat. *installo* = to install, from Lat. *in-* = in, and Low Lat. *stallum* = a stall; Sp. *instalar;* Ital. *installare.*]

* 1. To place or set in a seat; to give a seat to.

2. To set, place, or instate in any office, rank, position, or order; to invest with an office, charge, or rank with customary ceremonies.

> "A sour reproachful glance
> From those in chief who, cap in hand, *installed*
> The new professor." *Browning: Paracelsus*, iv.

ĭn-stâl-lā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *installatio*, from *installatus*, pa. par. of *installo* = to install (q.v.); Sp. *instalacion;* Ital. *installazione.*]

1. The act of installing; the act of investing with an office, charge, or rank, with customary ceremonies, as a Knight of the Garter in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor, a dean, prebendary, or other ecclesiastical dignitary in the stall of the cathedral to which he belongs, &c.; the state of being installed.

> "Before his investure and *installation* therein."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 127.

2. The institution or ordination of an ordained clergyman to a charge in the United States. (*American.*)

3. A set of apparatus, or arrangement of machinery or machines. (Generally used of a suite of electric lamps.)

> "The total outlay upon the present *installation*, including duplicate steam-engines and electrical machines, will be about £11,000."—*Weekly Dispatch*, June 15, 1884.

ĭn-stâl′-mĕnt, * ĭn-stâll′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *instal(l); -ment.*]

* 1. The act of installing or investing with an office, rank, or charge; installation.

> "The *instalment* of this noble duke
> In the seat royal."
> *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

* 2. The seat or stall in which one is installed.

> "The several chairs of order look you scour;
> Each fair *instalment*, coat, and several crest."
> *Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

3. A part of an entire debt or sum of money paid or agreed to be paid at a time different from that at which another part or the balance is paid or agreed to be paid; a part of a sum of money paid or to be paid at a particular time: as, A debt is paid by *instalments.*

* **ĭn-stămp′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *stamp* (q.v.).] To mark or impress by stamping, beating, or striking.

> "*Instamped* characters may send
> Abroad to thousands, thousand men's intent."
> *Daniel: Civil Wars,* vi. 37.

ĭn′-stançe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *instantia* = a being near, urgency, from *instans* = present, urgent, pr. par. of *insto* = to be at hand, to press, to urge: *in-* = in, on, and *sto* = to stand; Sp. *instancia;* Ital. *instanzia, instanza, istanzia, istanza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state or act of being urgent or pressing; importunity; solicitation; application.

> "His frendes sent he to, at his *instance,*
> And praied hem to don him that plesance."
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 9,485.

* 2. An impelling motive, ground, or reason; influence; cause.

> "His fears are shallow, wanting *instance.*"
> *Shakesp.: Richard III.,* iii. 2.

* 3. A sign, symptom, or token.

> "Blushing red no guilty *instance* gave."
> *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece,* 1,511.

4. A case occurring; a case offered as an example, exemplification, or precedent.

> "The value of his *instances* has still remained unimpaired."—*Elton: Origins of English History,* p. 162.

* 5. A pattern; a sample.

> "Some precious *instance* of itself."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iv. 5.

*6. A sentence; a saw; a proverb; a proverbial saying.

> "Full of wise saws and modern *instances.*"
> *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* ii. 7.

* 7. An argument; a proof.

> "What *instance* of the contrary?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona,* ii. 4.

* 8. The process or prosecution of a suit.

> "The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from a contestation of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

II. *Scots Law:* That which may be insisted on at one diet or course of probation.

¶ (1) *Causes of Instance:*

Scots Law: Causes which proceed at the solicitation of some party.

(2) *Prerogative Instances:*

Philos.: The name given by Bacon to certain facts to be used as means of discovery. In the *Novum Organum* (bk. ii., aph. 22 *ad fin.*) he enumerates twenty-seven kinds, of which the chief are:

1. *Solitary Instances:* Examples of the same quality existing in two bodies otherwise different, or of a quality differing in two bodies otherwise the same.
2. *Migrating Instances:* Exhibiting some property of the body passing from one condition to another; as coming nearer perfection or verging towards extinction.
3. *Ostensive Instances:* Facts which show some particular property in its highest state of power and energy.
4. *Analogous* or *Parallel Instances:* Having an analogy or resemblance in some particulars, though exhibiting great diversity in all others.
5. *Accompanying Instances:* Those which are always found together, as flame and heat.
6. *Hostile Instances:* The reverse of Accompanying Instances; thus transparency and malleability are never combined in solids.
7. *Crucial Instances:* Instances which, when the understanding is in a state of suspense, lead it to a decision, performing, as it were, the office of a cross at the junction of two roads directing the traveller which to take.

instance-court, *s.*

Law: A branch of the Court of Admiralty, distinct from the prize court, and having jurisdiction in cases of private injuries to private rights taking place at sea, or intimately connected with maritime subjects.

¶ For the difference between *instance* and *example,* see EXAMPLE.

ĭn′-stançe, *v.t. & i.* [INSTANCE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To mention, adduce, or bring forward as an instance or example; to quote, give, or offer as exemplifying the matter in hand.

> "I shall not *instance* an abstruse author."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To be exemplified; to receive illustration.

2. To quote or bring forward instances or examples.

* **ĭn′-stan-çy̆,** * **in-stan-cie,** *s.* [Lat. *instantia.*] Instance, importunity, solicitation.

> "To whet the *instancie,* and double the intreaties of so welcome suiters."—*Bp. Hall: Heaven upon Earth,* § 27.

ĭn′-stant, *a., s., & adv.* [Lat. *instans* = pressing, urgent; Ital. & Sp. *instante* = urgent; Fr. *instant* = an instant, a moment.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pressing, urgent, solicitous, importunate.

> "And they were *instant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified."—*Luke* xxiii. 23.

* 2. Immediate; without intervening time; present.

> "That you will take your *instant* leave."
> *Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well,* ii. 4.

3. Present, current, still going on. (Used now only in such expressions as the 10th *instant.*) [INST.]

> "But is all *instant,* your eternal Muse
> All ages can to any one reduce."
> *Waller: To a Person of Honour.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. A moment of time; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession.

> "At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in one single point of the line."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

* 2. Any particular time or season.

> "To make some special *instant* special blest."
> *Shakesp.: Sonnets,* iii. 11.

* 3. A pressing application.

> "Upon her *instant* unto the Romans for aid."—*P. Holland: Camden,* p. 687.

C. *As adv.:* Quickly, without delay.

> "Come, Philomelus! let us *instant* go."
> *Thomson: Castle of Indolence,* ii. 34.

* **ĭn′-stant,** *v.t.* [INSTANT, *a.*] To urge, to solicit earnestly.

> "Pilate . . . *instanted* them, as they were religious, to show godly favour."—*Bale: Select Works,* p. 242.

* **ĭn-stăn-ta-nē′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Fr. *instantanéité.*] The quality or state of being instantaneous; instantaneousness.

ĭn-stăn-tā′-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. * *instantaneus,* by analogy with *contemporaneous,* &c.; Fr. *instantané;* Ital. & Sp. *instantaneo.*] Done in an instant; occurring, happening, or acting without any perceptible lapse of time; very speedy.

> "They started at the tributary peal
> Of *instantaneous* thunder."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. vii.

instantaneous-generator, *s.* [GENERATOR, II. 5.]

ĭn-stăn-tā′-nĕ-oŭs-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *instantaneous; -ly.*] In an instant, in a moment of time.

> "What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those came from the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated."—*Ray: On the Creation,* pt. ii.

¶ For the difference between *instantaneously* and *directly,* see DIRECTLY

ĭn-stăn-tā′-nĕ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *instantaneous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being instantaneous.

* **in-stan-ta-ny,** *a.* [Fr. *instantané;* Ital. & Sp. *instantaneo,* as if from a Lat.* *instantaneus.*] Instantaneous; done or occurring in an instant.

> "An *instantany* and entire creation of the world."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience,* dec. iii., case 10.

ĭn-stăn′-tĕr, *adv.* [Lat.] At once, immediately, without delay.

> "How their souls would sadden *instanter.*"
> *Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.*

* **ĭn′-stant-ly̆,** * **in-stant-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *instant; -ly.*]

* 1. With importunity, urgency, or solicitation; earnestly, diligently, assiduously.

> "I require of you most *instantlie* that if herebie my skil seem sufficient."—*Gascoigne: To the Reverende Divines.*

2. At once, directly, immediately; without delay or loss of time.

> "It is surely unjust to blame him for not *instantly* fitting out, in such circumstances, an armament sufficient to conquer a kingdom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

¶ For the difference between *instantly* and *directly,* see DIRECTLY.

* **ĭn-star′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *star* (q.v.).] To spot or stud with, or as with stars.

> "And asphodels *instarred* with gold."
> *Harte: The Ascetic.*

ĭn-stāte′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *state* (q.v.).]

1. To put or place in a certain state, position, or rank; to instal, to establish.

> "In the king's favour he was so *instated.*"
> *Drayton: Miseries of Q. Margaret.*

* 2. To invest.

> "For his possessions . . .
> We do *instate* and widow you withal."
> *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* v. 1.

ĭn-stāte′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *instate; -ment.*] The act of establishing; establishment.

> "The *instatement* of God's kingdom."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays,* p. 47.

* **ĭn-stâu′-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *instauratus,* pa. par. of *instauro;* Fr. *instaurer.*] To reform, to repair, to renew.

* **ĭn-stâu-rā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *instauratio,* from *instauratus,* pa. par. of *instauro;* Fr. *instauration.*] The act of renewing or restoring a thing to its former state, after decay, lapse, or dilapidation; renewal, restoration, reparation.

* **ĭn-stâu′-rā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *instauratus,* pa. par. of *instauro;* Fr. *instaurateur.*] One who renews, repairs, or restores anything to its former state, after decay, lapse, or dilapidation.

* **ĭn-stâ′ure,** *v.t.* [Fr. *instaurer,* from Lat. *instauro.*] To renew, to repair. (*Marston.*)

ĭn-stĕad′, * **in-stede,** *adv.* [A.S. *on stede* = in the place.]

1. In the place, stead, or room. (Followed by *of.*)

> "*Instead* of pleasing, make us gape and doze."
> *Drayton: Art of Poetry,* i.

2. Equal or equivalent to.

* **ĭn-stĕad′-fast,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *steadfast* (q.v.).] Not steadfast or firm.

> "And Epimetheus of *insteadfast* mind,
> Lured to false joys, and to the future blind."
> *Cooke: Theogony of Hesiod.*

* **ĭn-steēp′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *steep* (q.v.).] To steep, to soak, to drench; to macerate under water; to immerse.

> "Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over,
> Comes to him where in gore he lay *insteeped.*"
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* vi. 6.

ĭn′-stĕp, * **in-stop,** * **in-stoppe,** * **in-stup,** * **in-stuppe,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *instop,* or *instup,* from *in-* = in, into, and *stoop;* hence = the *in-bend* of the foot.]

1. The forepart of the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg.

> "The peer, whose footman's *instep* he measures, is able to keep his chaplain from a jail."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol.*

2. That part of the hind leg of a horse which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

ĭn′-stĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *instigatus,* pa. par. of *instigo* = to incite, to instigate: *in-* = in, on, and a root *stig* = to stick or prick; whence *sting* and *stigma;* Fr. *instiguer;* Sp. *instigar;* Ital. *instigare.*] To incite, to urge on, to set on, to encourage, to provoke. (Used chiefly or wholly in a bad sense.)

> "He hath now *instigated* his blackest agents to the very extent of their malignity."—*Warburton: Divine Legation.* (Ded.)

¶ For the difference between to *instigate* and to *encourage,* see ENCOURAGE.

ĭn′-stĭ-gāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [INSTIGATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of inciting, encouraging, or provoking; instigation.

ĭn′-stĭ-gāt-ĭng-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *instigating; -ly.*] By instigation; incitingly.

ĭn-stĭ-gā′-tion, * **in-sti-ga-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *instigatio,* from *instigatus,* pa. par. of *instigo;* Sp. *instigacion;* Ital. *instigazione.*]

1. The act of instigating, urging, or inciting, especially to evil or crime; incitement, or impulse to evil; temptation.

> "At their *instigation* departing from his milder designs."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

2. That which serves to instigate or incite; an incitement.

> "Such *instigations* have often been dropped."
> *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* ii. 1.

ĭn′-stĭ-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *instigatus,* pa. par. of *instigo* = to instigate (q.v.); Fr. *instigateur;* Sp. *instigador.*] One who instigates, incites, or encourages another to evil or wickedness; a tempter, an inciter to evil.

> "Being himself the first mover and *instigator* of that injustice."—*Burke: Charge against Warren Hastings.*

ĭn-stĭl′, *v.t* [Fr. *instiller*, from Lat. *instillo* = to pour in by drops: *in-* = in, into, and *stillo* = to drop; *stilla* = a drop; Sp. *instilar*; Ital. *instillare*.]

1. *Lit.*: To pour in or infuse by drops.

> "The juice of it being boiled with oile, and so dropped or *instilled* into the head, is good for the paines thereof."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. xvii.

2. *Fig.*: To infuse slowly and gradually into the mind or feelings; to insinuate or implant gradually; to cause to be imbibed.

> "The Earl of Nottingham was, at the same time, *instilling* into the king jealousies of them."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1689).

ĭn-stĭl-lā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *instillatio*, from *instillatus*, pa. par. of *instillo* = to instil (q.v.); Sp. *instilacion*; Ital. *instillazione*.]

I. *Lit.*: The act of pouring in or infusing by drops or small quantities.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The act of infusing into or implanting in the mind by degrees.

2. That which is instilled or infused into the mind.

> "Make the draught of life sweet or bitter by imperceptible *instillations*."—*Rambler*, No. 72.

* **ĭn′-stĭl-lā-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat. *instillatus*, pa. par. of *instillo* = to instil (q.v.).] One who instils or infuses; an instiller.

* **ĭn-stĭl′-la-tŏr-y̆**, *a.* [Lat. *instillat(us)*, pa. par. of *instillo*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ory*.] Relating or pertaining to instillation.

ĭn-stĭl′-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *instil*; *-er*.] One who instils or infuses.

> "Never was there . . . so artful an *instiller* of loose principles as my tutor."—*Skelton: Deism Revealed*, dial. 8.

* **ĭn-stĭl′-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *instil*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of instilling.

2. That which is instilled.

* **ĭn-stĭm′-u-lāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *instimulo*, from *in-* (intens.), and *stimulo* = to stimulate, to urge, to incite.] To stimulate, to incite, to excite.

ĭn-stĭm-u-lā′-tion, *s.* [INSTIMULATE.] The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward; instigation.

ĭn′-stĭnct, *a.* & *s.* [From Fr. *instinct* or Lat. *instinctus* = instigation, impulse; *instinguo* = to instigate, incite, or impel; Sp. & Port. *instinto*; Ital. *instento, istinto*.]

A. *As adj.*: Animated, excited, moved, impelled, urged, or stimulated from within. (Generally followed by *with*.)

B. *As subst.*: A natural impulse leading animals even prior to all experience to perform certain actions tending to the welfare of the individual or the perpetuation of the species, apparently without understanding the object at which they may be supposed to aim, or deliberating as to the best methods to employ. In many cases, as in the construction of the cells of the bee, there is a perfection about the result which reasoning man could not have equalled, except by the application of the higher mathematics to direct the operations carried out. Mr. Darwin considers that animals, in time past as now, have varied in their mental qualities, and that those variations are inherited. Instincts also vary slightly in a state of nature. This being so, natural selection can ultimately bring them to a high degree of perfection.

> "That there is such a thing therefore as *instinct* in brute animals, I think it is very plain; that is to say, there is an instigation or impetus in them to do such things without counsel, deliberation, or acquired knowledge, as according to our reason and best consultation, we cannot but approve to be fittest to be done. Which principle in general Scaliger seems to parallel to divine inspiration. *Instinctus dicitur a natura, sicut a Diis afflatus*."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

* **ĭn-stĭnct′**, *v.t.* [INSTINCT, *s.*] To impress as by an animating power or influence; to impress as an instinct.

> "What native inextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole."—*Bentley: Milton.* (Pref.)

* **ĭn-stĭnc′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *instinctus*, pa. par. of *instinguo* = to instigate.] Instinct, inspiration.

> "Tulli in his Tusculane questions supposeth, that a poete can not abundantly expresse verses sufficiente and complete . . . without celestial *instinction*."—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

ĭn-stĭnc′-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *instinct*; *-ive*; Fr. masc. *instinctif*, fem. *instinctive*.] Prompted by instinct (q.v.); produced without deliberation or instruction or experience; spontaneous; impulsive.

> "She has lost
> Much of her vigilant *instinctive* dread,
> Not needful here." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 340.

ĭn-stĭnc′-tĭve-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *instinctive*; *-ly*.] In an instinctive manner; by instinct; by natural impulse.

> "From that low bench, rising *instinctively*,
> I turned aside." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

* **ĭn-stĭnc-tĭv′-ĭ-ty̆**, *s.* [Eng. *instinctiv(e)*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being instinctive or prompted by instinct.

> "There is irritability, or, a better word, *instinctivity* in animals."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*, May 2, 1830.

* **ĭn′-stĭnct-ly̆**, *adv.* [Eng. *instinct*; *-ly*.] Instinctively; by instinct.

ĭn-stĭp′-u-late, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *stipulate*, a. (q.v.).]

Bot.: Destitute of stipules.

ĭn-stĭ-tŏr′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *institor* (genit. *institori(s)* = a consignee or factor; Eng. suff. *-al*.] (See the compound.)

institorial-power, *s.*

Scots Law: The charge given to a clerk to manage a shop or store.

ĭn′-stĭ-tūte, *v.t.* [Lat. *institutus*, pa. par. of *instituo*: *in-* = in, and *statuo* = to place; *status* = a position; Fr. *instituer*; Sp. *institutir*; Ital. *instituire*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To set up, to establish, to ordain, to enact, to put in force.

> "To *institute* and defende a false worship without God's worde."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, iii.

2. To originate, to establish, to found.

> "The end for which all governments had been *instituted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To set in operation; to commence, to start, to begin: as, To *institute* an inquiry.

* 4. To ground or establish in principles; to teach, to instruct.

> "A painful schoolmaster that hath in hand
> To *institute* the flower of all the land."
> *Sylvester: Du Bartas*, week i., day 7.

* 5. To nominate, to appoint: as to an office.

> "We *institute* your grace to be our regent."
> *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

II. *Eccles.*: To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice or cure of souls.

> "If the bishop hath no objections, but admits the patron's presentation, the clerk so admitted is next to be *instituted* by him; which is a kind of investiture of the spiritual part of the benefice; for by institution the care of the souls of the parish is committed to the charge of the clerk."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

¶ To *institute* is to form according to a certain plan; to *establish* is to fix in a certain position what has been formed; to *found* is to lay the foundation; to *erect* is to make *erect*. Laws, communities, and particular orders, are *instituted*; schools, colleges, and various societies, are *established*; a college is *founded* and consequently *erected*: but a *tribunal* is *erected*, but not *founded*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn′-stĭ-tūte, *s.* [Lat. *institutum* = that which is instituted or established; neut. sing. of *institutus*, pa. par. of *instituo* = to institute (q.v.); Fr. *institut*; Ital. & Sp. *instituto*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. That which is established, ordained, or settled; an established law or order.

> "Greek *institutes* require
> The nearest kindred on the funeral stage
> The dead to lay." *Glover: Athenaid*, xxvi.

* 2. A precept, a maxim, a principle.

> "Thou art pale in nightly studies grown,
> To make the Stoick *institutes* thy own."
> *Dryden: Persius*, v.

* 3. The act of instituting, ordaining, or establishing; institution.

> "Water, sanctify'd by Christ's *institute*, thought little enough to wash off the original spot."—*Milton: Of the Reform. in England*, bk. i.

4. A scientific body; a society or body established under certain rules or regulations for the promotion or furtherance of some particular object; a literary or philosophical society or association; specif. in France applied to the principal society of this kind, formed in A.D. 1795 by the union of the four existing royal academies.

5. The building in which such a society meets.

6. (*Pl.*) A book of elements or principles; specif., a book containing the elements or principles of a system of jurisprudence: as, The *Institutes* of Justinian.

II. *Scots Law*: The person to whom the estate is first given by dispensation or limitation.

¶ *Institutes of Medicine*: That department of the science of medicine which attempts to account philosophically for the various phenomena that present themselves during health as well as in disease; the theory of medicine or theoretical medicine.

ĭn′-stĭ-tūt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *institut(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who institutes, establishes, or ordains.

* 2. An instructor, a teacher.

> "Neither did he this for want of better instructions, having had the learnedest and wisest man reputed of all Britain the *instituter* of his youth."—*Milton: History of England*, bk. iii.

ĭn-stĭ-tū′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *institutio*, from *institutus*, pa. par. of *instituo*; Sp. *institucion*; Ital. *instituzione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of instituting, establishing, ordaining, or enacting.

> "There is no right in this partition,
> Ne was it so by *institution*
> Ordained first."
> *Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale*, 144.

2. The act of originating, establishing, or founding; establishment, foundation.

3. The act of commencing, or setting in operation: as, the *institution* of an inquiry.

* 4. Instruction, teaching, education.

> "A short catechism for the *institution* of young persons in the Christian religion."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

5. That which is instituted, established, or settled; an established order, law, regulation, or custom; that which is enjoined by authority to be observed; an enactment.

> "The bad *institutions* which lately afflicted our country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

6. A society or association established for the promotion or furtherance of some particular object, public, political, social, or educational; an institute.

> "About 750 students, mostly elementary teachers, availed themselves of the privileges afforded by this *institution*."—*Daily News*, Sept. 12, 1884.

7. The building in which such a society meets.

* 8. That which instructs; a system of the elements or rules of any art or science; a text-book.

9. That which forms a prominent feature in social or national life.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Eccles.*; The act or ceremony of instituting or investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice, as the cure of souls.

> "The certificate of the triers stood in the place both of *institution* and of induction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Law*:

(1) *English, &c.* (*Pl.*): Laws, rites, and ceremonies enjoined by authority as permanent rules of conduct or of government.

(2) *Civil Law*: The appointment of a debtor as heir of a testator.

3. *Missions*: A Christian educational establishment, with a school and college department, for teaching young Hindoos and Muhammadans the religion and science of the West, chiefly through the medium of the English tongue. (*Chiefly Anglo-Indian.*)

institution-system, *s. pl.*

Missions: The system of missionary operations which directs its main effort to the founding and maintenance of an institution, II. 3., in place of to street preaching. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Duff, Missionary of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, originated this method of missionary operations in 1830, by founding an institution at Calcutta. Other such institutions followed at Bombay, Madras, Poonah, Nagpore, &c. [MISSIONS.]

ĭn-stĭ-tū′-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *institution*; *-al*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to institutions; instituted or enjoined by authority.

> "Fictions, of which we meet with many examples in the early Roman history, and which we may call *institutional* legends."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 46.

2. Pertaining or relating to elementary knowledge; elementary.

* **ĭn-stĭ-tū′-tion-a-ry̆**, *a.* [Eng. *institution*; *-ary*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to institutions; institutional.

2. Pertaining to or containing the first principles or elements ; elementary.

"That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his Politicks, among the *institutionary* rules of youth."—*Browne.*

3. Pertaining to institution to a preferment. (*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xlvii.)

* **ĭn′-stĭ-tūt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *institut(e)*, s. ; *-ist.*] A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instruction.

"Green gall the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

* **ĭn′-stĭ-tūt-ĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *institutif*, from Lat. *institutus*, pa. par. of *instituo* ; Ital. & Sp. *institutivo.*]

1. Tending or intended to institute or establish.

2. Instituted by authority, established ; depending on institution.

"[It] prefers a special reason of charity before an *institutive* decency."—*Milton: Doct. & Dis. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* **ĭn′-stĭ-tūt-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *institutive ; -ly.*] In accordance with an institution.

ĭn′-stĭ-tū-tõr, *s.* [Lat., from *institutus*, pa. par. of *instituo* = to institute (q.v.) ; Fr. *instituteur* ; Ital. *institutore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. One who institutes, establishes, or enacts.

"The contriver and *institutor* of that law in things created."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 343.

2. One who establishes or founds, as an order, a society, &c.

"The wise *institutors* of government . . . thought religion necessary to civil obedience."—*Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 1.

* 3. One who instructs or educates ; an instructor.

"The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at."—*Walker. (Todd.)*

II. *Eccles. :* An ecclesiastical dignitary appointed by the bishop to institute a clerk into a benefice and cure of souls.

* **ĭn′-stĭ-tū-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *institutor ; -ess.*] A foundress. (*Archæol.*, xxi. 549.)

* **ĭn-stŏp′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *stop* (q.v.).] To stop, to close up.

"With boiling pitch, another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams *instops.*"
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxlvii.

* **ĭn-störe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *store* (q.v.).] To store up, to comprehend, to comprise, to contain.

"And if ther be ony othir maundement, it is *instorid* in this word, thou schalt loue thi neighbore as thi silf."—*Wycliffe: Romans* xii.

† **ĭn-străt′-ĭ-fīed,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *stratified*, pa. par. of *stratify* (q.v.).]

Geol.: Stratified within something else; interstratified; not the same as unstratified (q.v.).

ĭn′-strēam-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *stream*, and suff. *-ing.*] An access, a flowing in. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xl.)

ĭn-strŭct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *instructus*, pa. par. of *instruo* = to build in, to put in order, to instruct: *in-* = in, into, and *struo* = to build; Fr. & Ital. *instruire* ; Sp. *instruir.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. To put or draw up in order ; to prepare, to arrange.

"If any did oppose *instructed* swarmes
Of men immayl'd."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 4.

2. To teach ; to inform the mind of ; to educate ; to indoctrinate.

"[She] taking by the hand that faeries sonne,
Gan him *instruct* in every good behest
Of love and righteousnesse." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. x. 33.

3. To bid, to enjoin, to direct ; to furnish with orders or instructions.

"She, being before *instructed* of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head on a charger."—*Matthew* xiv. 8.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Eng. Law:* To convey information as a client to an attorney, or an attorney to counsel; to authorize one to appear as advocate for another.

"Mr. S. appeared for the debtor, and stated that a balance would be left sufficient to pay a composition of 5s. in the pound, which he was *instructed* to offer."—*Daily News*, Sept. 12, 1884.

2. *Scots Law:* To adduce evidence in support of ; to confirm, to vouch, to verify : as, To *instruct* a claim against a bankrupt.

* **ĭn-strŭct′,** *a.* [INSTRUCT, *v.*]

1. Furnished, equipped.

"Ships *instruct* with oars." *Chapman.*

2. Instructed, taught.

"Where the soules might be kept for a space to be taught and *instruct.*"—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 435.

ĭn-strŭc′-tĕr, *s.* [INSTRUCTOR.]

* **ĭn-strŭc′-tĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *instruct ; -ess.*] An instructress. (*Braithwaite: Eng. Gentleman*, p. 43.)

* **ĭn-strŭc′-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *instruct ; -able.*] That may or can be instructed ; teachable, docile ; capable of instruction.

ĭn-strŭc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *instructio* = a placing in order, from *instructus*, pa. par. of *instruo* ; Sp. *instruccion* ; Ital. *instruzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. The act of furnishing or equipping; equipment.

2. The act of instructing, teaching, or informing the understanding ; education, information.

"Induced to recyue perfect *instruction* in these sciences."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. viii.

3. That which is communicated for the purpose of instructing or teaching ; a precept, a lesson.

"In every rill a sweet *instruction* flows."
Young: Love of Fame, sat. ii.

4. Direction, order, command, injunction ; information or directions how to act in particular cases.

"It is possible that Kidd may at first have meant to act in accordance with his *instructions.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

II. *Eng. Law (Pl.):* Information conveyed by a client to a solicitor, or by a solicitor to counsel for the purpose of carrying on legal proceedings.

"Counsel had been engaged for the defendant, but time had not allowed of proper *instructions* to be given."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1884.

¶ *Instruction* is a piling up more or less knowledge viewed as if it were brought into the mind from without ; *education* is the development of the mental powers themselves, or whatever may tend thereto. The latter is incalculably the more important of the two.

* **ĭn-strŭc′-tion-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *instruction ; -al.*] Pertaining to instruction or education ; educational.

ĭn-strŭc′-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *instruct ; -ive* ; Fr. *instructif.*] Conveying or intended to convey instruction.

"Say, Memory ! thou, from whose unerring tongue
Instructive flows the animated song."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

ĭn-strŭc′-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *instructive ; -ly.*] In an instructive manner ; so as to convey instruction.

ĭn-strŭc′-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *instructive ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being instructive ; power of conveying instruction.

ĭn-strŭc′-tõr, *s.* [Lat., from *instructus*, pa. par. of *instruo* ; Fr. *instructeur* ; Ital. *instruttore* ; Sp. *instructor.*] One who teaches or instructs ; a teacher ; one who imparts knowledge to another.

"She hath beene the *instructor* of his wife, and causer of a great parte of his felicitie."—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

* **ĭn-strŭc′-trĕss,** * **ĭn-strŭc′-triçe,** *s.* [Eng. *instructor ; -ess, -ice.*] A female who instructs ; a preceptress, a tutoress.

"Knowledge also, as a perfeyte *instructrice* and mastresse."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

ĭn′-strû-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *instrumentum*, from *instruo* = to build up, to prepare ; Fr. & Sp. *instrumento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. That by means of which work is done or anything is effected ; a tool, a utensil, an implement.

2. A scientific or mechanical apparatus or contrivance : as, optical *instruments*, astronomical *instruments.*

3. A mechanical contrivance, constructed for giving out musical sounds, as an organ, a pianoforte, &c.

"By virtue of that sacred *instrument*,
His harp." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ii.

4. An agent, an author.

"Yet was not Conrad thus by nature sent
To lead the guilty—guilt's worst *instrument.*"
Byron: Corsair, i. 11.

5. One who is subservient or helps towards the execution of any plan or purpose ; a tool.

"Eftsoones supposed him a person meet
Of his revenge to make the *instrument.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 11.

6. The means by which any object or purpose is effected.

"Improves the arts and *instruments* of rage."
Waller: Instructions to a Painter, 238.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Law:* A document or writing, as the means of giving formal expression to an act ; a writing expressive of some act, contract, process, or proceeding, as a deed, a contract, a writ, &c.

"Burnet however had, under the authority of this *instrument*, been consecrated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Music:* Any mechanical contrivance for the production of sound. The musical instruments employed are divided into the following classes—stringed, wind, and pulsatile. The stringed instruments are the pianoforte and older instruments of its kind which are played by means of a clavier or key-board ; the guitar and others whose strings are struck or plucked by the fingers ; and the violin class played with a bow. Wind instruments are of wood or metal ; those that are of wood in ordinary use are the flute, piccolo, hautboy, cor anglais, clarionet, basset horn, and bassoon ; those that are of metal are the horn, trumpet, cornet-à-piston, trombone, ophicleide, saxhorn, bombardon, &c. The pulsatile or percussion instruments are the kettle-drums, great drum, side drum, triangle, cymbals, and tambourine.

¶ *Instrument* and *tool* are both employed to express the means of producing an end ; they differ principally in this, that the former is used mostly in a good sense, the latter only in a bad sense, for persons. Individuals in high stations are often the *instruments* in bringing about great changes in nations ; spies and informers are the worthless *tools* of government.

ĭn-strû-mĕnt′-ạl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *instrumentum* ; Sp. & Port. *instrumental* ; Ital. *instrumentale.*]

1. Conducive as an instrument or means to some end or object ; contributing or tending to contribute to the promotion or carrying out of an object ; helpful, serviceable, aiding.

"From *instrumental* causes proud to draw
Conclusions retrograde." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 238.

2. Pertaining to, or produced by instruments, especially musical instruments : as, *instrumental* music, as distinguished from *vocal* music, which is produced by the human voice.

"With heavenly touch of *instrumental* sounds."
Milton: P. L., iv. 686.

* **ĭn-strû-mĕnt′-ạl-īşe,** *v.t.* [Eng. *instrumental ; -ise.*] To make, to build up, to construct.

"God first *instrumentalised* a perfect body."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 147.

ĭn-strû-mĕnt′-ạl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *instrumental ; -ist.*] One who plays upon a musical instrument.

"How seldom is it that English *instrumentalists* are permitted the opportunity of appearing as soloists."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 1883, p. 575.

ĭn-strû-mĕn-tăl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *instrumental ; -ity.*] The quality or state of being instrumental ; subordinate or auxiliary agency towards an end ; means, agency.

"The government was able, through their *instrumentality*, to fine, imprison, pillory, and mutilate without restraint."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **ĭn-strû-mĕnt′-ạl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *instrumental ; -ly.*]

1. By means of an instrument or instruments.

"I took the height of it *instrumentally*, standing near the sea side."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 709.

2. In the nature of an instrument ; as means to an end.

"As often as it is supposed to act *instrumentally* for our justification."—*Nelson: Life of Bp. Bull.*

3. With instruments of music.

* **ĭn-strû-mĕnt′-ạl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *instrumental ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being instrumental ; instrumentality ; usefulness as means to an end.

"The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity."—*Hammond. (Richardson.)*

ĭn-strû-mĕnt′-ạr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *instrument ; -ary.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Conducive towards an end or object ; instrumental.

2. *Scots Law:* Of or pertaining to a legal instrument, as *instrumentary* witnesses.

ĭn-strŭ-mĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *instrument; -ation.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of employing as an instrument.

2. Instruments collectively; a combination or set of instruments used as a means to an end; agency, instrumentality.

II. *Music:*

1. The art of using several musical instruments in combination; also, the style or treatment of orchestral instruments with a view to the production of special effects. [ORCHESTRA, SCORING.]

2. The art or manner of playing on an instrument.

3. The music arranged for performance by a number of instruments in combination.

"For the careful workmanship shown in the treatment of Scotch melodies, and for its effective *instrumentation.*"—*Athenæum*, April 28, 1883, p. 549.

* **ĭn'-strŭ-mĕnt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *instrument; -ist.*] A performer upon a musical instrument; an instrumentalist.

* **ĭn-stȳle',** * **in-stile,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *style* (q.v.).] To style, to call, to name, to entitle.

"She Froshwell after hight, then Blackwater *instyled.*"
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 19.

* **ĭn-suăv'-ĭ-tȳ (u as w),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *suavity* (q.v.).] Want of suavity; unpleasantness; disagreeableness.

"All fears, griefs, suspicions, imbonities, *insuavities.*"—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 215.

* **ĭn-sŭb-jĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *subjection* (q.v.).] Want of subjection or obedience; disobedience.

* **ĭn-sŭb-mĕrġ'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *submerge*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being submerged.

* **ĭn-sŭb-mĭ'-ssion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *submission* (q.v.).] Want of submission or subjection; disobedience.

ĭn-sŭb-ord'-ĭ-nate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *subordinate* (q.v.).] Not subordinate; not submissive to authority; disobedient, unruly, riotous.

ĭn-sŭb-ord-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *subordination* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being insubordinate; disobedience, disorder, unruliness.

"Acts of astonishing *insubordination* marked the whole line of march."—*Edin. Rev.*, Jan., 1871, p. 26.

* **ĭn-sŭb-stăn'-tial (ti as sh),** * **ĭn-sŭb-stăn'-tiall (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *substantial* (q.v.); Fr. *insubstantiel.*] Not substantial; not real; unsubstantial; having no substance; unreal.

"Like this *insubstantiall* pageant faded."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

* **ĭn-sŭb-stăn-ti-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ (ti as shi),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *substantiality* (q.v.).] Unsubstantiality.

* **ĭn-sŭc-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *insuccatus*, pa. par. of *insucco* = to dip in, to moisten *in-* = in, into, and *succus* = juice, moisture.] The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs.

* **ĭn-sŭc-çĕss'-fŭl,** *a.* [UNSUCCESSFUL.]

ĭn'-sŭck-en, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *sucken* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: A term applied in the servitude of thirlage to those multures exigible from the suckeners or parties astricted to the mill. These multures, having been originally composed in part of a premium to the proprietor of the mill, exceed in amount what may be called the market value of grinding.

* **ĭn-sūe',** *v.i.* [ENSUE.]

* **ĭn-suē'-tūde (u as w),** *s.* [Lat. *insuetudo*, from *insuetus* = unaccustomed.] The quality or state of being unaccustomed or unused; unusualness; absence of use or custom.

ĭn-sŭf'-fĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *sufferable* (q.v.); Sp. *insufrible;* Ital. *insoffribile.*]

1. Intolerable, insupportable, unendurable; not to be borne or endured, as *insufferable* heat.

"Perceiving still her wrongs *insufferable* were."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. vi.

2. Disgusting beyond endurance; detestable.

ĭn-sŭf'-fĕr-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *insufferab(le); -ly.*] In an insufferable manner or degree; to a degree beyond endurance.

"For want of being very good, absolutely and *insufferably* bad."—*Hurd: Horace; Art of Poetry.* (Comment.)

* **ĭn-sŭf-fĭc'-iençe, ĭn-sŭf-fĭc'-ien-çȳ (c as sh),** * **in-suf-fis-aunce,** *s.* [Lat. *insufficientia*, from *insufficiens* = insufficient; *in-* = not, and *sufficiens* = sufficient (q.v.); Sp. *insuficiencia;* Fr. *insuffisance;* Ital. *insufficienzia.*]

1. The quality or state of being insufficient, deficient, or inadequate; deficiency, inadequateness, shortcoming.

"Owing, not to any absolute *insufficiency* of the light of nature itself."—*Clark: Evidences*, prop. 7.

2. Want of capacity, ability, power, strength, or skill; incapacity, incompetence.

"We should address ourselves to him by prayer, to acknowledge our own *insufficiency.*"—*Glanvill: Sermons*, ser. i.

ĭn-sŭf-fĭc'-ient (c as sh), * **in-suf-fis-aunce,** *a.* [Lat. *insufficiens*, from *in-* = not, and *sufficiens* = sufficient (q.v.); Ital. & Port. *insufficiente;* Sp. *insuficiente;* Fr. *insuffisant.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not sufficient; deficient; inadequate to to any need, use, or purpose.

"But a single hand is *insufficient* for such a harvest."—*Dryden: Eleanora.* (Dedic.)

2. Wanting in capacity, ability, power, strength, or skill; incapable, incompetent.

II. *Chancery usage (of an answer):* Not replying to the specific charge.

ĭn-sŭf-fĭc'-ient-lȳ (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *insufficient; -ly.*] In an insufficient manner or degree; not sufficiently; inadequately; without proper or needful ability, capacity, or power.

"As *insufficiently*, and to say truth, as imprudently did they provide by their contrived liturgies."—*Milton: Animad. on the Remonst. Defence.*

* **ĭn-sŭf-flāte',** *v.i.* [Lat. *insufflatus*, pa. par. of *insufflo* = to breathe upon.] To breathe or blow upon anything.

ĭn-sŭf-flā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *insufflatio*, from *insufflatus*, pa. par. of *insufflo: in-* = in, on, and *sufflo* = to blow or breathe.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of blowing or breathing upon.

"That divine *insufflation*, which Christ has used to them in conferring the Holy Ghost."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 496.

2. *Rom. Cath. Church.:* The breathing, by the priest administering baptism, into the face of the recipient of the sacrament, to signify the new spiritual life which is to be breathed into his soul.

ĭn'-sŭf-flā-tõr, *s.* [INSUFFLATE.] An instrument for blowing burned alum or other powder into the larynx or other deep-seated part.

* **ĭn-sūit-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *suitability* (q.v.).] Want or absence of suitability; unsuitability.

"This strange countenance and gait amazed Don Ferdinando and his companions very much, seeing his ill-favoured visage so withered and yellow, the inequality and the *insuitability* of his arms and his grave manner of proceeding."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. iv., ch. x.

* **ĭn-sūit'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *suitable* (q.v.).] Not suitable.

"Circumcision, and many other rites of the Jewish worship, seemed to him *insuitable* to the divine nature."—*Burnet: Life of Rochester.*

ĭn'-su-lar, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *insularis*, from *insula* = an island; Fr. *insulaire;* Sp. & Port. *insular.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to an island; of the nature of an island; surrounded with water.

2. Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of an island; narrow; contracted; not broad or liberal.

"The relief given to the mind in the penury of *insular* conversation to a new topick."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who lives in an island; an islander.

"Our *insulars*, who act and think so much for themselves."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 109.

insular-climate, *s.*

Meteorol.: Such a climate as exists in an island. The sea tempers the heat of summer and the cold of winter. Opposed to a continental or excessive climate.

ĭn-su-lăr'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *insularité*, from *insulaire* = insular (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being or consisting of an island or islands.

"He discovered the Society Islands; determined the *insularity* of New Zealand."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iii.

2. Narrowness or contractedness of views or opinions natural to those who live in an island.

* **ĭn'-su-lar-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *insular; -ly.*] In an insular manner.

* **ĭn'-su-lar-ȳ,** *a.* [Fr. *insulaire.*] The same as INSULAR (q.v.).

"But these are the natural effects of parity, popular libertinism, and *insulary* manners."—*Evelyn: A Character of England.*

ĭn'-su-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *insulatus* = made into an island, and *insula* = an island.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To form into an island; to make an island of.

"There may perhaps be reason to suspect fire to have been a principal agent in the formation of this *insulated* mountain."—*Swinburne: Spain*, let. 8.

2. To place in a detached situation or position, so as to have no communication with surrounding objects or other bodies.

3. To detach from others; to isolate.

"The regicide power finding each of them *insulated* and unprotected, with great facility gives the law to them all."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 1.

II. *Elect. & Thermotics:* To interpose nonconductors so as to prevent the passage of electricity or heat to or from a body.

ĭn'-su-lāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [INSULATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Formed into an island.

2. Detached from others; standing by itself; not contiguous to other bodies; isolated.

"Spirit that knows no *insulated* spot,
No chasm." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* Situated so far apart from other heavenly bodies that the mutual attraction between it and them is imperceptible. (*Young.*)

2. *Elect. & Thermotics:* Separated from other bodies by the interposition of non-conductors.

insulated-column, *s.*

Arch.: A column unconnected with any wall or building.

insulated-wire, *s.*

1. A wire suspended by insulators (q.v.) so as to prevent the electric current from going to earth.

2. A wire wrapped with silk or clothed with gutta-percha or caoutchouc to prevent the escape of the electric current. Among the best insulators are dry air, shellac, sulphur, resins, gutta-percha, caoutchouc, silk, dry fur, glass. [INSULATOR.]

ĭn'-su-lāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [INSULATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as INSULATION (q.v.).

insulating-stool, *s.* A stool with glass legs to insulate a person or an object placed thereon.

ĭn-su-lā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *insul(ate); -ation.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of insulating or detaching from other bodies; the state of being insulated; isolation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The act of setting free from combination with other substances; the state of being so set free.

2. *Elect.:* The act of preventing the passage of electricity to or from a body by the interposition of a non-conductor.

3. *Thermotics:* The interposition of a nonconductor of heat to prevent its passage to or from a body.

ĭn'-su-lā-tõr, *s.* [Eng. *insulat(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which insulates.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Elect.:* A non-conductor of electricity so placed as to insulate a body.

2. *Thermotics:* A non-conductor of heat placed so as to prevent the passage of heat to or from a body.

* **ĭn′-sụ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *insulosus*, from *insula* = an island.] Abounding in islands.

* **ĭn-sŭl′-phũred,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), Eng. *sulphur*, and suff. *-ed.*] Charged with sulphur; sulphurous.

> "Meere heate
> Of aire *insulphured.*" *Sandys: Travels*, p. 265.

* **ĭn-sŭlse′,** *a.* [Lat. *insulsus*, from *in-* = not, and *salsus* = salty; *sal* = salt; Ital. & Sp. *insulso.*] Dull, insipid, heavy.

> "The Masoreths and Rabbinical Scholiasts . . . gave us this *insulse* rule out of their Talmud."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

* **ĭn-sŭls′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Lat. *insulsitas*, from *insulsus* = tasteless, insipid.] Dulness, insipidity, stupidity.

> "To justify the councils of God and fate from the *insulsity* of mortal tongues."—*Milton: Doctrine & Discip. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

ĭn′-sŭlt, * **ĭn-sŭlt′,** *s.* [O. Fr. *insult* (Fr. *insulte*), from Lat. *insultus*, pa. par. of *insilio* = to leap upon; Ital. & Sp. *insulto.*]

* 1. The act of leaping upon.

> "The bull's *insult* at four she might sustain;
> But after ten, from nuptial rites refrain."
> *Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iii. 99.

* 2. An attack.

> "Many a rude tower and rampart there
> Repelled the *insult* of the air."
> *Scott: Marmion*, vi. 2.

3. Gross abuse offered to another, either by word or deed; an act or speech of insolence or impudence; an affront, an indignity.

> "Some of them offered him gross personal *insults.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ĭn-sŭlt′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *insulter*, from Lat. *insulto* = to leap upon: *in-* = in, on, and *salio* = to spring, to leap; Sp. *insultar;* Ital. *insultare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To leap upon; to trample on or down.

> "The sacred pomp trodden under foot, *insulted.*"—*Shaftesbury: Miscell. Reflections*, ch. i., mis. 2.

2. To treat with gross indignity, insolence, or contempt; to abuse, to affront.

> "But why *insult* the poor, affront the great?"
> *Pope: Prol. to Sat.* 360.

* **II.** *Mil.:* To make a sudden, open, and bold attack upon.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To leap upon or about.

> "Far from the cows and goats' *insulting* crew,
> That trample down the flowers, and brush the dew."
> *Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iv. 14.

2. To behave with insolence; to make use of abuse or insults.

¶ *To insult over:* To triumph with insolence; to exult insultingly over.

* **ĭn-sŭlt′-ạnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *insultans*, pr. par. of *insulto.*] Insult, insolence.

> "*Insultance* vsede;
> Cyclop! thou shouldst not haue so much abusde
> Thy monstrous forces."
> *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* ix.

* **ĭn-sŭl-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *insultatio*, from *insulto* = to leap upon.] The act of insulting, abusing, or treating with violence and insult; insult.

> "Wee should not have so much cause of shame and sorrow, nor our adversaries of triumph and *insultation.*"—*Bp. Hall: Pharisaisme & Christianitie.*

ĭn-sŭlt′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *insult; -er.*] One who insults another; an insolent or abusive person.

> "The defender of religion should not imitate the *insulter* of it in his modes of disputation."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace.* (Pref.)

ĭn-sŭlt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Insult, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Containing, using, or conveying abuse or insult.

> "Boast not my fall (he cried) *insulting* foe."
> *Pope: Rape of the Lock*, v. 97.

C. *As subst.:* The act of treating with insult or violence; an insult, insolence.

> "Cranmer's recantation was presently printed, and occasioned almost equally great *insultings* on the one hand, and dejection on the other."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1556).

ĭn-sŭlt′-ĭng-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *insulting; -ly.*] In an insulting manner; with insults, abuse, or insolence; insolently.

> "Here, said they *insultingly*, is a specimen of that truly liberal spirit."—*Hurd: On the Delicacy of Friendship.*

* **ĭn-sŭlt′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *insult; -ment.*] The act of insulting; insult.

> "He on the ground, my speech of *insultment* ended on his dead body."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

* **ĭn-sūme′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *insumo: in-* = in, into, and *sumo* = to take.] To take or receive in.

> "The emulgent veins, which *insume* and convey the nourishment to the whole tree."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

* **ĭn-sụ-pẽr-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Eng. *insuperable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being insuperable.

ĭn-sū′-pẽr-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *insuperabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *supero* = to overcome; *super* = above; Sp. *insuperable;* Ital. *insuperabile.*] Impossible to be surmounted, got over, or overcome; insurmountable, invincible.

> "She meets the *insuperable* bar."
> *Wordsworth: White Doe*, iv.

ĭn-sū′-pẽr-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *insuperable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being insuperable; insuperability; insurmountability; invincibility.

ĭn-sū′-pẽr-ạ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *insuperab(le); -ly.*] In an insuperable manner or degree; so as to be insuperable; insurmountably; invincibly.

> "Many who toil through the intricacy of complicated systems are *insuperably* embarrassed with the least perplexity in common affairs."—*Rambler*, No 180.

ĭn-sŭp-pört′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from *in-* = not, and *supportable* = supportable (q.v.); Sp. *insuportable;* Ital. *insopportabile.*] Not supportable; incapable of being borne or endured; unendurable, insufferable, intolerable.

> "In winter the cold was often *insupportable.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ĭn-sŭp-pört′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *insupportable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being insupportable; intolerableness.

> "Then fell she to so pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

ĭn-sŭp-pört′-ạ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *insupportab(le); -ly.*] In an insupportable manner or degree; so as to be insupportable; intolerably, beyond endurance.

> "The journey would be *insupportably* tedious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **ĭn-sŭp-pōṣ′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *supposable* (q.v.).] Not supposable; incapable of being supposed.

ĭn-sŭp-prĕs′-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *suppressible* (q.v.).] Not suppressible; that cannot be suppressed, concealed, or kept out of sight.

> "Which, when once known, is *insuppressible.*"—*Young: On Original Composition.*

ĭn-sŭp-prĕs′-sĭ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *insuppressib(le); -ly.*] In a manner or degree that cannot be suppressed, concealed, or kept out of sight.

* **ĭn-sŭp-prĕs′-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *suppressive* (q.v.).]

1. Not suppressive; not tending to suppress.

2. Incapable of being suppressed; insuppressible.

> "The *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits."
> *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

ĭn-sür′-ạ-ble (s as sh), *a.* [Eng. *insur(e); -able.*] Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, &c.; proper to be insured.

ĭn-sür′-ạnçe (s as sh), *s.* [Eng. *insur(e); -ance.*]

1. The act of insuring or assuring against damage or loss; a contract by which a company, in consideration of a sum of money paid, technically called a premium, becomes bound to indemnify the insured or his representatives against loss by certain risks, as fire, shipwreck, &c. *Insurance* is with respect to goods or property, the correlative of *assurance*, with respect to life, but the distinction is not always observed. [Assurance.]

* 2. The act of insuring or making certain; assurance; that which assures or insures.

> "The most acceptable *insurance* of the divine protection."—*Mickle: Bramin Philosophy.*

3. The premium or consideration paid for insuring life or property.

* 4. Engagement, betrothal.

> "Do I not knowe afore of the *insurance*
> Betweene Gawyn Goodlucke and Christian Custance?"
> *Udal: Roister Doister*, iv. 6.

insurance-broker, *s.* One whose business or profession it is to insure or procure insurances for vessels at sea or about to proceed on a voyage; an underwriter.

insurance-company, *s.* A company or corporation associated for the purpose of insuring against loss or damage.

insurance-policy, *s.* The contract under which a person or company becomes bound to indemnify the insurer against loss or damage by certain risks.

* **ĭn-sür′-ạn-çẽr (s as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *insuranc(e); -er.*] One who insures, an insurer; specifically, an underwriter.

> "The far-famed sculptor, and the laurelled bard,
> Those bold *insurancers* of deathless fame,
> Supply their little feeble aids in vain."
> *Blair: The Grave.*

ĭn-süre′, * **ĕn-süre′ (s as sh),** * **en-sur-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *en* = in, and *seur* = sure (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make sure, certain, or secure; to insure, to assure.

> "No present health can health *insure.*"
> *Cowper: Bill of Mortality*, 1787.

* 2. To assure; to inform positively.

> "I *insure* you I neither will nor can cease to speake."—*Fryth: Workes*, p. 115.

3. To assure or secure against possible loss or damage in consideration of the payment of a certain stipulated sum or premiums to assure; to make a subject of insurance: as, To *insure* life, to *insure* a house.

> "They gave orders to their factor to take up at Amsterdam £2,400 Dutch pounds to *insure* the said ship."—*Milton: To the Lords of the United Provinces.*

B. *Intrans.:* To undertake to assure or secure a person or persons against loss or damage; to make insurances.

ĭn-sür′-ẽr (s as sh), *s.* [Eng. *insur(e); -er.*] One who or that which insures; specif., one who in consideration of a certain premium insures another against loss or damage; an insurance-broker; an underwriter.

> "The very moderate profit of *insurers.*"—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

* **ĭn-sũrġe′,** * **in-sourge,** *v.i.* [Lat. *insurgo* = to rise up.] To rise up, to rise.

> "What mischief hath *insurged* in realmes by intestine devision."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (Introd.)

* **ĭn-sũr′-ġĕnçe, ĭn-sũr′-ġẹn-çy̆,** *s.* [Eng. *insurgent; -cy.*] The quality or state of being insurgent; a state of insurrection.

> "The pale narrow-chested operative of the city who at once responds to the faintest cry of *insurgence.*"—*Mallock: New Republic*, bk. i., ch. iii.

ĭn-sũr′-ġẹnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *insurgens*, pr. par. of *insurgo* = to rise up: *in-* = in, upon, and *surgo* = to rise.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Rising up against or in opposition to the established or lawful civil or political authority, or against any constituted government; rebellious, rebel, insubordinate.

B. *As subst.:* One who rises up against or in opposition to any established authority or government; a rebel.

> "Taken the command of a regiment of *insurgents.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ĭn-sũr-mo͡unt-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Eng. *insurmountable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being insurmountable.

ĭn-sũr-mo͡unt′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr. *insurmontable*, from *in-* = not, and *surmontable* = surmountable (q.v.).] That cannot be surmounted, passed over, or overcome; insuperable, unconquerable, invincible.

> "Perhaps those prejudices might not prove *insurmountable.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ĭn-sũr-mo͡unt′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *insurmountable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being insurmountable; insurmountability.

ĭn-sũr-mo͡unt′-ạ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *insurmountab(le); -ly.*] In an insurmountable manner or degree; so as to be insurmountable.

ĭn-sŭr-rĕc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *insurrectio*, from *insurrectus*, pa. par. of *insurgo* = to rise up; Fr. *insurrection;* Sp. *insurreccion;* Ital. *insurrezione.*]

* 1. The act or state of rising up; a rising.

> "Open to every *insurrection* of ill humour."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

2. The act of rising up against or in opposition to civil or political authority; open and active opposition on the part of a number of persons to established government and law; rebellion, sedition, revolt.

> "But more than a century passed away without one general *insurrection.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* 3. A rising in mass to oppose an enemy.

¶ *Insurrection* is general: it is used in a good or bad sense, according to the nature of the power against which one rises up; *sedition* and *rebellion* are more specific; they are always taken in the bad sense of unallowed opposition to lawful authority.

* **ĭn-sŭr-rĕc′-tion-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *insurrection; -al.*] Of or pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection.

* **ĭn-sŭr-rĕc′-tion-ạ-ry̆,** *a.* [Eng. *insurrection; -ary.*] Pertaining to insurrection; suitable or fit for insurrection.

"Their murderous *insurrectionary* system."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 4.

* **ĭn-sŭr-rĕc′-tion-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *insurrection; -er.*] A rebel, an insurgent. (*North: Examen*, p. 418.)

† **ĭn-sŭr-rĕc′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *insurrection; -ist.*] One who stirs up or promotes insurrection; an insurgent; a rebel.

* **ĭn-sŭr-rĕc′-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *insurrect(ion); -or.*] The same as INSURRECTIONER (q.v.).

"They not onely sided with his Gheronian *insurrectors*."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 129.

ĭn-sŭs-çĕp-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *susceptibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being insusceptible; want of susceptibility; incapacity to feel or perceive.

ĭn-sŭs-çĕp′-tĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *susceptible* (q.v.).]

1. Not susceptible; incapable of feeling, or being moved, affected, or impressed by any feeling or impression.

> "Detached from pleasure, to the love of gain
> Superior, *insusceptible* of pride."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

* 2. Incapable of receiving or admitting.

* **ĭn-sŭs-çĕp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *susceptive* (q.v.).] Not susceptive; not susceptible; insusceptible.

"All this had no effect; the sailor was wholly *insusceptive* of the softer passions, and, without regard to tears or arguments, persisted in his resolution to make me a man."—*Rambler*, No. 198.

* **ĭn-sụ-sŭr-rā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *insusurratio*, from *insusurro* = to whisper in: *in-* = in, into, and *susurro* = to whisper; *susurrus* = a whisper.] The act of whispering into anything.

* **ĭn-swā′the,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *swathe* (q.v.).] To swathe in, to enwrap, to infold.

> "*Inswathed* sometimes in wandering mist."
> *Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites.*

ĭn-tăct′, *a.* [Lat. *intactus*, from *in-* = not, and *tactus*, pa. par. of *tango* = to touch.] Untouched by anything likely to cause injury or damage; uninjured, unharmed.

* **ĭn-tăct′-ạ-ble,** * **ĭn-tăct′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *tactus* = touch, from *tango* = to touch; Eng. adj. suff. *-able, -ible.*] Not perceptible to the touch.

* **intaglia** (as **ĭn-tăl′-yạ**), *s.* [INTAGLIO.]

* **intagliated** (as **ĭn-tăl′-yāt-ĕd**), *a.* [INTAGLIO.] Engraved or carved upon.

"A species of astroite, or starry-stone . . . deeply *intagliated*, or engraven like a seal."—*Warton: Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 25.

* **intaglio,** * **intaglia** (as **ĭn-tăl′-yō, ĭn-tăl′-yạ**), *s.* & *a.* [Ital., from *intagliare* = to engrave, to carve: *in-* = in, into, and *tagliare* = to cut, from Low Lat. *taleo* = to cut twigs; Lat. *talea* = a twig.]

A. *As subst.*: A cutting, an engraving; a figure cut or engraved into any substance; a precious stone with a figure cut or engraved into it, so as to form a hollow. It is the opposite to *cameo* (q.v.).

> "In vases, flower-pots, lamps, and sconces,
> *Intaglios*, cameos, gems, and bronzes."
> *Cawthorne: The Antiquarians.*

B. *As adj.*: Cut in; as of the lines in an engraved plate, the sunken letter in the matrix of a type, the design in a seal, punch, or die, which delivers a raised or cameo impression.

ĭn-tāil′, *v.t.* & *s.* [ENTAIL.]

ĭn′-tāke, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *take* (q.v.).]

1. That which is taken in.

"I would forbid the water-companies to increase their *intake*."—*Times*, July 21, 1884.

¶ Davies (*Supp. Gloss.*) has an example from Defoe (*Tour Through Great Britain*, iii. 4), in which *intake* = an enclosure of land from a common.

2. The point at which a narrowing or contraction begins or takes place.

3. The point at which water is received into a pipe or channel: the opposite to *outlet* (q.v.).

* **ĭn′-tāk-ẽr,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *taker* (q.v.).] A receiver of stolen goods; a fence.

* **ĭn-tăm′-ĭ-nā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *intaminatus*, from *in-* = not, and *taminatus*, pa. par. of *tamino* = to contaminate (q.v.).] Not contaminated, uncontaminated.

"The inhabitants use the antient and *intaminated* Frisic language."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.* (*F. Junius.*)

* **ĭn-tăn̈g-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tangibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being intangible.

* **ĭn-tăn̈g′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tangible* (q.v.).] Not tangible; incapable of being touched or perceived by the touch; imperceptible to the touch.

"The means by which two bodies attract each other may be invisible and *intangible*."—*Clarke: Leibnitz Papers; Fourth Reply.*

* **ĭn-tăn̈g′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intangible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intangible; intangibility.

* **ĭn-tăn̈g′-ĭ-bly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *intangib(le); -ly.*] In an intangible manner; so as to be intangible.

ĭn-tăn′-gle, *v.t.* [ENTANGLE.]

* **ĭn-tāst′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tastable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being tasted; incapable of being perceived by the organs of taste; tasteless, unsavoury.

ĭn′-tĕ-ġẽr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *integer* = untouched, whole, entire: *in-* = not, and *tag* = root of *tango* = to touch.]

A. *As subst.*: The whole of anything; an entire entity: specif. in arithmetic, a whole number as distinguished from a fraction; that is, a number which contains the unit 1 an exact number of times.

* **B.** *As adj.*: The same as INTEGRAL (q.v.).

"The nearest of small *integer* numbers that express the proportion between the specifick gravities of quicksilver and water."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 202.

ĭn-tĕg-rạ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Eng. *integrable; -ity.*] Possessing the capacity of being integrable.

"The equation $x\,dx + y\,dx = y\,dy$, which does not possess the criterion of *integrability*."—*Thomson: Calculus* (1831), p. 148.

ĭn′-tĕ-grạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *integr(ate); -able;* Fr. *intégrable.*]

Math.: Capable of being integrated.

"The second number of which being *integrable*, the first is also *integrable*."—*Thomson: Calculus* (1831), p. 149.

ĭn′-tĕ-grạl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *integer;* Eng. adj. suff. *-al;* Fr. *intégral;* Ital. *integrale;* Sp. & Port. *integral.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Whole, entire, complete, untouched; containing or comprising all the parts.

"A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* 2. Making up or constituting the whole; completing.

"Ceasing to do evil, and doing good, are the two great *integral* parts that complete this duty."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

II. *Mathematics:*

1. Of or pertaining to or being an integer or whole number.

2. Pertaining to or proceeding by integration (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A whole; an entire entity; an integer.

"They all make up a most magnificent and stately temple, and every *integral* thereof full of wonder."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 372.

II. *Mathematics:*

1. An integer, a whole number.

2. In calculus, an expression which, being differentiated, will produce a given differential. [INTEGRAL-CALCULUS, INTEGRATION.]

integral-calculus, *s.*

Math.: A branch of mathematics, the converse of the differential calculus. Having a given or known differential; the integral calculus has for its object to find a function such that, being differentiated, it will produce the given differential. Such expression is called the integral of the differential. The operation of finding the primitive function or integral is called integration (q.v.). Besides the method of finding the integrals of given differentials, the integral calculus is also applied to various branches of mathematics, as well as to almost every branch of natural philosophy and engineering.

* **ĭn-tĕ-grăl′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Eng. *integral; -ity.*] The quality or state of being integral; entireness.

* **ĭn′-tĕ-grạl-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *integral; -ly.*] In an integral manner; wholly, completely.

"We should choose vertue with great freedome of spirit, and pursue it earnestly, *integrally*."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. ii., § 25.

ĭn′-tĕ-grạnt, *a.* [Lat. *integrans*, pr. par. of *integro* = to make whole; *integer* = whole; Fr. *intégrant.*] Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute a whole or entire entity.

"Let the *integrant* parts of a continuum be more or less finite or infinite in number."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 147.

integrant-molecules, integrant-parts, integrant-particles, *s. pl.*

Crystallog.: The name given by Haüy to the smallest particles into which a crystal can be brought by mechanical sub-division, without losing its essential character. (*Haüy: Nat. Phil.* (ed. Gregory), § 89, &c.)

ĭn′-tĕ-grāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *integratus*, pa. par. of *integro* = to make whole; *integer* = whole.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To make whole or entire; to form one whole; to complete.

"All the world must grant that two distinct substances, the soul and the body, go to compound and *integrate* the man."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 1.

2. To indicate the whole; to give the sum or total: as, An *integrating* anemometer is one which indicates the entire force of the wind exerted within a given time.

II. *Math.*: To determine from a differential its primitive function; to find the integral of a given differential. [INTEGRATION.]

ĭn-tĕ-grā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *intégration;* Sp. *integracion;* Ital. *integrazione.*] [INTEGRATE.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of making whole or entire.

2. *Math.*: The operation of finding the integral of a given differential. [CALCULUS.] The symbol of integration is this, $\int$, which is only a particular form of the letter *s*, which originally stood for the word *summa*, or sum. In fact, the integral is the sum of all the differentials, these being infinitely small. For integrating between limits, the symbol $\int_a^b$ is used, and is read, the integral between the limits *a* and *b*, the subtractive limit being written at the bottom of the symbol.

ĭn-tĕg′-rĭ-ty̆, * **in-teg-ri-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *intégrité*, from Lat. *integritatem*, accus. of *integritas* = soundness, blamelessness, from *integer* = whole, blameless; Sp. *integridad;* Ital. *integrità.*]

1. The quality or state of being whole, entire, or complete; entireness, completeness; unbroken state.

"One entiere bodye, that is to witte, the very lyuelie naturall glorious bodye of our Sauiour Christ himself, to the *integritie* whereof the bloud of the same perteyneth, and whereof it is nowe an inseparable parte."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,337.

2. Purity; genuine, unadulterated state.

"Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*."—*Hall.* (*Todd.*)

3. Moral soundness, purity; uprightness or honesty in dealings with others; probity, rectitude, incorruptibility, high principle.

"Both of them men of *integrity* and both of them men of parts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

ĭn-tĕ-grō-, *pref.* [Lat. *integer*, fem. *integra*, neut. *integrum* = entire.]

Zool., *&c.*: Entire.

integro-pallial, *a.* Having the pallial line or the impression entire.

integro-pallialia, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A sub-section of Conchiferous Molluscs having the pallial line—*i.e.*, the line or impression left upon the shell by the mantle simple. It contains the families Ostreidæ, Aviculidæ, Mytilidæ, Arcadæ, Trigoniadæ, Unionidæ, Chamidæ, Hippuritidæ, Tridacnidæ, Cardiadæ, Lucinidæ, Cycladidæ, and Cyprinidæ. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

ĭn-tĕg-ụ-mā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *integum(ent)*; *-ation.*] The department of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals or plants.

ĭn-tĕg′-ụ-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *integumentum* = a covering; Fr. *intégument.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Any covering.

> "[Pallas] rendered him an aged man againe,
> With all his vile *integuments.*"
> *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* xvi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The skin.

2. *Bot.:* The outer covering of a seed.

ĭn-tĕg-ụ-mĕnt′-ạ-rў, *a.* [Eng. *integument*; *-ary.*] Of, belonging to, or consisting of integuments.

ĭn-tĕg-ụ-mĕn-tā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *integument*; *-ation.*] The act, art, or process of covering with integuments; the state of being so covered.

ĭn′-tĕl-lĕct, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intellectus* = perception, discernment, from *intellectus*, pa. par. of *intelligo* = to understand, lit. = to choose between; *inter* = between, and *lego* = to choose; Sp. *intelecto*; Ital. *intelletto.*]

1. That faculty of the human soul or mind by which it receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses or by perception, or other means, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the power or faculty to perceive objects in their relations; the power to judge and comprehend; also the capacity for higher forms of knowledge as distinguished from the power to perceive and imagine.

> "His books well trimmed, and in the gayest style . . .
> Adorn his *intellects* as well as shelves."
> *Cowper: Truth,* 423.

2. (*Pl.*): Wits, senses: as, To be disordered in the *intellects.*

3. Intellectual people collectively: as, The *intellect* of a country.

¶ *Intellect* is the generic term; there cannot be *genius* or *talent* without *intellect*; but there may be *intellect* without *genius* or *talent:* a man of *intellect* distinguishes himself from the common herd of mankind by the astuteness of his observation, the accuracy of his judgment, the originality of his conception, and other peculiar attributes of mental power; *genius* is a particular bent of the *intellect*, which distinguishes a man from every other individual; *talent* is a particular modus or modification of the *intellect*, which is of practical utility to the possessor. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn′-tĕl-lĕct-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *intellect*; *-ed.*] Endowed with intellect; having intellect or intellectual powers.

* **ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *intellectio*, from *intellectus*, pa. par. of *intelligo* = to discern.] The act of understanding or comprehending; apprehension of ideas.

> "And the proper acts of the intellect are *intellection*, deliberation, and determination or decision."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 28.

* **ĭn-tĕl-lĕct′-ĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *intellectif*; Sp. *intelectivo*; Ital. *intellettivo.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the intellect; having power to understand or apprehend ideas.

> "In order to the actual intellection of any object, there is a spiritual intellectual light necessary to enable the object to move or affect the *intellective* faculty, which yet the object cannot give to itself, nor yet strike or move the said faculty without it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8. (Note.)

2. Produced by the understanding.

3. Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, and not by the senses.

* **ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *intellective*; *-ly.*] In an intellective manner.

> "Not *intellectively* to write
> Is learnedly they troe."
> *Warner: Albion's England*, bk. ix., ch. xliv.

ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tụ-ạl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *intellectualis* = pertaining to the intellect; Fr. *intellectuel*; Sp. *intelectual*; Port. *intellectual*; Ital. *intellettuale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the intellect or understanding: as, *intellectual* powers or operations.

2. Appealing to or exercising the intellect or the higher capabilities of man: as, an *intellectual* pursuit or study.

3. Perceived by the intellect; existing only in the understanding; ideal.

> "In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,
> Beneath a bower for sorrow made,
> The melancholy Cowley lay." *Cowley.*

4. Endowed with intellect or the power of understanding; characterized by intellect or mental capacity.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The intellect; the intellectual powers; mental powers; understanding.

> "His *intellectuals* and his senses remained perfect until the eighty-fourth year of his age."—*Wood: Athenæ: Oxon.* (*P. Holland.*)

† **ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tụ-ạl-ĭṣm,** *s.* [Eng. *intellectual*; *-ism.*]

1. Intellectual power or quality; intellectuality.

2. The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

* **ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tụ-ạl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *intellectual*; *-ist.*]

1. One who overrates the intellect or understanding.

> "These *intellectualists*, which are notwithstanding commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. i.

2. One who holds or supports the doctrine of intellectualism (q.v.).

† **ĭn-tĕl-lĕc-tụ-ăl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *intellectual*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being intellectual; the possession of intellect; intellectual powers.

> "The plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious *intellectuality.*"—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 133.

† **ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tụ-ạl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *intellectual*; *-ize.*]

1. To make intellectual; to endow with intellect.

2. To reason on or treat in an intellectual manner.

3. To give an intellectual or ideal character to; to idealize.

> "When Leibnitz is said to have *intellectualized* the sensuous representations, the reproach conveyed is, that he disregarded the special distinction of their basis in sense, and regarded them as only less clear than the representations of intellect."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1880), ii. 500.

ĭn-tĕl-lĕc′-tụ-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *intellectual*; *-ly.*] In an intellectual manner; by means of the intellect or understanding.

> "Man above all visible creatures is able to perform that duty *intellectually* and intentionally."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 72.

ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ġẹnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intelligentia*, from *intelligens*, pr. par. of *intelligo* = to understand.] [Intellect.]

1. The act or state of understanding or knowing; the exercise of the understanding.

2. The ability to know, understand, or comprehend; intellectual power.

> "The flash of Wit—the bright *Intelligence*,
> The beam of Song—the blaze of Eloquence."
> *Byron: Death of Sheridan.*

3. Capacity for the higher functions of the intellect.

> "And dim'd with darknes their *intelligence.*"
> *Spenser: Teares of the Muses; Euterpe.*

4. Knowledge acquired by study, research, or experience; information.

5. Quickness or sharpness of intellect: as, He is a lad of *intelligence.*

6. Information, notice, notification, news.

7. Familiar terms of acquaintance or intercourse.

* 8. An intelligent or spiritual being; an incorporeal being.

> "Fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
> *Intelligence* of heaven, angel serene."
> *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 187.

* **9.** Communication.

> "From whence I found a secret means, to have
> *Intelligence* with my kind lord the king."
> *Drayton: Legend of Pierce Gaveston.*

intelligence-department, *s.*

Mil.: A branch of the army to which is entrusted the duty of supplying the officer in command with all necessary intelligence, signalling, &c.

intelligence-office, *s.* An office or place at which information may be obtained, more particularly with reference to servants to be hired.

* **ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ġẹnçe,** *v.t.* [Intelligence, *s.*] To convey or impart intelligence to; to instruct; to inform.

> "That sad *intelligencing* tyrant that mischiefs the world with his mines of Ophir."—*Milton: Reform. in Eng.*, bk. ii.

* **ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ġẹn-çẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *intelligenc(e)*; *-er.*] One who conveys or sends intelligence; one who gives information or notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger; a spy.

> "Be thou my bookes *intelligencer*, note
> What each man sayes of it."
> *Ben Jonson: Underwoods; To my Bookseller.*

* **ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ġẹn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *intelligentia.*] Intelligence.

ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ġẹnt, *a.* [Lat. *intelligens*, pa. par. of *intelligo* = to understand; Fr. *intelligent*; Sp. *inteligente*; Ital. *intelligente.*]

1. Understanding; seeing into; cognisant, skilled.

> "Part loosely wing the region, part more wise,
> In common ranged in figure, wedge their way,
> *Intelligent* of seasons." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 42.

2. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason.

> "No *intelligent* man thence concludes marriage allowed in the Gospel only to avoid an evil."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

3. Endowed with a quick or ready intellect; sharp, sensible, clever, quick.

* 4. Giving or bearing intelligence or information; communicative, informing.

> "Be *intelligent* to me."
> *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

5. Characterized by intelligence: as, an *intelligent* answer.

* **ĭn-tĕl-lĭ-ġĕn′-tiạl (ti** as **sh),** * **in-tel-li-gen-cial,** *a.* [Eng. *intelligent*: *-ial.*]

1. Intellectual; exercising understanding; implying or characterized by understanding.

> "The devil entered, and his brutal sense
> In heart or head, possessing, soon inspired
> With act *intelligential.*" *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 190.

2. Consisting of intelligence, unbodied mind, or spiritual being.

> "Food alike those pure
> "*Intelligential* substances require
> As doth your rational." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 408.

* **ĭn-tĕl-lĭ-ġĕn′-tiạr-ў (ti** as **sh),** * **in-tel-li-gen-ciar-y,** *s.* [Eng. *intelligency*; *-ary.*] One who conveys intelligence; an informer; an intelligencer.

> "There were sent ouer into France certeine *intelligenciaries* to moue some conspiracie."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scot.; Caratake*

ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ġẹnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *intelligent*; *-ly.*] In an intelligent manner; with intelligence.

> "*Intelligently* on their behalf to present all their praises and acclamations to their common Creator."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 372.

ĭn-tĕl-lĭġ-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *intelligible*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being intelligible; possibility to be understood; plainness, clearness, perspicuity.

> "I see no necessity that *intelligibility* to a human understanding should be necessary to the truth or existence of a thing."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 450.

2. The quality or state of possessing intelligence; the power of understanding; intellection.

> "The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility.*"—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

ĭn-tĕl′-lĭġ-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intelligibilis* = perceptible to the senses; *intelligo* = to understand.]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of being understood or comprehended; comprehensible, plain, clear, perspicuous.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which can be understood or comprehended.

> "Thus *intelligibles* are conveyed from one man to another by writing."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 2.

ĭn-tĕl′-lĭġ-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intelligible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being intelligible; intelligibility.

> "It is in our ideas that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking, consists."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxxii.

ĭn-tĕl′-lĭġ-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intelligib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an intelligible manner; so as to be understood; plainly, clearly.

> "Which, if we speak *intelligibly*, is to charge God with making us guilty when we were not."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. vi., § 1.

* **ĭn-tĕm′-ẽr-ạte,** *a.* [Lat. *intemeratus*, from *in-* = not, and *temeratus*, pa. par. of *temero* =

to pollute, to defile.] Not polluted or defiled; unpolluted, pure, undefiled.

"The entire and *intemerate* comeliness of virtues."—*Parthenia Sacra* (Pref.), A. 4 *b.* (1633).

* **in-tĕm'-ẽr-ạte-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *intemerate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intemerate.

"The sincerity and *intemeratenesse* of the fountain."—*Donne: Letter to Sir H. G.*, p. 281.

* **in-tĕm'-pẽr-ạ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *temperament* (q.v.).] A bad temperament, state, or constitution.

in-tĕm'-pẽr-ançe, * in-tem-per-aunce, *s.* [Fr. *intempérance*, from Lat. *intemperantia*, from *in-* = not, and *temperantia* = moderation, gentleness.] [Temperance.]

1. A want of moderation or self-restraint; excess.

"An *intemperance* which, even in the most atrocious cases, ill becomes the judicial character."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. Excess or habitual indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors; drunkenness.

"A cruel internal malady which had been aggravated by *intemperance*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. An intemperate act; an act of excess.

* **in-tĕm'-pẽr-ạn-çy̆,** *s.* [Lat. *intemperantia.*] Intemperance; excess.

"Cæsar's *intemperancy* in his pleasures."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 619.

in-tĕm'-pẽr-ạnt, * in-tem-per-aunt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *intemperans* (genit. *intemperantis*) = intemperate, immoderate.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* The same as Intemperate (q.v.).

"Soche as be *intemperaunt*, that is foloers of their naughtie appetites."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 15.

† **B.** *As subst.:* One who is intemperate; a word introduced by Dr. B. W. Richardson to designate one who indulges to excess in the use of intoxicating liquors. It has since found its way into general temperance literature.

in-tĕm'-pẽr-ạte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *intemperatus* = untempered.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not exercising due moderation or self-restraint; indulging any appetite or passion in excess; immoderate.

"Ensample be of mind *intemperate*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 60.

2. Addicted to an excessive or immoderate indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors.

"Men habitually *intemperate* justly forfeit the esteem of their fellow citizens."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iii., ch. iii., § 3.

3. Done in excess; immoderate, excessive; exceeding proper bounds.

"When mariners would madly meet their doom
With draughts *intemperate* on the sinking deck."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 16.

4. Violent; rough; boisterous: as, *intemperate* weather.

B. *As subst.:* One who is not temperate; specif., one who is addicted to an excessive or immoderate indulgence in alcoholic liquors; an inebriate.

¶ For the difference between *intemperate* and *excessive*, see Excessive.

* **in-tĕm'-pẽr-āte,** *v.t.* [Intemperate, *a.*] To disorder.

in-tĕm'-pẽr-ạte-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *intemperate; -ly.*]

1. In an intemperate manner; to excess; beyond proper bounds.

"A man that is rashly and *intemperately* angry upon any occasion."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

2. In an intemperate manner; with excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors.

* **in-tĕm'-pẽr-ạte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intemperate; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being intemperate; want of moderation; excess, especially in the use of alcoholic liquors; intemperance.

2. Excess of heat or cold; unseasonableness of weather.

"By unseasonable weather, by *intemperateness* of the air or meteors."—*Hale: Contempl.; Of Contentation.*

* **in-tĕm'-pẽr-ạ-ture,** *s.* [Eng. *intemperat(e); -ure.*] Excess of some quality; excess of temperature; unseasonableness.

"For the great heat and *intemperature* of the weather."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 37.

* **in-tĕm'-pẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *tempero* = to moderate.] Intemperate.

* **in-tĕm-pĕs'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *intempestivus*, from *in-* = not, and *tempestivus* = seasonable, from *tempestas* = season; *tempus* = time; Fr. *intempestif;* Ital. & Sp. *intempestivo.*] Not seasonable; unseasonable, untimely.

"*Intempestive* laughing, weeping, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.* (*Democritus to the Reader.*)

* **in-tĕm-pĕs'-tĭve-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *intempestive; -ly.*] In an unseasonable manner or time; unseasonably.

"They *intempestively* raile at and pronounce them damned."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy.* (*Democritus to the Reader.*)

* **in-tĕm-pĕs-tĭv'-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Lat. *intempestivitas*, from *intempestivus* = unseasonable.] Unseasonableness; untimeliness.

"Our moral books tell us of a vice, which they call ἀκαιρία *intempestivity*."—*Hales: Serm. at Eton*, p. 4.

* **in-tĕn'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tenable* (q.v.).] Not tenable; not defensible; untenable; incapable of being maintained or defended.

"The more it has discovered of the *intenable* pretensions of the Gospel."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 13.

in-tĕnd', * en-tende, * en-tend-en, * in-tende, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *entendre* = to understand, to conceive, from Lat. *intendo* = to stretch out, to bend, to apply the mind: *in-* = in, on, and *tendo* = to stretch; Sp. & Port. *entender;* Ital. *intendere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To stretch out; to distend; to extend.

"By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* 2. To bend.

"Things reciprocate forwards and backwards, as when a bow is successively *intended* and remedied."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 221.

* 3. To turn; to direct; to bend.

"Tyre, I now look from thee then, and to
Tarsus *intend* my travel."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 2.

* 4. To enforce; to increase; to intensify.

"The magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

* 5. To turn or fix the mind on; to attend to; to regard.

"Nay, but *intend* me."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

* 6. To fashion; to design.

* 7. To pretend; to simulate.

"Tell them that you know that Hero loves me, *intend* a kind of zeal both to the Prince and Claudio."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 3.

8. To design; to fix the mind on as the object to be effected or attained; to mean.

"The men were quiet and sober, and *intended* nobody any harm."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To stretch forward; to extend.

2. To have a design, purpose, or intention; to design.

¶ For the difference between to *intend* and to *design*, see Design.

* **in-tĕnd'-ạnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *intend; -ance.*] Attention; care.

"But the maide, whom wee would haue specially good, requireth all *intendance* both of father and mother."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. i.

* **in-tĕnd'-ạn-çy̆, * in-tĕnd'-ẹn-çy̆,** *s.* [Eng. *intendant; -cy.*]

1. The office or position of an intendant.

"A famous poet and countryman of ours who had some *intendency* in an hospital built on the Via Triumphalis."—*Evelyn: Memoirs; Rome*, 1645.

2. The district under the charge of an intendant.

* **in-tĕnd'-ạnt, * in-tĕnd'-ẹnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intendens*, pr. par. of *intendo.*] [Intend.]

A. *As adj.:* Attentive; attending.

"To him I sighe all *intendant*
I not where he were suffisante."
Gower: C. A., viii.

B. *As subst.:* One who has the charge, superintendence, oversight, or direction of some public business; a superintendent.

in-tĕnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Intend.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Stretched out, extended.

"The same advauncing high above his head,
With sharpe *intended* sting so rude him smot."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 38.

2. Designed; done or said intentionally or of design.

3. Engaged, betrothed: as, an *intended* wife.

C. *As subst.:* A person engaged to be married to another; an affianced lover.

"He had called there to see his late *intended*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 6, 1884.

* **in-tĕnd'-ĕd-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *intended; -ly.*] Of set purpose or design; intentionally, designedly.

"He made them more *intendedly* a meet help to remove the evil of being alone."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

* **in-tĕnd'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *intend; -er.*] One who intends or designs.

"I will rather bless them, as instruments, then condemn them, as not *intenders*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 32.

* **in-tĕn'-dẽr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *tender* (q.v.).] To make tender.

"Which gives those venerable scenes full weight,
And deep reception in th' *intendered* heart."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 791.

* **in-tĕnd'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Low Lat. *intendimentum*, from Lat. *intendo.*] [Intend.]

1. Attention, patient hearing, consideration

"Till well ye wot, by grave *intendiment*,
What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 31.

2. Knowledge, skill, experience.

"For she of hearbes had great *intendiment*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 32.

* **in-tĕnd'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *entendement*, from *entendre* = to understand.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Intention, design, purpose.

"[We] fear the main *intendment* of the Scot,
Who hath been still a giddy neighbour to us."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

2. Supervision, oversight.

"Well he merited
The *intendments* o'er the gallies at Leghorn."
Ford: Fancies Chaste & Noble, i. 1.

II. *Law:* The true intent or meaning of a person, law, or legal document.

"According to the true *intendment* of the laws of England."—*Junius*, let. 69.

* **in-tĕn'-ĕ-brāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *tenebræ* = darkness.] Darkened, obscured.

"A pretty conjecture *intenebrated* by antiquity."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 251.

* **in-tĕn-ẽr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* (intens.), and *tener* = tender.] To make tender or soft; to soften.

"Fear *intenerates* the heart, making it fit for all gracious impression."—*Bp. Hall: Remedy of Prophaneness*, bk. ii., § 13.

* **in-tĕn'-ẽr-ạte,** *a.* [Intenerate, *v.*] Made tender or soft; softened, soft.

* **in-tĕn-ẽr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Intenerate, *v.*] The act or process of making tender or soft; softening.

"The noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 55.

* **in-tĕn'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tenible* (q.v.).] Incapable of holding, containing, or retaining.

"Yet in this captious and *intenible* sieve
I still pour in the waters of my love."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 3.

† **in-tĕn'-sāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *intens(e); -ate.*] To make intense or more intense; to intensify. (*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. iv.)

† **in-tĕn'-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *intens(e); -ation.*] An ascending climax. (*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 221.)

† **in-tĕns'-ạ-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *intensat(e); -ive.*] Making intense or more intense; intensifying, adding intensity.

"An *intensative* attributive."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 18, 1880, p. 815.

in-tĕnse', *a.* [Lat. *intensus*, pa. par. of *intendo* = to stretch out.] [Intend.]

1. Raised to the highest; strained, forced; anxiously attentive, strict, severe: as, *intense* study.

2. Extreme in degree: as

(1) Violent, vehement, exceedingly strong: as, *intense* love, *intense* affection.

(2) Exceedingly hot, ardent.

"Then, woe to mortals! Titan then exerts
His heat *intense*." *Philips: Cider*, i.

(3) Exceedingly cold, biting, sharp: as, *intense* cold, an *intense* frost.

(4) Exceedingly sharp, severe, or acute: as, *intense* pain.

(5) Vehement; very strong or passionate.

> "Fraught with a potion so *intense.*"
> *Tennyson: Maud,* II. ii. 59.

(6) Strict, severe, harsh.

> "The regal power more or less *intense* or remiss; that is, greater or less."—*Milton: Def. of People of England.*

(7) Exceedingly deep in colour: as, an *intense* blue.

ĭn-tĕnse′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intense; -ly.*]

1. In an intense manner or degree; to an extreme or very great degree; vehemently, exceedingly.

> "The more ardently and *intensely* a man loves God."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 8.

* 2. Attentively, earnestly.

ĭn-tĕnse′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intense; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intense; intensity, vehemence.

> "With *intenseness* of desire
> In her upward eye of fire."
> *Wordsworth: Kitten.*

ĭn-tĕns-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *intensify; c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act or process of intensifying or making more intense.

ĭn-tĕns′-ĭ-fī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *intensify; -er.*] One who or that which intensifies; specifically in photography, a substance used to intensify opacity of the deposit. [INTENSIFY, A. 2.]

ĭn-tĕns′-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *intense; i* connective; *-fy.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make intense, or more intense.

> "And felt how piercing is the sting of pride,
> By want embittered and *intensified.*"
> *Longfellow: Student's Tale.*

2. *Photog.:* A term applied to various modes of giving strength or increased opacity to the deposit forming the photographic picture on an exposed and developed plate. This may be effected by depositing metallic silver, from a solution of the nitrate of that metal, by means of some iron salts, or pyrogallic acid, and also by increasing the density of the deposit already formed. One method of doing this is to first bleach it with bi-chloride of mercury, and, after well washing, to treat with dilute ammonia.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become intense, or more intense; to act with greater force or energy.

ĭn-tĕn′-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intensio,* from *intensus,* pa. par. of *intendo;* Sp. *intension;* Ital. *intensione.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of straining or stretching; the state of being strained or stretched.

> "Many divers tunes and different *intensions* of the voice, which the musicians call harmonies."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 825.

2. The act of intensifying or rendering more intense; intensification.

> "Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind: and likewise to rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.* (*Todd.*)

II. *Logic & Metaph.:* Those attributes which go to make up a complex general notion, and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it. More usually termed COMPREHENSION (q.v.). [EXTENSION.]

> "The greater the extension, the less the *intension;* the more objects a conception embraces, the more slender the knowledge which it conveys of any of those objects; and *vice versa.*"—*Thomson: Laws of Thought,* § 52.

ĭn-tĕns′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *intens(e); -ity.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being intense; intenseness, vehemence, violence, force, depth, severity.

> "She could prove to him the *intensity* and disinterestedness of her affection."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Magnet.:* [MAGNETOMETER].

2. *Elect.:* In a similar sense to 3. Thus the intensity of a current is the quantity of electricity which, in any unit of time, flows through a section of the current. That of an electric light is the amount of light it gives forth compared with that of an ordinary-sized candle, of a lamp of any given kind, or of the sun.

3. *Physics, &c.:* The concentrated energy with which a force acts; the potency of a force as measured by its effects. Used of light, of radiant or other heat, of sound, of gravity, &c. [¶.]

¶ *Intensity of pressure, Intensity of stress:* The force per unit of area. It is of the dimensions $\frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$. If M stands for mass, L for length, and T for time, then intensity of pressure or of stress $=\frac{M}{LT^2}$. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), p. 6.)

ĭn-tĕns′-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *intens(e); -ive.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Admitting of intension; that may or can be intensified or increased in degree.

> "The *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite."—*Hale.* (*Todd.*)

2. Serving to intensify, or to add force or emphasis.

*3. Intense, deep, strong.

> "An effectual grief for sin should be serious, deep, hearty, *intensive.*"—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead.*

* 4. Intent, assiduous, very careful.

> "Tired with that assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection which a long fortune did require."—*Wotton.*

B. *As subst.:* Something serving to give force or emphasis; specif., an intensive particle, word, or phrase.

> "Anon. has 'Infernal used as an intensative.' Is not the word a mistake for *intensive?*"—*Notes & Queries,* March 5, 1881, p. 186.

† **ĭn-tĕns′-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intensive; -ly.*]

1. In an intensive manner; by increase of degree.

> "God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intensively* in the degree of freedom; but not extensively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

2. So as to give force or emphasis.

3. Intently, assiduously, earnestly.

> "Let us wait reverently and *intensively* upon this Bethesda of God."—*Hale: Contempl.; Pool of Bethesda.*

4. By intension.

> "Not only if it be considered *intensively,* but extensively (as a schoolman would express it)."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. iv., p. 52.

* **ĭn-tĕns′-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intensive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intensive; intensity.

> "Where nothing might or could interrupt or divert the *intensiveness* of his sorrow and fear."—*Hale: Contemp.; Christ Crucified.*

ĭn-tĕnt′, *a.* [Lat. *intentus,* pa. par. of *intendo.*] Having the mind bent or strained on an object; eager in pursuit of or attention to an object; anxiously diligent; sedulously applied. (It is now followed only by *on,* but *to* was also formerly used.)

> "The village of Plymouth
> Woke from its sleep, and arose, *intent* on its manifold labours."
> *Longfellow: Miles Standish,* v.

ĭn-tĕnt′, * **en-tente,** *s.* [Fr. *entente,* from *entendre* = to understand, to conceive; Ital. & Sp. *intento.*]

1. The act of stretching, straining, or bending the mind or thoughts towards an object; a design, a purpose, an intention.

> "Some foe to his upright *intent*
> Finds out his weaker part."
> *Cowper: Human Frailty.*

2. Meaning, drift.

¶ (1) *To the intent that:* In order that.

(2) *To all intents, To all intents and purposes:* Practically, really, in reality.

> "A people, who are in general excluded from any share of the legislature, are, *to all intents and purposes,* as much slaves, when twenty, independent of them, govern, as when but one domineers."—*Burke: A Vindication of National Society.*

ĭn-tĕn′-tion, * **in-ten-cy-one,** *s.* [Fr. *intention,* from Lat. *intentionem,* accus. of *intentio* = an endeavour, an effort, from *intentus,* pa. par. of *intendo;* Sp. *intencion;* Ital. *intenzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The state of being strained, increased, or intensified; intension.

> "The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission; but essences are not capable of such variation."—*Locke.* (*Todd.*)

2. The act of stretching or bending the mind towards an object; closeness of application; sedulous attention or application; earnestness.

> "My soul
> Is bent with more *intention* on their follies."
> *Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels,* i 1.

3. A determination to act in some particular mode or manner; a purpose, a design, a project, an intent.

> "He announced his *intention* to protect them in the free exercise of their religion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vii.

4. That which is intended; an aim, an end, an object.

5. The purpose for which anything is intended; object.

> "The bones (in the human frame) are reckoned to be 284; the distinct scopes or *intentions* in each of these are above 40, in all about 100,000."—*Wilkins: Nat. Rel.,* bk. i., ch. vi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* Any mental apprehension of an object.

2. *Roman Theology:*

(1) Interior assent to an external act on the part of the minister; held by some theologians to be essential to the validity of such an act, when of a sacramental character. One of the arguments against the validity of Anglican Orders, urged by some Roman writers, is the absence of intention in the Elizabethan bishops and their consecrators to do what the Roman Church does when she consecrates bishops or ordains priests.

(2) The special purpose to say mass, to recite vocal prayers, or perform any act of devotion with a particular object in view, as for the spiritual benefit of some person or the impetration of some grace for one's self.

¶ (1) *First intention:*

Logic: A conception of a thing formed by the first or direct application of the mind to the individual object; an idea; an image.

(2) *Second intention:*

Logic: A conception generalized from the first intuition or apprehension already formed by the mind; an abstract notion.

> "The *first intention* of every word is its real meaning; the *second intention,* its logical value, according to the function of thought to which it belongs."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought,* Introd., p. 24.

(3) *To heal by the first intention:*

Surg.: To cicatrize without suppuration, as a wound.

(4) *To heal by the second intention:*

Surg.: To unite after suppuration; said of a wound.

ĭn-tĕn′-tion-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *intention; -al.*] Done with intention, design, or purpose; designed, intended, not accidental.

> "Both armies in the field, however, refuse to fight for their hated masters, and sustain *intentional* defeats."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii., 205.

* **ĭn-tĕn-tion-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *intentional; -ity.*] The quality or state of being intentional.

ĭn-tĕn′-tion-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intentional; -ly.*]

1. In an intentional manner; with intention or design; of set purpose; designedly.

* 2. In will, if not in deed.

> "Innocent, at least
> *Intentionally* guiltless, I began."
> *Glover: Athenaid* xxi.

* **ĭn-tĕn′-tioned,** *a.* [Eng. *intention; -ed.*] Having intentions or designs; used in composition, as well-*intentioned* = having good or honest intentions.

> "The best *intentioned,* most religious writer will employ many phrases, that a Spinozist would use, in the explanation of his impiety."—*Warburton: Comment.* on *Essay on Man.*

* **ĭn-tĕn′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *intentivus,* from *intentus,* pa. par. of *intendo;* Ital. *intentivo.*] Having the mind closely applied; attentive; intent.

> "I haue found you, faithfull, obedient, and to all my requestes and desires diligent and *intentiue.*"—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 23).

* **ĭn-tĕn′-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intentive; -ly.*] Closely, attentively, carefully.

> "*Intentiuely* ready and prepared to liue and die."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* ii. 87.

* **ĭn-tĕn′-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intentive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intentive; close attention or application of mind.

> "Their care and *intentivenesse* is truly commendable."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Lazarus raised.*

ĭn-tĕnt′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intent; -ly.*] In an intent manner; with close application of mind; closely, narrowly, attentively, zealously.

> "*Intently* prosecuting one entire scheme; and directing the constituent parts of it to the general purpose of his providence."—*Hurd: On the Prophecies,* ser. 3.

ĭn-tĕnt′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intent; close application of mind; zeal; attention.

> "A course, either of extreme solicitude, or *intentness* upon business."—*South: Sermons,* vol. vi., ser. 7.

ĭn-tẽr′. *en-ter-ren, *in-terre, *v.t.* [Fr. *enterrer*, from Low Lat *interro*, from Lat. *in-* = in, and *terra* = the earth.]

* 1. To deposit in and cover with earth; to bury.

"The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. To bury with funeral rites; to inhume.

"He was *interred* in the parish church there."—*Mason: Fresnoy; Art of Painting; Life.*

3. To bury; to place out of sight.

" The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2,

ĭn-tẽr-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition, signifying between, among, or amongst, and largely used as a prefix in English in words which are for the most part purely Latin, some, however, as *inter*weave, being hybrid.

ĭn-tẽr-ăc-çĕs′-sŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *accessory* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated between the accessory process of one vertebra and the mamillary process of the next. Used of interaccessory muscles, called the interaccessorii.

† **ĭn′-tẽr-ăct,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *act* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: The interval between two acts of a drama; a short piece between others; an interlude.

2. *Fig.*: Any intermediate employment or time.

† **ĭn′-tẽr-ăct,** *v.t.* [INTERACT, *s.*] To act reciprocally one on another.

* **ĭn-tẽr-ăc′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *action* (q.v.).]

1. An intermediate action.

2. Mutual or reciprocal action.

* **ĭn-tẽr-ăd′-dĭ-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *additive* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Added or inserted parenthetically or between others, as a clause in a sentence.

B. *As subst.*: Anything added or inserted parenthetically.

* **ĭn-tẽr-ā′-ġẹn-çȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *agency* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being an interagent; the acts of one acting as an interagent; intermediate agency.

* **ĭn-tẽr-ā′-ġẹnt,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *agent* (q.v.).] One who acts as an intermediate agent between others; a medium.

* **in-ter-all,** *s.* [ENTRAIL, *s.*]

ĭn-tẽr-ăl′-vĕ-ō-lạr, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and *alveolar* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Between the alveoli of the lungs. Used of the interalveolar lymphatics which, united below, pass upwards to the inner surface of the alveoli.

ĭn-tẽr-ăm-bụ-lā′-erạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng., &c. *ambulacra* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The imperforate plates which occupy the intervals of the perforated ones (ambulacra) in the shells of Echinoderms. (*Owen.*)

ĭn-tẽr-ăm-bụ-lā′-crạl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *ambulacral.*]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the interambulacra (q.v.).

* **ĭn-tẽr-ăm′-nĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, amongst; *amnis* = a river, and Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Situated between rivers; enclosed by rivers.

* **ĭn-tẽr-ăn′-ĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *animate* (q.v.).] To animate or inspire mutually.

" When love with one another so
. *Interanimates* two souls." *Donne: The Ecstasy.*

* **ĭn-tẽr-ăr-bŏr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inter* = between, amongst, and *arbor* = a tree.] The intermixture of the branches of trees standing in opposite ranks. (*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iv.)

ĭn-tẽr-ăr-tĭc′-ụ-lạr, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng *articular* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated between joints, as interarticular fibrocartilages and ligaments.

* **ĭn-tẽr-âu′-lĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *inter* = between, amongst; *aul(a)* = a hall, a palace, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Existing or carried on between royal courts: as, *interaulic* politics. (*Motley.*)

ĭn-tẽr-âu-rĭc′-ụ-lạr, *a* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *auricular* (q.v).]

Anat. (*Of a fœtus*): Situated between the auricles of the heart.

ĭn-tẽr-ăx′-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*; Eng. *ax(is)*, and suff. *-al.*]

Arch.: Situated in an interaxis.

ĭn-tẽr-ăx-ĭl′-lạ-rȳ, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *axillary* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Situated between or in the axils of leaves.

ĭn-tẽr-ăx′-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *axis* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The space between axes.

* **ĭn-tẽr-băs-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*; Eng. *bast(e)* (q.v.); *-ation.*] Patchwork.

"A metaphor taken from *interbastation*, patching or piecing, sewing or clapping close together."—*Smith: Old Age*, p. 184.

† **ĭn-tẽr-blĕnd′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *blend* (q.v.).] To blend or mingle so as to form a union.

ĭn-tẽr-brā′-chĭ-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *brachial* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Between the arms.

"The reproductive organs [of the Ophiuroidea] are situated near the bases of the arms, and open by orifices on the ventral surface of the body, or in the *interbrachial* areas."—*H. A. Nicholson: Zool.* (5th ed.), p. 196.

ĭn-tẽr-brăñch′-ĭ-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *branchial* (q.v.).]

Ichthy. & Zool.: Between or among the branchiæ or gills.

ĭn-tẽr-brēēd′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *breed* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Gen.*: To breed between two individuals, related to each other in a greater or less degree.

2. *Spec.*: To cross-breed; to breed by crossing different strains or sub-varieties, varieties, or species of animals or flowers.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To breed together. (Used of animals.)

2. To adopt means to effect this result. (Used of cattle-breeders, &c.)

ĭn-tẽr-brēēd′-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [INTERBREED.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As subst.*: The act of breeding between two individuals; cross-breeding.

¶ Close interbreeding continued during several generations between the nearest relations, and remaining under the same conditions of life almost always tends to decreased size, weakness, or sterility. (*Darwin: Origin of Species*, 6th ed., p. 251.)

* **ĭn-tẽr-brĭñg′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *bring* (q.v.).] To bring between or among.

"May you *interbring*
Daily new joys, and never sing."
Donne: Eclogue, Dec. 26, 1613.

ĭn-tẽr′-cạ-lạr, ĭn-tẽr′-cạ-lạ-rȳ, *a.* [Lat. *intercalaris, intercalarius*, from *intercalo* = to intercalate; Fr. *intercalaire.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.*: Inserted between or amongst others.

"This *intercalary* line . . . seems to be intended as a chorus or burden to the song."—*Beattie: Virgil; Past.* viii. (Note.)

II. *Chron.*: Inserted between or among others. Used of months, or shorter periods of time, inserted into the calendar to make the astronomical and civil years more nearly coincide. Romulus is said to have intercalated two months into the Roman year, which had hitherto consisted of ten months only. Numa intercalated a month every second year, and as the time for doing so was unfixed, the Pontifices placed it at such times as might suit the convenience of the government or of their own friends.

ĭn-tẽr′-cạ-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *intercalatus*, pa. par. of *intercalo* = to proclaim that something has been inserted: *inter* = between, and *calo* = to proclaim; Fr. *intercaler*; Sp. *intercalar*; Ital. *intercalare.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.*: To insert between or amongst others.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chron.*: To insert a day, a month, &c., in a calendar.

"It was the custom with Greeks to add, or, as it was termed, to *intercalate* a month every other year."—*Priestley: On History*, lect. xiv.

2. *Geol.*: To insert, introduce, or intrude a stratum between other strata.

* **ĭn-tẽr′-cạl-āt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *intercalat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to intercalate; that intercalates.

ĭn-tẽr-cạ-lā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *intercalatio*, from *intercalatus*, pa. par. of *intercalo*; Fr. *intercalation*; Sp. *intercalacion*; Ital. *intercalazione.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of intercalating or inserting between others.

2. The thing so intercalated.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chron.*: The insertion of a day, a month, &c., in a calendar.

2. *Geol.*: The insertion, introduction or intrusion of a stratum between or among other strata.

ĭn-tẽr-căr-ŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *intercaroticus* = of or belonging to the carotid artery.]

Anat.: Situated on the inner side of the angle of division in the common carotid artery. Used of the intercarotic ganglion or glandule.

ĭn-tẽr-çēde′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *intercéder*, from Lat. *intercedo* = to go between: *inter-* = between, and *cedo* = to go; Sp. *interceder*; Ital. *intercedere.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

* 1. To pass or occur intermediately; to intervene; to come between.

"He supposeth that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.* (*Todd.*)

2. To go, come, or act between as a peacemaker, with a view to reconcile parties at variance; to plead in favour of another; to mediate; to make intercession. (It is followed by *for* before the person on whose behalf intercession is made, and by *with* before the person to whom it is made.)

"I heare not one man open his mouth to *intercede for* the offender."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.; Haman Hanged, &c.*

* **B.** *Trans.*: To go, come, or pass between.

"Those superfices reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refracting densities."—*Newton.*

¶ To *mediate* and *intercede* are both conciliatory acts; the *intercessor* and *mediator* are equals or even inferiors; to *interpose* is an act of authority, and belongs most commonly to a superior: one *intercedes* or *interposes* for the removal of evil; one *mediates* for the attainment of good. To *intercede* and *interpose* are employed on the highest and lowest occasions; to *mediate* is never employed but in matters of the greatest moment. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-tẽr-çē′-dẹnt,** *a.* [Lat. *intercedens*, pr. par. of *intercedo* = to go between.] Coming or passing between; interceding, mediating.

* **ĭn-tẽr-çē′-dẹnt-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intercedent*; *-ly.*] By way of intercession; as an interceder or intercessor.

ĭn-tẽr-çē′-dẽr, *s.* [Eng. *interced(e)*; *-er.*] One who intercedes; a mediator, an intercessor.

ĭn-tẽr-çĕl′-lụ-lạr, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *cellular* (q.v.).]

Anat., Bot., &c.: Situated between cellules or cells: as, *intercellular* space.

intercellular-canals, intercellular-passages, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Spaces left between contiguous cells in some species of plants. De Candolle thought they were designed for the passage of sap, but in Nymphæaceæ they are filled with air.

intercellular-spaces, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Open spaces, or air-cavities, between the cells of certain species.

intercellular-substance, *s.*

Bot.: A substance alleged to cement together the many minute cells in the parenchyma of a plant. In the higher plants it constitutes only a thin layer, while in Nostoc and some other forms of algæ it constitutes a jelly. The intercellular substance is only contiguous in cell-walls which have undergone a certain chemical change.

ĭn-tẽr-çĕpt′, *v.t.* [Fr. *intercepter;* Sp. *interceptar;* Ital. *interceptare.*] [INTERCEPT, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To stop, take, or seize by the way or on the passage.

> "[I] gathered flocks of friends,
> Marched towards St. Albans to *intercept* the queen."
> *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.,* ii. 1.

2. To obstruct or interrupt the passage of; to stop.

> "Behind the hole I fastened to the pasteboard, with pitch, the blade of a sharp knife, to *intercept* some part of the light which passed through the hole."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. To obstruct or interrupt communication with, or progress towards; to shut out.

> "Swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly,
> New to the flowers, and *intercept* the sky."
> *Dryden: Flower & Leaf,* 220.

* 4. To take away, to put an end to, to stop.

> "God will shortly *intercept* your brethe."—*Joys: Expos. of Daniel* x.

* 5. To stop, to delay, to interrupt.

> "Being *intercepted* in your sport."
> *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus,* ii. 3.

II. *Math.:* To include between. When a curve cuts a straight line in two points, the part of the straight line lying between the two points is said to be intercepted between the two points. And, in general, that part of a line lying between any two points is said to be intercepted between them.

ĭn′-tẽr-çĕpt, * in-ter-cepte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *interceptus,* pa. par. of *intercipio: inter-* = between, and *capio* = to take, to catch.]

* A. *As adj.:* Intercepted, included, comprehended.

> "The arche meridian that is contained or *intercepte* betwixe the eighet and the equinoccial."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe,* pt. ii., § 29.

* B. *As subst.:* That which is intercepted; specif., in geom., that portion of a line which lies between the two points at which it is intersected by other two lines, by a curve, by two planes, or by a surface.

ĭn-tẽr-çĕpt′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *intercept; -er.*] One who or that which intercepts; one who stops another.

> "Thy *intercepter* full of despight, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

* **ĭn-tẽr-çĕp′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *interceptio,* from *interceptus,* pa. par. of *intercipio.* [INTERCEPT, *v.*] The act of intercepting or stopping in the course; stoppage, hindrance, obstruction.

> "The king hath note of all that they intend
> By *interception,* which they dream not of."
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* ii. 2.

* **ĭn-tẽr-çĕp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *intercept; -ive.*] Serving or tending to intercept or stop.

ĭn-tẽr-çĕss′-iŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intercessio* = a going between, from *intercessus,* pa. par. of *intercedo* = to go between; Sp. *intercesion;* Ital. *intercessione.*] The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer to one party in favour of another: sometimes, but rarely, against another.

> "The hymn of *intercession* rose."
> *Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel,* vi. 31.

ĭn-tẽr-çĕss′-iŏn-al (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *intercession; -al.*] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of intercession or entreaty.

* **ĭn-tẽr-çĕss′-iŏn-āte (ss as sh),** *v.t.* [Eng. *intercession; -ate.*] To make intercession to; to entreat.

ĭn-tẽr-çĕs′-sõr, * in-ter-ces-sour, *s.* [Fr. *intercesseur,* from Lat. *intercessorem,* acc. of *intercessor,* from *intercessus,* pa. par. of *intercedo* = to go between.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who intercedes or goes between; one who makes intercession for others; a mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them.

> "He, from wrath more cool,
> Came, the mild Judge and *Intercessor* both,
> To sentence man." *Milton: P. L.,* x. 96.

* II. *Eccles.:* A bishop who, during a vacancy of a see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected.

* **ĭn-tẽr-çĕs-sŏr′-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *intercessor; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to intercession or an intercessor; intercessory.

† **ĭn-tẽr-çĕs′-sõr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *intercessor; -y.*] Containing or of the nature of intercession; interceding.

> "The Lord's Prayer has an *intercessory* petition for our enemies."—*Earberry* (1720).

* **ĭn-tẽr-çhain′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *chain* (q.v.).] To chain or link together.

> "Two bosoms *interchained* with an oath."
> *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream,* ii. 2.

¶ The Folio reads *interchanged.*

ĭn-tẽr-chān′ġe, * en-tre-chaunge, * enter-change, * in-ter-chaunge, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *entrechanger,* from *entre* (Lat. *inter*) = between, among, and *changer* = to change.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To exchange; to give and take mutually.

> "Full many strokes
> Were *interchanged* twixt them two."
> *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. iii. 17.

2. To change mutually; to put each in the place of the other.

> "Again his soul he *interchanged*
> With friends whose hearts were long estranged."
> *Scott: Lady of the Lake,* i. 33.

3. To cause to succeed alternately: as, To *interchange* cares with pleasures.

B. *Intrans.:* To succeed alternately; to change mutually.

> "With some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat, of a just war, the best child peace."—*Sidney.*

* **ĭn′-tẽr-çhānġe,** *s.* [INTERCHANGE, *v.*]

1. The act of interchanging or mutually changing; the act or process of mutually giving and receiving; exchange.

> "No *interchange* of experience was necessary to lead the metallurgists of remote regions to similar results."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man,* ch. ix.

2. Alternate succession, change, alternation.

> "Sweet *interchange*
> Of hill and valley." *Milton: P. L.,* ix. 113.

3. Trade, commerce.

> "Those have an *interchange* or trade with Elana."—*Howell: Letters.*

ĭn-tẽr-çhānġe-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *interchangeable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being interchangeable; interchangeableness.

ĭn-tẽr-çhān′ġe-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *interchange; -able.*]

1. Capable of being interchanged; admitting of exchange: as, Two letters may be *interchangeable.*

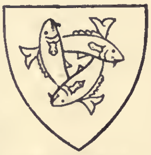
* 2. Following each other in alternate succession.

> "The *interchangeable* weather of spring and autumn."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1668).

ĭn-tẽr-çhān′ge-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *interchangeable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being interchangeable.

ĭn-tẽr-çhān′ġe-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *interchangeabl(e); -ly.*] In an interchangeable manner; alternately; by reciprocation: so as to be interchangeable.

> "The portions of the elements they will have to be *interchangeably* transmutable."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 660.



INTERCHANGEABLY POSED.

¶ *Interchangeably posed:*

Her.: Placed or lying across each other, as three fishes, three swords, three arrows, &c., the head of each appearing between the tails, hilts, or butt-ends of the others.

* **ĭn-tẽr-çhān′ge-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *interchange; -ment.*] The act of interchanging; exchange, mutual transfer.

> "A contract of eternal bond of love . .
> Strengthened by *interchangement* of your rings."
> *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* v.

* **ĭn-tẽr-çhăp′-tẽr,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *chapter* (q.v.).] An interpolated or intercalated chapter.

* **ĭn′-tẽr-çhĕcked,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *checked* (q.v.).] Alternated, varied.

> "Lead them and ourselves through many years
> Of sin and pain—or few, but still of sorrow,
> *Interchecked* with an instant of brief pleasure,
> To Death." *Byron: Cain,* i. 1.

* **ĭn-tẽr′-çĭd-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *intercidens,* pr. par. of *intercido: inter-* = between, among, and *cado* = to fall.] The act or state of falling or coming between; occurrence, accident.

> "Talking of the instances, the insults, the *intercidences,* communities of diseases, and all to show what books we have read."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p 508

* **ĭn-tẽr′-çĭd-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *intercidens,* pr. par. of *intercido.*] Falling or coming between.

* **ĭn-tẽr-çĭp′-ĭ-ent,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *intercipiens,* pr. par. of *intercipio* = to intercept (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Stopping or seizing by the way, or in the course; intercepting.

B. *As subst.:* One who or that which intercepts or stops the course or passage.

> "They commend repellants, but not with much astringency, unless as *intercipients* upon the parts."—*Wiseman: Surgery,* vol. i., bk. i., ch. v.

* **ĭn-tẽr-çĭ′-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *intercisio,* from *intercisus,* pa. par. of *intercido* = to cut apart: *inter-* = between, among, and *cædo* = to cut.] A cutting off; an interruption.

> "We may understand their *intercision,* not abscinion or consummate desolation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vii., ch. xii.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cla-vĭc′-u-lăr,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *clavicular.*]

Anat.: Between the clavicles, or collar bones. There are an interclavicular notch and ligament.

* **ĭn-tẽr-clōşe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *close,* v. (q.v.).] To shut in, to inclose.

> "To *interclose* some very minute and restless particles."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 638.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cloud′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *cloud* (q.v.).] To shut within clouds; to cloud.

> "None the least blackness *interclouded* had
> So fair a day." *Daniel: Civil Wars,* v. 24.

* **ĭn-tẽr-clûde′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *intercludo,* from *inter* = between, among, and *claudo* = to shut.] To shut out from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept, to interrupt, to cut off.

* **ĭn-tẽr-clû′-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *interclusio,* from *interclusus,* pa. par. of *intercludo.*] [INTERCLUDE.] A shutting off or out; interception, obstruction.

ĭn-tẽr-cŏl-lē′-ġiāte, *a.* Between colleges.

ĭn-tẽr-cŏl′-lĭne, *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between; *collio* = a hill, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Between hills.

2. *Geol.:* Lying between the several volcanic cones or eminences produced by recent or remote eruptions.

ĭn-tẽr-cō-lō′-nĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *colonial* (q.v.).] Existing or exercised between colonies.

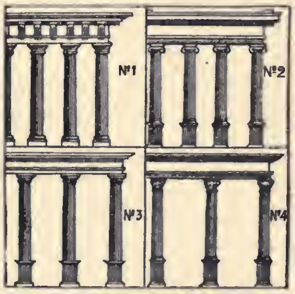
> "The Congregationalists of Australia and New Zealand have just commemorated their jubilee by a series of *intercolonial* meetings at Sydney."—*Daily News,* July 17, 1883.

ĭn-tẽr-cō-lŭm′-nar, *a.* [Pref. *inter-,* and Eng. *columnar* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Between any two structures columnar in form, as the intercolumnar fascia.

ĭn-tẽr-cō-lŭm-nĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *intercolumnium,* from *inter-* = between, and *columna* = a column, a pillar.]

Arch: The space between two columns. When columns are attached to the wall, this space is not under such rigorous laws as when they are quite insulated; for, in the latter case, real as well as apparent solidity requires them to be near each other, that they may better sustain the entablatures they carry. The different intercolumniations are known as Pycnostyle (No. 1), Systyle (No. 2), Diastyle (No. 3), Aræostyle (No. 4), and Eustyle (q.v.). In the Doric, however, the intercolumniation is



INTERCOLUMNIATION.

regulated by the disposition of the triglyphs in the frieze; for the triglyphs ought always to be placed over the centre of a column, and the metope should be square. In the Tuscan interval, the architraves being of wood, the space may be considerably extended. Columns may be said to be either engaged or insulated; when insulated, they are either placed very near the walls or at some considerable distance from them. With regard to engaged columns, or such as are near the walls of a building, the intercolumniations are not limited, but depend on the width of the arches, windows, niches, or other objects, and the decorations placed within them. But columns that are entirely detached, and perform alone the office of supporting the entablature, as in peristyles, porches, and galleries, must be near each other, both for the sake of real and apparent solidity. (*Weale.*)

* **ĭn-tẽr-cȯm'-băt,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *combat* (q.v.).] A combat, an engagement.

"[They] at the point of *intercombat* were." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, i. 62.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cȯme',** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *come* (q.v.).] To come between; to intervene, to interpose, to interfere.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cŏm'-mȯn,** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *common* (q.v.).]

1. To have to do with or act in common or community with others; to act, share, or participate with or among others.

"The spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 55.

2. To use a common with others; to graze cattle on a common pasture. to enjoy or possess the right of feeding or grazing on common.

ĭn'-tẽr-cŏm-mȯn, *s.* [INTERCOMMON, *v.*] The same as INTERCOMMONAGE (q.v.).

¶ It was the right of intercommon that gained Epping Forest for the Corporation of London, and saved it for the public. While in at least one parish it was considered that all rights of common had been bought out; the rights of intercommon had been forgotten. No fences existed round that parish, on which account cattle from five other parishes crossed the unnoted boundary line. The rights of their owners would be taken away if inclosures took place, hence none must be permitted, and any previously existing must be thrown open.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cŏm'-mȯn-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *commonage* (q.v.).] A joint or mutual right of commonage; the privilege enjoyed by the inhabitants of two or more contiguous manors or townships of pasturing their cattle on the commons of each other. Called also intercommon.

* **ĭn'-tẽr-cŏm-mȯned,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*; Eng. *common*, and suff. *-ed.*] Having things in common; acting in common; outlawed by a writ of intercommoning (q.v.).

"Those desperate *intercommoned* men, who were as it were hunted from their houses."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1679).

* **ĭn-tẽr-cŏm'-mȯn-ẽr,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *commoner* (q.v.).] A joint communicant.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cŏm'-mȯn-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*; Eng. *common*, and suff. *-ing.*]

*1. (For def. see extract.)

"And upon that great numbers were outlawed: and a writ was issued out, that was indeed legal, but very seldom used, called *intercommoning*; because it made all that harboured such persons, or did not seize them, when they had it in their power, to be involved in the same guilt."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1676).

2. The same as INTERCOMMON, *s.*, and INTERCOMMONAGE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-tẽr-cȯm-mūne',** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *commune* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: To maintain mutual intercourse or communication: as, To *intercommune* with rebels.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cȯm-mūn'-ĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *communicable* (q.v.).] That may or can be mutually communicated.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cȯm-mūn'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *communicate* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To maintain or hold mutual communication; to communicate mutually.

B. *Trans.:* To communicate mutually; to interchange.

"The rays . . . *intercommunicate* the lights, as they may be sent to and fro."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 954.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cȯm-mūn-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *communication* (q.v.).] Mutual or reciprocal communication.

"*Intercommunication* of suggestions, plans, wants, and wishes takes place between the horse and the cow."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 337.

ĭn-tẽr-cȯm-mūn'-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *communing* (q.v.).] The same as INTERCOMMUNION (q.v.).

¶ *Letters of intercommuning:*

Scots Law: Orders from the Scotch Privy Council, forbidding all and sundry from holding any kind of intercourse or communication with the persons therein denounced, on pain of being regarded as art and part in their crimes, and liable accordingly.

ĭn-tẽr-cȯm-mūn'-ion (ion as yŭn), *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *communion* (q.v.).] Mutual communion; intercommunication.

"An entire *intercommunion* with the idolatrous religions round them."—*Law: Theory of Religion*, pt. ii.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cȯm-mūn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *community* (q.v.).]

1. A mutual communication or community; intercommunication.

"That *intercommunity* of Paganism, which will be explained hereafter."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 4.

2. A state living or existing together in harmony.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cȯm-păr'-ĭ-ṣȯn,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *comparison* (q.v.).] Mutual comparison, as between the parts of one thing and the corresponding parts of another.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cȯm-plĕx'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *complexity.*] Entanglement. (*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 20.)

ĭn-tẽr-cŏn'-dȳ-lar, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*; Eng., &c. *condyle*, and suff. *-ar.*]

Anat.: Between the condyles: as, the *intercondylar* fossa, or notch of the femur.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cȯn-nĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *connect* (q.v.).] To conjoin or unite closely or intimately.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cȯn-nĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *connection.*] Reciprocal connection. (*De Quincey: System of the Heavens.*)

ĭn-tẽr-cŏn-tĭ-nĕn'-tal, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *continental* (q.v.).] Subsisting or carried on between different continents: as, *intercontinental* traffic.

ĭn-tẽr-cŏs'-tal, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *costal.*]

A. *As adj.:* Between the ribs.

¶ There are intercostal arteries, veins, lymphatics, muscles, and nerves.

B. *As subst.:* The intercostal muscles. The external ones are directed obliquely downwards and forwards from one rib to another. The internal intercostal muscles, placed deeper than the former, are attached to the inner margins of the ribs and their cartilages.

"For the structure of the *intercostals*, midriff, &c., I shall refer to Dr. Willis, and other anatomists."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. vii. (Note.)

intercostal-neuralgia, *s.*

Path.: Pain along the course of the intercostal nerves, those on the left side from the sixth to the ninth are the most frequently affected; common in anæmic and chlorotic females. It often precedes *herpes zoster* (shingles), and sometimes follows it in aged people.

ĭn-tẽr-cŏs-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *inter* = between; *cost(a)* = a rib, and *o* connective.] (See etym. and compound.)

intercosto-humeral, *a.*

Anat.: Connecting the humerus and the ribs.

¶ There is an intercosto-humeral nerve.

ĭn'-tẽr-cöurse, * **en-ter-course,** *s.* [Fr. *entrecours*, from Low Lat. *intercursus* = commerce; Lat., = interposition, from *inter* = between, amongst, and *cursus* = a running; *curro* = to run.]

1. Connection or association by reciprocal actions or dealings between two or more persons or countries; interchange of thought or feeling; commerce; communication; association.

"There was ever *intercourse*
Betwixt the living and the dead."
Wordsworth: Affliction of Margaret.

2. An interview; conversation.

3. Sexual connection.

¶ The *intercourse* and *commerce* subsist only between persons; the *communication* and *connexion* between persons and things. The *communication*, in this sense, is a species of *intercourse*; namely that which consists in the *communication* of one's thoughts to another; the *connection* consists of a permanent *intercourse*. As it respects things, *communication* is said of places in the proper sense; *connection* is used for things in the proper sense. A *communication* is kept up between two countries by means of regular or irregular conveyances; a *connection* subsists between two towns when the inhabitants trade with each other, intermarry, and the like. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† **ĭn-tẽr-cross',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *cross* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans:* To effect fertilization by means of another strain, variety, or species. [INTERCROSS.]

"The view generally entertained by naturalists is that species when, *intercrossed* have been specially endowed with sterility, in order to prevent their confusion."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1869), p. 299.

B. *Intrans.:* To become impregnated in the manner described under A.

"If there exist organic beings which never *intercross*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1869), p. 119.

ĭn'-tẽr-cross, *s.* [INTERCROSS, *v.*]

Biol.: A cross between individuals of the same variety, but what breeders call another strain. Its effect is to give great vigour and fertility to the offspring. Such intercrossing was discovered by Mr. Darwin and others to be incalculably more extensive in nature than had been believed. Though most plants are hermaphrodite, yet intercrossing with other individuals is the rule, the agency of insects being largely exerted to effect the result. [CROSS-FERTILIZATION.]

"Occasional *intercrosses* take place with all animals and with all plants."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1869), p. 119.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cŭr',** *v.i.* [Lat. *intercurro* = to run or come between: *inter-* = between, among, and *curro* = to run.] To come between; to intervene.

"Infinite cross accidents may *intercur* and dash them to pieces."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cŭrled',** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *curled.*] With curls mutually intertwined.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cŭr'-rençe,** *s.* [Lat. *intercurrens*, pr. par. of *intercurro.*] [INTERCUR.] A passing between; an occurrence; intervention.

"The least *intercurrence* of fortune."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,086.

ĭn-tẽr-cŭr'-rent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *intercurrens*, pr. par. of *intercurro.*] [INTERCUR.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Running or coming between; occurring between; intervening.

"The ebbing and flowing of the sea, Des Cartes ascribeth to the greater pressure made upon the air by the moon, and the *intercurrent* ethereal substance."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 41.

II. *Path.:* A term used of a malady generated or arising during the progress of another disease, and running its course at the same time as the first.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Anything which comes in between or intervenes.

"Like a play or interlude, with many dangerous *intercurrents*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 998.

* **ĭn-tẽr-cŭt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *cut*, v.] To intersect. (*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 5.)

ĭn-tẽr-cu-tā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *cutaneous* (q.v.).] Existing between or under the skin.

* **ĭn-tẽr-dăsh',** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *dash* (q.v.).] To dash at intervals; to intersperse.

"A prologue *interdash'd* with many a stroke."
Cowper: Table Talk, 538.

* **ĭn'-tẽr-dēal,** * **in-ter-deale,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *deal* (q.v.).] Mutual dealing; traffic; commerce.

"The trading and *interdeale* with other nations round about."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

* **ĭn-tẽr-dēal',** *v.i.* [INTERDEAL, *s.*] To carry on mutual intercourse; to intrigue.

"York and his side could not, while life remained,
Though thus dispersed, but work and *interdeal*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, vii. 25.

ĭn-tẽr-dĕn′-tel, ĭn-tẽr-dĕn′-tĭl, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *dentel, dentil* (q.v.).]

1. *Mach.:* The space between teeth or cogs.
2. *Arch.:* The space between two dentils.

*ĭn-tẽr-dĕ-pĕnd′-ençe, *ĭn-tẽr-dĕ-pĕn′-den-çy̆,* *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *dependence, dependency* (q.v.).] Mutual dependence.

> "The old and true Socratic thesis of the *interdependence* of virtue and knowledge."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays.* (Pref., p. xxxi.)

ĭn-tẽr-dĕ-pĕnd′-ent, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *dependent* (q.v.).] Mutually dependent.

ĭn-tẽr-dĕ-strŭc′-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *destructiveness.*] The act or quality of mutual destructiveness. (*Godwin: Mandeville*, ii. 103.)

ĭn-tẽr-dĭct′, *en-tre-dit-en, *v.t.* [INTERDICT, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To forbid; to prohibit or debar by an interdict.

> "The injunction by her brother laid . . .
> That *interdicted* all debate."
> *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

2. *Eccles.:* To lay under an interdict; to visit with the spiritual penalties of an interdict (q.v.).

> "Adrian the Fourth . . . *interdicted* the city of Rome because the people had in a tumult wounded a cardinal."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. iv.

¶ In general literature, the verb, in this sense, has given place to the expression "to lay under an interdict," but both are still used by ecclesiastical writers.

ĭn′-tẽr-dĭct, *in-ter-dicte, *s.* [Low Lat. *interdictum* = a kind of excommunication; Lat. *interdictum* = a decree of a judge, neut. sing. of *interdictus*, pa. par. of *interdico* = to pronounce judgment between two parties, to decree: *inter-* = between, among, and *dico* = to speak, to utter; Fr. *interdit.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A prohibition; a forbidding; a prohibitory decree or order.

> "These are not fruits forbidden; no *interdict*
> Defends the touching of these viands pure."
> *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 369.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Old Roman Civil Law:* A decree of the prætor pronounced between two litigants sometimes enjoining, but more frequently prohibiting, something to be done. The interdiction of any one from fire and water—*i.e.*, from obtaining those necessaries at Rome was tantamount to banishment from the city.

2. *Roman Eccles. Law & Hist.:* An ecclesiastical censure by which persons are debarred from "the use of certain sacraments, from all the divine offices, and from Christian burial." It is a commingling and development of the New Testament excommunication with the interdict of the Roman prætor [1]. It could be directed against prominent individuals, kings, for instance, or against localities, as small as a parish or as large as an empire. Interdicts seem to have commenced with bishops in the ninth century; Hinckmar, bishop of Laon in France, having laid a parish of his diocese under an interdict in the year 870. Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) launched an interdict against the Emperor Henry IV., which ultimately led to the humiliating submission of the latter at Canossa. After the murder of Thomas à Becket on Dec. 27, 1170, Pope Alexander suspended divine service in the cathedral for a year, which was of the nature of an interdict. On March 23, 1208, Pope Innocent III. placed England under an interdict, which was not removed till Dec. 6, 1213. On Dec. 17, 1538, Pope Paul III. published a bull excommunicating and deposing Henry VIII., and placing the kingdom under an interdict. Various other interdicts were sent forth. The Canon Law gradually introduced mitigations in the severity of interdicts. Baptisms and confirmations might be administered to persons in danger of death; penance was open to all but those who had caused the issue of the interdict; marriage was permitted, but without solemnities, faithful ecclesiastics might be buried in the churchyard, but in silence, priests might be ordained if there were not enough previously, there might be Low Mass every week, and High Mass at the five great festivals of Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday, Corpus Christi, and the Assumption. In April, 1606, Pope Paul V. placed the republic of Venice under an interdict, which was met by determined and effectual resistance from the government, and soon afterwards interdicts fell into disuse.

3. *Scots Law:* An order of the Court of Session having the same purpose and effect as an injunction of the English Court of Chancery.

> "This gentleman threatens to obtain an *interdict* to prevent this useless antiquarian work going forward."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 4, 1884.

ĭn-tẽr-dĭc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *interdictio*, from *interdictus*, pa. par. of *interdico;* Fr. *interdiction.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of interdicting, forbidding, or prohibiting; a prohibition; a prohibitory decree.

> "Sternly He pronounced
> The rigid *interdiction*, which resounds
> Yet dreadful." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 334.

2. *Scots Law:* A system of judicial or of voluntary restraint, provided for those who from weakness, facility, or profusion are liable to imposition. It is judicially imposed by order of the Court of Session, generally preceding an action at the instance of a near kinsman of the facile person on proper evidence of the facility of the party, or voluntarily imposed by the party himself, who executes a bond binding himself to do nothing that will affect his estate without the consent of certain persons named.

3. *Eccles.:* The same as INTERDICT (q.v.).

> "His spiritual artillery, the thunder and lightning of his excommunications and *interdictions*."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ix.

ĭn-tẽr-dĭc′-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *interdict; -ive.*] Having power to interdict, forbid, or prohibit.

> "By that *interdictive* sentence."—*Milton: Animad. on Remons. Defence.*

ĭn-tẽr-dĭc′-tŏr-y̆, *a.* [Eng. *interdict; -ory.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of an interdict; serving to interdict.

ĭn-tẽr-dĭġ′-ĭ-tal, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *digital.*] Between the fingers.

ĭn-tẽr-dĭġ′-ĭ-tāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *inter* = between, among, and *digitus* = a finger.]

A. *Trans.:* To insert between the fingers; to interweave.

B. *Intrans.:* To be interwoven; to commingle; to run into each other like the fingers, when those of one hand are inserted between those of the other.

ĭn-tẽr-dĭġ-ĭ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *digitation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The state of inserting the fingers of one hand between those of the other.

2. *Fig.:* Entanglement.

II. *Anat.:* The space between fingers or finger like processes. (*Owen.*)

ĭn′-tẽr-dūçe, *s.* [Lat. *inter* = between, among, and *duco* = to lead.]

Carp.: An intertie (q.v.).

ĭn-tẽr-ē-quĭ-nŏc′-tial (ti as sh), *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *equinoctial* (q.v.).] Coming between the equinoxes.

ĭn-tẽr-ĕss′, *v.t.* [Fr. *intéresser;* Ital. *interessare;* Sp. *interessar.*] [INTEREST, *v.*]

1. To interest, to concern, to affect.

> "Our sacred laws, and just authoritie
> Are *interess'd* therein."
> *Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, iii. 1.

2. To make interested.

> "Have *interess'd*, in either's cause, the most of the Italian Princes."—*Massinger: Duke of Milan*, i. 1.

ĭn′-tẽr-ĕss, *s.* [INTERESS, *v.*] Interest, right, or title.

> "May challenge aught in Heaven's *interesse*."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vi. 33.

ĭn-tẽr-ĕst′, *v.t. & i.* [Formed, by partial confusion with the noun, from the pa. par. *interess'd* of the verb to *interess* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To engage the attention of; to awaken an interest in; to concern; to excite emotion or passion, generally in favour of something, but sometimes in opposition; to affect, to move. It is followed by *in* before that which arouses interest, and *for* before the person.

*2. To be concerned with or interested in; to concern; to be mixed up with.

3. To give an interest or share in; to cause to participate in.

4. (*Reflex.*) To concern, excite, or exert on behalf of another.

> "This was a goddess who used to *interest herself* in marriages."—*Addison: On Medals.*

*5. To place or put in or amongst.

> "*Interested* him among the Gods."—*Chapman. (Ogilvie.)*

B. *Intrans.:* To be interesting; to arouse interest or concern.

ĭn′-tẽr-ĕst, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *intérêt*), from Lat. *interest* = it is profitable, it concerns; third pers. sing., pr. t., indic. of *intersum* = to be between, to concern: *inter* = between, among, and *sum* = to be; O. Sp., Port., & Ital. *interesse;* Sp. *interes.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Excitement of feeling, whether pleasant or painful; concern, sympathy, feeling.

> "So much *interest* have I *in* thy sorrow."
> *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, ii. 2.

2. Advantage, good, profit, concern, utility.

> "'Tis manifestly for the *interest* of humane society."—*Clarke: On the Attributes.* (Introd.)

3. Influence with or over others: as, To have *interest* with the Government.

4. Share, portion; participation in value: as, He has parted with his *interest* in the business.

*5. Possession, property.

> "*Interest* of territory, cares of state."
> *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

*6. Claim, right, title.

> "He hath more worthy *interest* to the state than thou." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

7. A selfish regard for private profit or advantage.

8. In the same sense as II. 1.

9. Any surplus of advantage; an addition.

> "You shall have your desires with *interest*."
> *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

10. A collective name for those carrying on or interested in any particular business, measure, or the like.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* An allowance made for the use of borrowed money. The money, on which interest is to be paid, is called the principal. The money paid is called the interest. The principal and interest, taken together, are called the amount. The ratio of the principal to the interest, per annum, is the rate or rate per cent. Interest is either simple or compound. Simple interest is the interest upon the principal, during the time of the loan. Compound interest is the interest, not only upon the principal, but upon the interest also, as it falls due.

¶ The exaction of interest was prohibited in England in 1197 and 1436. It was legalized, the rate being fixed at 10 per cent., in 1545, prohibited in 1552, restored in 1570, and reduced to 3 per cent. in 1713. In the United States, each state has a legal rate of interest, differing in the different states.

2. *Law:* Chattel real, as a lease for years, or a future estate; also any estate, right, or title in realty.

ĭn′-tẽr-ĕst-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INTEREST, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Affected, moved; having the feelings or passions moved or excited.

2. Having an interest, concern, or share in; concerned.

3. Biassed or liable to be biassed or prejudiced through personal interest; not impartial.

4. Done through or for personal interest or for personal motives; not disinterested.

> "The *interested* leniency which he had shown to rich delinquents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

5. Too regardful of private profit or advantage; selfish.

ĭn′-tẽr-ĕst-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *interested; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being interested.

2. A regard for one's own private views or profit. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 243.)

ĭn′-tẽr-ĕst-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *interest; -ing.*] Arousing or exciting interest; engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting or liable to excite the feelings or passions.

> "That theme exhausted, a wide chasm ensues,
> Filled up at last with *interesting* news."
> *Cowper: Conversation*, 394.

ĭn′-tẽr-ĕst-ĭng-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *interesting; -ly.*] In an interesting manner; so as to interest.

ĭn′-tẽr-ĕst-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *interesting; -ness.*] The quality or state of being interesting.

• **ĭn-tẽr-fā′-ci-al (ci as shĭ),** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *facial* (q.v.).]

Geom.: Included between two plane faces. An *interfacial* angle of a polyhedron is a diedral angle included between two faces of the polyhedron. All *interfacial* angles of a regular polyhedron are equal to each other.

ĭn-tẽr-fĕm′-ōr-al, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *femoral.*]

Anat. & Zool.: Between the thighs.

interfemoral-membrane, *s.* The membrane connecting the posterior limbs of a bat.

ĭn-tẽr-fēre′, * en-tyr-fer-yn, * en-te-feir, * in-ter-feere, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *entreferir* = to exchange blows: *entre* = between, and *ferir* = to strike.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To intermeddle, to interpose, to intervene; to enter into or take a part in anything.

> "With which the English Parliament could not *interfere*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ It is followed by *in* or *with*.

2. To come into collision; to clash; to be in opposition: as, Claims or interests *interfere*.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farr.:* (See extract).

> "A horse is said to *interfere* when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks; or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

2. *Phys.* (*Of two things*): To exert a mutual action so as to increase, diminish, or destroy each other's action. Used of rays of light, heat, sound, &c.

ĭn-tẽr-fēr′-ençe, *s.* [Eng. *interfer(e)*; *-ence.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of interfering or intermeddling; interposition, intervention, especially in matters with which one has no concern, and which had better be left alone.

2. The act or state of clashing or being in opposition.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farr.:* The act of interfering or striking the hoof or shoe of one hoof against the fetlock of the opposite leg, so as to break the skin or injure the flesh.

2. *Phys.:* The mutual action, in certain circumstances, of two streams of light or air, vibrations of sound, undulations of waves, &c., coming in contact so as to affect each other. Used especially of light. [¶]

3. *Football:* The act of protecting a fellow-player, who holds the ball and desires to run with it, from being tackled by the opposing players. [See TACKLE, *v.t.*, I. 3.]

¶ *Interference of light:*

Optics: The mutual action which two luminous rays exert upon each other when the undulations meet in different phases. If two very small holes are made near each other in the shutter of a dark room, two divergent luminous cones will result. If caught upon a white screen fringes will appear where they overlap. The same effect is produced if the light from a luminous point of any kind be received upon two slightly inclined mirrors, or two prisms, so as to cause the rays to encroach upon each other. It is due to all the series of waves reinforcing each other wherever they coincide in phase, and extinguishing each other where the phases are contrary. The same effects are produced more gorgeously by polarized light (q.v.), and by the interference of the two sets of waves reflected from the two surfaces of a thin film, as of a soap-bubble.

¶ *Surgical interference:* Relief by surgery.

ĭn-tẽr-fēr′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *interfer(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which interferes.

ĭn-tẽr-fēr′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [INTERFERE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Given or inclined to intermeddling in matters with which one has no concern; officious.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of intermeddling; interposition; interference.

2. The act or state of clashing or being in opposition.

II. *Farr. & Phys.:* [INTERFERENCE, II.].

ĭn-tẽr-fēr′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *interfering*; *-ly.*] In an interfering manner; by interference.

* **ĭn-tẽr-flōw′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *flow* (q.v.).] To flow in.

> "What way the current cold
> Of Northern Ocean with strong tides doth *interflow*
> and swell." *P. Holland: Camden*, p. 12.

* **ĭn-tẽr′-flû-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *interfluens*, pr. par. of *interfluo* = to flow between or among: *inter-* = between, among, and *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing or floating between or among.

> "Upon the agitation of some *interfluent* subtile matter."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 503.

* **ĭn-tẽr′-flû-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *interfluus*, from *interfluo* = to flow between or among.] Interfluent.

* **ĭn-tẽr-fōld′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *folded* (q.v.).] Folded or clasped together, intertwined.

> "Kneels down before the Eternal's throne; and, with hands *interfolded*."
> *Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.*

ĭn-tẽr-fō-lĭ-ā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *foliaceous* (q.v.).]

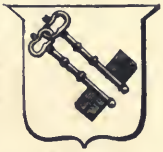
Bot.: Situated between opposite leaves. Used of flowers on peduncles or of stipules.

* **ĭn-tẽr-fō′-lĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *folium* = a leaf.] To interleave.

> "I will take care to send you yᵉ *interfoliated* copy."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Aug. 17, 1696.

ĭn-tẽr-frĕt′-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *fretted* (q.v.).]

Her.: Interlaced. (A term applied to any bearings linked together, one within the other, as keys interlaced in the bows, or one linked into the other.)



INTERFRETTED.

* **ĭn-tẽr-frĭc′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *friction* (q.v.).] A rubbing together; mutual friction. (*Lit. & fig.*)

> "Kindling a fire by *interfriction* of dry sticks."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 16.

* **ĭn-tẽr-fŭl′-ġent,** *a.* [Lat. *interfulgens*, pr. par. of *interfulgeo* = to shine between: *inter-* = between, among, and *fulgeo* = to shine.] Shining between.

* **ĭn-tẽr-fūse′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *fusus* = poured.]

1. To pour, scatter, or spread between or amongst.

> "A sense sublime
> Of something far more deeply *interfused*."
> *Wordsworth: Tintern Abbey.*

2. To mix up together; to commix, to associate.

* **ĭn-tẽr-fū′-şion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *fusion* (q.v.).] The act of pouring or spreading together; close mingling or fusion.

ĭn-tẽr-găn-glĭ-ŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *ganglionic.*]

Zool.: Between the ganglions. Used of nervous chords in the intervals of the ganglions, which they connect. (*Owen.*)

* **ĭn-tẽr′-ga-tōr-ȳ,** *s.* [See def.] A corruption or contraction for interrogatory (q.v.).

> "Charge us thereupon *intergatories*."
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v.

* **ĭn-tẽr-gẽrn′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Mid. Eng. *gern* = grin.] To exchange grins or snarls.

> "The eager dogs . . . sit grimly *intergerning*."
> *Sylvester: Decay*, i. 938.

ĭn-tẽr-glā′-çĭ-al (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *glacial* (q.v.).]

Geol.: Occurring between two periods of glacial action.

interglacial-period, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Professor Heer to a warm interval intercalated between two periods of glacial action. [GLACIAL-PERIOD.]

ĭn-tẽr-hæ′-mal, ĭn-tẽr-hē′-mal, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *hæmal, hemal.*]

Ichthy.: Situated between the hæmal processes or spines. Used specially of the interhæmal bones which pass up from the spaces between the hæmal spines.

ĭn′-tẽr-ĭm, *s. & a.* [Lat. = in the meantime.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The meantime; the intervening time or period.

> "It will be short: the *interim* is mine;
> And a man's life's no more than to say, one."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. *Hist.:* Various temporary arrangements during the Reformation struggle of the sixteenth century. One published by the Diet of Ratisbon, July 29, 1541, was to be in force till a General Council met. The Augsburg Interim, which was sent first by Charles V., and was read before the Diet of Augsburg, May 15, 1548, was intended to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants, an object in which it failed. That prepared under the auspices of the Saxon Elector Maurice, Dec. 22, 1548, was called the Leipsic Interim. In it Melancthon and various other Protestant theologians treated of "things indifferent" and the extent to which the Interim of Charles V. might be accepted. [ADIAPHORISTIC.]

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, connected with, or intended for an intervening period of time; temporary; intended to last only till a certain fixed time or date.

> "The directors have declared an *interim* dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1884.

¶ *Interim decree:*

Scots Law: A decree disposing of part of a cause, but leaving the remainder unexhausted.

* **ĭn′-tẽr-ĭm-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *interim*; *-ist.*]

Eccles. Hist.: One who accepted or supported the Interim. [INTERIM, A. 2.]

* **ĭn-tẽr-ĭm-ĭst′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *interim*; *-istic.*] Pertaining to, or existing during an interim.

ĭn-tēr′-ĭ-ōr, * in-ter-i-our, *a. & s.* [Lat., comp. of *interus* = within.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Within; internal; being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; the opposite to *exterior* (q.v.).

> "He, that attends to his *interior* self."
> *Cowper: Task*, iii. 373.

2. Inland; remote or distant from the coast, frontier, or limits: as, the *interior* parts of a country.

II. *Geom.:* Lying within. An interior angle of a polygon is an angle included between two adjacent sides and lying within the polygon. [INTERIOR-ANGLES.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. The internal part of anything; the inside: as, the *interior* of a house.

2. The inland parts of a country or kingdom.

3. The home or domestic affairs of a country; hence that branch of the government having charge of the same, as, in this country, the *Department of the Interior*; in France, the *Ministry of the Interior*, &c.

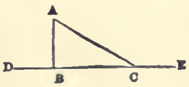
4. A painting or theatrical scene representing the interior of a building.

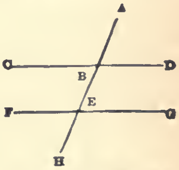
> "It is a cottage *interior*, with an old mother seated."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 13, 1884, p. 341.

¶ For the difference between *interior* and *inside*, see INSIDE.

interior-angles, *s. pl.*

Geom.: The angles formed within any figure by two adjacent sides.





Thus, in the triangle ABC, the angles ABC, BCA, and CAB are interior angles, as distinguished from ABD and ACE, which are exterior angles. Similarly in the second figure the angles CBE, DBE, FEB, and GEB are interior angles, and the angles ABC, ABD, FEH, and GEH exterior angles. The angles CBE and BEF are interior adjacent angles with respect to DBE and BEG, and the angles CBE and BEG are interior and opposite angles.

interior-planets, *s. pl.*

Astron.: The same as INFERIOR-PLANETS (q.v.).

interior-screw, *s.* A screw cut on an interior or hollow surface, as of a nut, burr, or tap-hole; a hollow or socket screw.

interior-slope, *s.*

Fort.: The slope of the embankment from the crest inward toward the body of the place. [ABATTIS.]

* **ĭn-tẽr-ĭ-ŏr′-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *interior; -ity.*] The quality or state of being interior.

* **ĭn-tẽr′-ĭ-õr-lỹ,** * **in-ter-i-our-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *interior; -ly.*] On or in the interior; internally.

"The divine nature sustains and *interiourly* nourisheth all things."—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint*, p. 205.

* **ĭn-tẽr-jā′-çẹn-çỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *interjacen(t); -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being interjacent; the act or state of lying between or among.

"England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. That which lies between.

"Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shoars, and every *interjacency* irregulates."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvii.

* **ĭn-tẽr-jā′-çẹnt,** *a.* [Lat. *interjacens*, pr. par. of *interjaceo* = to lie between; *inter* = between, among, and *jaceo* = to lie.] Lying between or among; intervening.

"Berkeley, by the way, does not admit this last element in our judgment—the number of *interjacent* objects."—*J. S. Mill: Dissertations; Berkeley's Life & Writings.*

* **ĭn-tẽr-jăc′-ụ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inter* = between, and *jaculor* = to throw, to cast.] To utter as an interjectional expression.

"'O Dieu! que n'ai-je pu le voir?' *interjaculates* Mademoiselle."—*Thackeray: The Newcomes*, ch. vii.

* **ĭn-tẽr-jăn′-gle,** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *jangle* (q.v.).] To make a dissonant, discordant voice, one with another; to talk or chatter noisily.

"For the divers disagreeing cords
Of *interjangling* ignorance."
Daniel: Musophilus.

* **ĭn-tẽr-jĕct′,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *interjectus*, pa. par. of *interjicio* = to throw between: *inter* = between, among, and *jacio* = to throw; Fr. *interjecter.*]

A. *Trans.:* To throw or cast between or among other things; to insert.

"The papers contained sixty-four [questions], and the rest were *interjected* with the accustomed vehemence."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 28, 1884.

B. *Intrans.:* To come between; to intervene; to interpose.

"The confluence of soldiers *interjecting* rescued him."—*Buck.*

ĭn-tẽr-jĕc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *interjectionem*, accus. of *interjectio* = a throwing between, an interjection, from *interjectus*, pa. par. of *interjicio.*] [INTERJECT.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of throwing in or between; insertion, interposition.

"The loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing."—*Bacon.* (*Todd.*)

2. *Gram.:* A word thrown in parenthetically in speaking or writing between words used in construction to express some emotion or passion, as exclamations of joy, sorrow, pain, astonishment, &c.

"I forbear not only swearing, but all *interjections* of fretting, as pugh! pish! and the like."—*Tatler*, No. 111.

ĭn-tẽr-jĕc′-tion-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *interjection; -al.*]

1. Thrown in parenthetically between other words or phrases: as, an *interjectional* observation.

"The *interjectional* employment of common words or incomplete phrases."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

2. Of the nature or character of an interjection.

"*Interjectional* utterance ends where speech begins."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 370.

2. Consisting of or characterized by interjections or involuntary exclamations.

* **ĭn-tẽr-jĕc′-tion-ạl-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *interjectional; -ly.*] In manner of an interjection; as an interjection.

* **ĭn-tẽr-jĕc′-tion-ạr-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *interjection; -ary.*] The same as INTERJECTIONAL (q.v.).

* **ĭn-tẽr-jĕct′-ụ-rạl,** *a.* [From a fictive Eng. *interjectur(e); -al.*] The same as INTERJECTIONAL (q.v.).

"He rapped out a dozen *interjectural* oaths."—*Sheridan: Rivals*, ii. 1.

* **ĭn-tẽr-jôin′,** * **in-ter-joyne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *join* (q.v.).] To join mutually; to unite, to marry.

"So fellest foes . . . shall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their issues."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

ĭn′-tẽr-jôist, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *joist* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The space or interval between two joists.

* **ĭn-tẽr-jŭnc′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *junction* (q.v.).] The act of interjunction; mutual junction.

* **ĭn-tẽr-knĭt′** (*k* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *knit* (q.v.).] To knit together.

* **ĭn-tẽr-knŏwl′-ĕdġe** (*k* silent), *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *knowledge* (q.v.).] Mutual knowledge.

"In mutuall *interknowledge*, enjoying each other's blessednesse."—*Bp. Hall: Recapit. of the whole Discourse.*

ĭn-tẽr-lāçe′, * **en-ter-lace,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *entrelasser*, from *entre*=between, and *lasser*, *lacer* = to lace.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To intermix; to put or insert one thing within another; to interweave.

"Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn,
Oft *interlaced*, occur." *Philips: Cider*, i.

2. To pass in and out between.

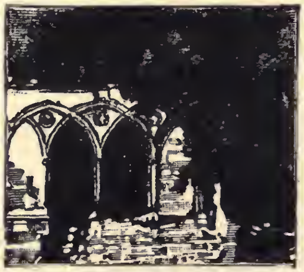
"Severed into strips
That *interlaced* each other." *Cowper: Task*, i. 41.

B. *Intrans.:* To be interwoven or intermixed; to intersect.

"Their slender shafts, with leaves *interlacing.*"
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

¶ *Interlacing arches:*

Arch.: Circular arches which intersect each other. They are frequently found in Norman arcades of the twelfth century.



INTERLACING ARCHES.

ĭn-tẽr-lāçed′, *a.* [INTERLACE.]

Her.: The same as INTERFRETTED (q.v.).

* **ĭn-tẽr-lāçe′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *interlace; -ment.*] The state of being interlaced; intermixture; insertion between.

ĭn-tẽr-lāid, *pa. par.* or *a.* [INTERLAY, *v.*]

ĭn-tẽr-lăm′-ĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *lamina* = a plate.] Placed between laminæ or plates; inclosed in laminæ.

ĭn-tẽr-lăm′-ĭ-nā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *lamination* (q.v.).] The state of being interlaminated.

* **ĭn-tẽr-lăpse′,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *lapse*, s. (q.v.).] The lapse of time between two events; an interval.

"These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

ĭn-tẽr-lard′, *v.t.* [Fr. *entrelarder.*]

* **I.** *Lit.:* To mix fat meat with lean; to diversify lean with fat.

"Whose grain doth rise in flakes, with fatness *interlarded.*" *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 26.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To intermix; to interpose; to insert between.

"I will not overpasse the multitude of others, but *interlard* (as it were) and disperse them among."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiv. ch. viii.

2. To mix; to diversify by mixture.

"They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy." *J. Philips: Cider*, bk. ii.

* **ĭn-tẽr-lard′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *interlard; -ment.*] Intermixture. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 89.)

* **ĭn-tẽr-lāy′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *lay* (q.v.).] To lay or place between or among.

"This chain of nature might be *interlaid*
Between the father and his high intents,
To hold him back." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, iv. 70.

* **ĭn′-tẽr-lēaf,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *leaf* (q.v.).] A leaf inserted between or among other leaves; a blank leaf inserted in a book.

ĭn-tẽr-lēave′, *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *leaf* (pl. *leaves*).] To insert a leaf or leaves between others in a book. (Generally in the pa. par.)

"It was nothing more than a small *interleaved* pocket-almanack."—*Warburton: Works*, i. 87.

* **ĭn-tẽr-lī′-bẹl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and *libel* (q.v.).] To libel mutually or reciprocally.

ĭn-tẽr-lĭg′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *inter* = between, and *lignum* = wood.]

Arch.: The space between the ends of the tie-beams.

ĭn-tẽr-līne′, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *entreligner*, from Low Lat. *interlineo*; from Lat. *inter* = between, among, and *linea* = a line; Fr. *interligner*; Sp. & Port. *interlinear*; Ital. *interlineare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To write or print in alternate lines.

"When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue."—*Locke: On Education.*

2. To write or print between the lines of, as for purposes of correction or addition.

"The minute they had signed was in some places dashed and *interlined.*"—*Burnet: Hist. of Reform.* (an. 1530).

B. *Intrans.:* To write words between the lines of others already written.

"I write, indite, I point, I rase, I quote,
I *interline*, I blot, correct, I note."
Drayton: Matilda to K. John,

ĭn-tẽr-lĭn′-ĕ-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *lineal* (q.v.).] Between lines; interlinear.

ĭn-tẽr-lĭn′-ĕ-ạr, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *interlinealis*; from Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *linea* = a line; Fr. *interlinéaire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Written or printed between lines already written or printed.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One or more words written or printed between lines already written or printed.

"Scoring the margent with his blazing stars,
And hundreth crooked *interlinears.*"
Bp. Hall, bk. iv., sat. 1.

¶ *Interlinear System:* The same as HAMILTONIAN SYSTEM (q.v.).

ĭn-tẽr-lĭn′-ĕ-ạr-ĭ-lỹ, ĭn-tẽr-lĭn′-ĕ-ạr-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *interlineary*, *interlinear; -ly.*] In an interlinear manner; by interlineation.

"Certaine common principles there are (together with this law) *interlinearily* written in the tables of the heart."—*Bp. Hall: The Great Impostor.*

* **ĭn-tẽr-lĭn′-ĕ-ạr-ỹ,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *interlinear; -y.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as INTERLINEAR (q.v.).

"I have looked into Paguin's *interlineary* version."—*Law: Theory of Religion*, pt. ii.

B. *As subst.:* A book having interlineations.

"Not to reckon up the infinite helps of *interlinearies* breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear."—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing.*

ĭn-tẽr-lĭn-ĕ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *interlinéation.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of interlining or inserting words between others already written or printed.

2. That which is interlined; one or more words inserted between the lines of others already written or printed.

"There was yet a former copy, more varied, and more deformed with *interlineations.*"—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

B. *Law:* An alteration of a written instrument, and the insertion of one or more words after it has been engrossed.

ĭn-tẽr-līn′-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *interlin(e); -ing.*] An interlineation.

"At the end, the register and clerk of the court do not only attest it with their hands and marks, but reckon up the number of the laws, with the *interlinings* that are in every page."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform* (an. 1529).

* **ĭn-tẽr-lĭnk′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*; and Eng. *link* (q.v.).] To link together; to connect together by uniting links; to join closely together.

"These are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained.—*Dryden: Art of Painting*, § 71.

* **ĭn'-tẽr-lĭnk,** *s.* [INTERLINK, *v.*] An intermediate link or connection; an intermediate step in a process of reasoning.

ĭn-tẽr-lŏb'-ụ-lạr, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *lobular.*] Situated between lobes.

interlobular-emphysema, *s.*

Pathol.: One of two forms of emphysema, the other being of the vesicular type. In both there is dilatation of the air-cells of the lungs, and blending of them into one large cystic cavity with effacement of their blood-vessels and anæmia of the lung, causing dilatation of the right side of the heart and anasarca, with great difficulty of breathing. In interlobular-emphysema air infiltrates the meshes of the lung connective-tissue.

ĭn-tẽr-lō-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *location* (q.v.).] The act of placing between; interposition.

ĭn-tẽr-lŏck', *v.t.* [Pref *inter-*, and Eng. *lock* (q.v.).] To unite, communicate with, or act in association with each other.

"My lady, with her fingers *interlocked.*"
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 199.

ĭn-tẽr-lŏck'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [INTERLOCK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Railway Eng.: The term given to a principle or system, applied by means of mechanism called locking-gear, to levers used for working the signals and switches of railways, whereby the levers are prevented from being worked otherwise than in consecutive and prearranged order consistent with safety. By the adoption of this system, no signalman, through inadvertence or carelessness, can give conflicting or dangerous signals.

interlocking-signals, *s. pl.* [INTERLOCKING.]

interlocking-switches, *s.pl.* [INTERLOCKING.]

***ĭn-tẽr-lō-cū'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *interlocutionem*, accus. of *interlocutio* = a speaking between: *inter-* = between, among, and *locutio* = a speaking [LOCUTION]; Sp. *interlocucion;* Ital. *interlocuzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Interchange of speech; dialogue, conversation.

"A good continued speech, without a good speech of *interlocution*, shows slowness."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Discourse.*

2. Alternate, or antiphonal speech or singing.

"It is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. v., § 37.

3. Intermediate discussion or argument.

II. *Law:* An intermediate or decree before final decision; an interlocutory decree or decision.

"These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ĭn-tẽr-lŏc'-ụ-tõr, *s.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *locutor* = a speaker; *locutus*, pa. par. of *loquor* = to speak.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who takes part in a dialogue or conversation.

"Nor need I make the *interlocutors* speak otherwise than freely in a dialogue."—*Boyle; Works*, i. 462.

2. *Scots Law:* A decree or judgment pronounced in the course of a suit, but which does not finally decide the cause; an interlocutory decree.

ĭn-tẽr-lŏc'-ụ-tõr-ỹ, * **in-ter-loc-u-tor-ie,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *interlocutor; -y;* Fr. *interlocutoire;* Ital., Sp., & Port. *interlocutorio.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Consisting of dialogue; partaking of the nature of dialogue or conversation.

"The recitative consequently is of two kinds, narrative and *interlocutory.*"—*Jago: Adam; An Oratorio.*

2. *Law:* Intermediate; not final or definitive; applied to an order, decree, or judgment given in the course of a suit, or on some intermediate question before the final decision.

"It is easy to observe that the judgment here given is not final, but merely *interlocutory;* for there are afterwards further proceedings to be had, when the defendant hath put in a better answer."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 24.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A digression or discussion interpolated into a discourse.

* **ĭn-tẽr-lŏc'-ụ-trĭçe,** * **ĭn-tẽr-lŏc'-ụ-trĭx,** *s.* [Formed from *interlocutor*, on analogy of such words as *administratrix*, &c.] A female interlocutor.

"To serve her as audience and *interlocutrice.*"—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xiv.

* **ĭn-tẽr-lōpe',** *v.i.* [INTERLOPER.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one would gain from the other; to traffic without a proper licence; to forestall others, to intermeddle; to interfere officiously in matters with which one has no concern.

"But Hymen, when he heard her name,
Called her an *interloping* dame."
Cotton: Life, Vision 8.

ĭn'-tẽr-lōp-ẽr, *s.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and Dut. *looper* = a runner, from *loopen* (cogn. with Eng. *leap*) = to run.]

* 1. One who intercepts or forestalls the trade or traffic of another; one who trades without being legally authorized.

"All those *interlopers* who bring their woollen manufacture directly thither."—*Temple: Letter to Merchant Adventurers*, March 26, 1675.

2. One who interferes or intermeddles officiously in matters with which he has no concern; one who intrudes himself into a place or position to which he has no claim; an intruder.

"The competition of these *interlopers* did not become really formidable till the year 1680."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **ĭn'-tẽr-lōp-ĭng,** *s.* [INTERLOPE, *v.*] Intrusion, insertion, interpolation.

"You should have given so much honour then to the word . . . without the *interloping* of a liturgy for them to bite at."—*Milton: Animad. upon the Remons. Defence.*

* **ĭn-tẽr-lū'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *interlucatus*, pa. par. of *interluco* = to lighten by clearing away useless branches: *inter-* = between, among, and *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light.] To let in light by clearing away branches, &c. (*Cockeram.*)

* **ĭn-tẽr-lụ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *interlucatio*, from *interlucatus.*] [INTERLUCATE.] The act of letting in light by clearing away branches, &c.; the act of thinning a wood to let in light.

* **ĭn-tẽr-lū'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *interlucens*, pr. par. of *interluceo*, from *inter-* = between, among, and *luceo* = to shine.] Shining between.

ĭn'-tẽr-lūde, *s.* [Low Lat. *interludium*, from *inter-* = between, among, and *ludus* = a game, a play; Fr. *interlude.*]

1. An entertainment exhibited on a stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece, to occupy the time while the actors are changing their dresses, or the scenes, &c., are being shifted.

"Every man's name which is thought fit, through all Athens, to play in our *interlude* before the duke and duchess."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

2. The name given to dramatic compositions in England from the time when they superseded the old miracle or mystery plays till the period of the Elizabethan drama.

"Many of the old *interludes* and Moralities before the time of Shakespeare were chiefly, but not entirely, composed of lines of twelve or fourteen syllables; and that sort of metre was generally appropriated to the Vice in the Moralities, and to the clown or buffoon in other *interludes.*"—*Malone: Dryden; On Dramatick Poesy.* (Note.)

3. A piece of music, either impromptu or prepared, played between the acts of a drama, the verses of a canticle or hymn, or between certain portions of a church service.

* **ĭn'-tẽr-lūd-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *interlud(e); -ed.*] Inserted as an interlude; having interludes.

* **ĭn'-tẽr-lūd-ẽr,** * **ĕn'-tẽr-lūd-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *interlud(e); -er.*] One who performs in an interlude.

"They make all their schoilers play-boyes! Is't not a fine sight, to see all our children made *enterluders!*"—*Ben Jonson: Staple of Newes*, act iii.

* **ĭn-tẽr-lū'-ẹn-çỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *interluens*, pr. par. of *interluo* = to flow between; *inter-* = between, among, and *luo* = to wash, to lave.] A flowing between, water interposed.

"Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interluency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 193.

* **ĭn-tẽr-lû'-nạr,** * **ĭn-tẽr-lû'-nạr-ỹ,** *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and Eng. *lunar*, *lunary.*] Pertaining or relating to that time when the moon, being about to change, is invisible.

"And silent as the moon . . .
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 89.

ĭn-tẽr-măr'-rĭaġe, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *marriage* (q.v.).] Marriages between families, tribes, or nations, when each takes and gives in marriage.

"*Intermarriages* were no longer possible except between equal ranks."—*Rhys David: Hibbert Lectures* (1881), p. 24.

ĭn-tẽr-măr'-rĭĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [INTERMARRY.]

ĭn-tẽr-măr'-rỹ, *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *marry* (q.v.).] To become connected by marriage; to give and take in marriage.

"A similar hard-and-fast line preventing any one belonging to the non-Aryan tribes from *intermarrying* with an Aryan family."—*Rhys David: Hibbert Lectures* (1881), p. 23.

ĭn-tẽr-măx'-ĭl-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *inter-*, and pl. of *maxilla* = the jawbone, the jaw.]

Anat. (*Human & Compar.*): Two bones situated between the two superior maxillæ in the Vertebrata. In man and some monkeys they anchylose with the maxillæ so as not to be distinguishable in the adult. Where existent, the intermaxillæ form the front part of the upper jaw and support its incisor teeth. Called also Premaxillaries.

ĭn-tẽr-măx-ĭl'-lạr-ỹ, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *maxillary* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat. (*Human & Compar.*): Of or belonging to the intermaxillæ (q.v.); situated between the maxillæ or jaw bones.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The intermaxillæ (q.v.).

* **ĭn'-tẽr-mēan,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *mean* (q.v.).] Something done in the meantime.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mĕ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *meatus* = a passage.] A flowing or passing between.

ĭn-tẽr-mĕd'-dle, * **en-ter-med-le,** * **in-ter-med-le,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *entremedler*, *entremesler* = to intermingle, from *entre* = between, among, and *mesler* = to meddle.]

* **A.** *Trans.*: To intermix, to intermingle.

"Many a rose-leafe full long
Was *intermedled* there among."
Romaunt of the Rose, 906.

B. *Intrans.*: To meddle or interfere officiously in the affairs of others in which one has no concern; to interpose or interfere improperly.

"Nor stranger *intermeddling* with my joy."
Cowper: Task, vi. 298.

ĭn-tẽr-mĕd'-dlẽr, *s.* [Eng. *intermeddl(e); -er.*] One who intermeddles or interferes officiously in matters with which he has no concern.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mĕd'-dle-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *intermeddle; -some.*] Given to intermeddling or interfering; meddlesome.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mĕd'-dle-sŏme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intermeddlesome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intermeddlesome.

* **ĭn'-tẽr-mēde,** *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *intermedio*, from Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *medius* = the middle.] An interlude; a short musical dramatic piece.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mē'-dĭ-ạ-çỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *intermedia(te); -cy.*] The quality or state of being intermediate; interposition, intervention.

"The auditory nerve is affected by the impressions made on the membrane by only the *intermediacy* of the columella."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iii. (Note 20.)

* **ĭn-tẽr-mē'-dĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *medial* (q.v.).] Lying in the middle or between; intervening.

"Through all the *intermedial* regions of clouds."—*Bishop Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 13.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mē'-dĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *medius* = the middle.] Lying between; intermediate.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mē'-dĭ-ạr-ỹ,** *s.* & *a.* [INTERMEDIATE.]

A. *As subst.*: One who or that which intervenes or is intermediate; an agent interposed; a medium.

"The Crown Princess was the principal *intermediary* in bringing about the purchase."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 23, 1884.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Lying between, intervening intermediate.

2. *Crystallog.* (*Of secondary planes*): Intermediate between the planes on an edge, and those on an angle.

ĭn-tẽr-mē′-dĭ-ạte, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *intermédiat*, from Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *mediatus*, pa. par. of *medio* = to halve; *medius* = the middle; Ital. & Sp. *intermedio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; lying between; intervening, interposing; in the middle: as, an *intermediate* space between two rivers, an *intermediate* position or rank, &c.

> "Employed the *intermediate* time in collecting his father's forces."—*Mason: Caractacus.* (Argt.)

B. *As substantive:*

Pharm.: A substance added to a medicinal compound to enable the other ingredients to combine.

intermediate-frame, *s.*

Spinn.: The second fly-frame; an intermediate, in order of time, between the slubbing and the roving frame.

intermediate-shaft, *s.* The shaft crossing the frame of a marine-engine, to connect the two engines and two paddle-wheels.

intermediate-state, *s.*

1. *Theol., &c.:* The state of the soul between death and the resurrection. (For Jewish views on the subject, see Hades.) Christian opinions on the subject may be reduced to two: one that there is a place distinct from both heaven and hell in which disembodied souls are kept till the resurrection [HADES, LIMBUS, PURGATORY], the other that the souls of the righteous at death becoming perfect in holiness, immediately pass to heaven, whilst those of the wicked, now beyond the power of being regenerated, go to hell in anticipation of the judgment day. The Greek and the Roman Churches hold the first opinion, whilst the Calvinistic or Puritan theology accepts the latter view.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* The most notable controversy on the subject of an intermediate state was that raised by some discourses of Pope John XXII. in the fourteenth century.

intermediate-terms, *s. pl.*

Arith. & Alg.: In a progression the first and last terms are called extremes, the remaining ones are called intermediate terms or simply means. Thus in the proportion, 3 : 6 :: 4 : 8, 6 and 8 are the intermediate terms.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mē′-dĭ-āte,** *v.i.* [INTERMEDIATE, *a.*] To intervene, to interpose, to interfere.

> "Opposing your *intermediating* authority."—*Milton: Letters of State; To Gustavus Adolphus.*

* **ĭn-tẽr-mē′-dĭ-ạte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intermediate; -ly.*] By way of intervention.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mē-dĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *mediation* (q.v.).] Intervention, interposition.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mē′-dĭ-ā-tõr,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *mediator* (q.v.).] One who intervenes between two parties; a mediator.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mē′-dĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *medius* = the middle.] Intermediate, intervening.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mē′-dĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *medium* (q.v.).]

1. Intermediate space.

2. An intervening agent or instrument.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mĕll′,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *entremesler;* Fr. *entremêler.*]

A. *Trans.:* To mix, to mingle, to intermingle.

> "The life of this wretched world is always *intermelled* with much bitterness."—*Fisher: Psalms.*

B. *Intrans.:* To intermeddle, to interfere.

> "To . . . boldly *intermell*
> With holy things."
> *Marston: Scourge of Villany.*

ĭn-tẽr′-mĕnt, * **en-tere-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *enterrement*, from *enterrer.*] The act of interring, burial, sepulture.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mĕn′-tion,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *mention* (q.v.).] To mention amongst other things; to include in mentioning.

* **ĭn′-tẽr-mĕss,** *s.* [Probably intended as an English form of *intermezzo* (q.v.).] An interlude; a short dramatic piece.

> "Some other *intermesses* which might divert within dores."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Aug. 4, 1690.

ĭn-tẽr-mĕt-ạ-car′-pạl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *metacarpal.*]

Anat.: Between the metacarpal bones of the hand: as, *intermetacarpal* articulations. (*Quain.*)

* **ĭn-tẽr-mez′-zō (mez** as **mĕtz),** *s.* [Ital.]

Music: An interlude; a short composition of a lively character played between the parts of a more important work, or between the acts of a drama, &c.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mī′-cāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *intermicatum*, sup. of *intermico*, from *inter-* = between, among, and *mico* = to shine.] To shine between or among.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mī-cā′-tion,** *s.* [INTERMICATE.] The act or state of shining between or among.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mī-grā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *migration* (q.v.).] Motion or removal of two families from one country to another, so that each takes the home of the other; interchange of dwelling-places.

> "Though the continent be but one, as to point of access. mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigrations.*"—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 2[illegible]0.

ĭn-tẽr′-mĭn-ạ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *interminabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *terminus* = an end; Ital. *interminabile;* Sp. *interminable.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Boundless, endless, unlimited, illimitable, infinite.

> "Seas of snow that shine
> Between *interminable* tracts of pine."
> *Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.*

2. Protracted so as to be apparently endless; wearisomely protracted.

> "The debates were long and sharp: and it soon became evident that the work was *interminable.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The Deity; the Infinite Being.

> "As if they would confine the *interminable*
> And tie him to his own prescript."
> *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 307.

ĭn-tẽr′-mĭn-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *interminable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being interminable; endlessness.

ĭn-tẽr′-mĭn-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *interminab(le); -ly.*] In an interminable manner or degree; endlessly.

> "A kingdome restored magnificently, *interminably.*"—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Christ Transfigured.*

* **ĭn-tẽr′-mĭn-ạte,** *a.* [Lat. *interminatus*, from *in-* = not, and *terminatus* = bounded, limited: *termino* = to end, to limit; Ital. *interminato;* Sp. *interminado;* Fr. *interminé.*] Unbounded, unlimited, boundless.

> "But her estate
> In passing his, was so *interminate*
> For wealth and honour."
> *Chapman: Hero & Leander*, sest. v.

interminate-decimal, *s.*

Arith.: A decimal which may be carried on *ad infinitum*, as a repeater. Thus ⅓ reduced to a decimal become ·3333, &c., *ad infinitum*, and is written $\dot{3}$. An infinite decimal. [INFINITE.]

* **ĭn-tẽr′-mĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *interminatus*, pa. par. of *interminor: inter-* = between, among, and *minor* = to threaten; *minæ* = threats.] To threaten, to menace.

> "Enough, enough of these *interminated* judgments."—*Hall: Remains*, p. 163.

* **ĭn-tẽr′-mĭn-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *terminated.*] Boundless, endless, interminable.

> "To follow her *interminated* way."
> *Akenside: Imagination*, i.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mĭn-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *interminatio*, from *interminatus*, pa. par. of *interminor.*] A threat, a menace.

> "With threatenings and *interminations* of his severe judgements against them."—*Bp. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. ii., § 6.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mīned′,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *mine* (q.v.).] Intersected with mines.

> "Her earth with allom veins so richly *intermin'd.*"
> *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 28.

ĭn-tẽr-mĭn′-gle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *mingle* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To mingle, to mix amongst others, to intermix.

> "The sheeted smoke with flashes of flame *intermingled.*" *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To become or be mingled, mixed, or incorporated with others.

> "Shadow and sunshine *intermingling* quick."
> *Cowper: Task*, i. 347.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mĭn′-gle-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *intermingle; -dom.*] Mixture. (*Richardson: Grandison*, vi. 184.)

* **ĭn′-tẽr-mīṣe,** *s.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *missus*, pa. par. of *mitto* = to send.] Interference, interposition.

* **ĭn′-tẽr-mĭss,** *s.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, and *missus* = sent.] An interval.

> "In which short *intermiss* the king relapsed to his former errour."—*Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 94 (1680).

ĭn-tẽr-mĭss′-ĭŏn (ss as **sh),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intermissionem*, from *intermissio* = a leaving off, from *intermissus*, pa. par. of *intermitto* = to leave off: *inter-* = between, among, and *mitto* = to send; Sp. *intermision;* Ital. *intermissione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of intermitting; cessation or discontinuance for a time; pause; intermediate stop, interruption, rest.

> "They answered one another without *intermission.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* 2. The state of being discontinued or disused; disuse, neglect.

> "Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* 3. Intervening time; interval.

> "Cut short all *intermission;* front to front
> Bring thou this fiend of Scotland, and myself."
> *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

* 4. Interposition, intervention.

> "In any part meddle by way of friendly *intermission.*"—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 126.

II. *Pathol.* (*of a fever*): Temporary cessation of a paroxysm.

* **ĭn-tẽr-mĭs′-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *intermissus*, pa. par. of *intermitto.*] [INTERMISSION.] Having temporary cessations; not continuous; intermittent; coming by fits.

> "Wounds I will lend the French, instead of eyes,
> To weep their *intermissive* miseries."
> *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.* i. 1.

ĭn-tẽr-mĭt′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *intermitto* = to send apart, to interrupt. [INTERMISSION.]

A. *Trans.:* To leave or discontinue for a time; to cease temporarily; to forbear, to interrupt, to suspend.

> "The bickerings which had begun in Holland had never been *intermitted* during the whole course of the expedition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. *Intrans.:* To leave off or cease for a time; to cease or relax at intervals.

> "Heaved on the surge with *intermitting* breath,
> And hourly panting in the arms of death."
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* v. 498.

† **ĭn-tẽr-mĭt′-tẹnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *intermitten(t); -ce.*] The act or state of intermitting; intermission. (*Prof. Tyndall* in *Annandale.*)

ĭn-tẽr-mĭt′-tẹnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *intermittens*, pr. par. of *intermitto* = to intermit (q.v.); Fr. *intermittent;* Ital. *intermittente;* Sp. *intermitente.*]

A. *As adj.:* Ceasing or relaxing at intervals; not in continual action or force.

> "The doctor is curing her almost as one of an *intermittent-fever.*"—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 477.

B. *As subst.:* An intermittent fever (q.v.).

¶ *Intermittent action of the heart:*

Pathol.: A morbid state, in which, after the heart has made a certain number of regular beats, it misses one. It arises from dyspepsia, temporary debility, the use of tobacco, &c.

intermittent-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: [AGUE].

intermittent-fountain, *s.*

Hydraul.: A stoppered glass globe, nearly two-thirds filled with water. The globe has two or three capillary tubulures, curved downwards, for the egress of the water. A glass tube, open at both ends, terminates above, within the glass globe near its top, and the lower part, just above a small aperture, in a dish supports the apparatus. The water flows out by the tubulures till it rises in the dish high enough to close the lower end of the glass tube, and to prevent the entrance of the external air, the pressure of which is needful to continue the flow; the water then ceases to run out.

intermittent-gear, *s.*

1. A wheel having a part of its cogs cut away; mutilated gear.

2. A wheel moved at intervals by a cog, cam, ratchet, rack, or lever; as in counting-machines, meters, registers, escapements, &c.

intermittent-light, *s.* One of the characters of light exhibited from lighthouses under the catoptric system. The variations or different characteristics of lights enable a mariner coming within sight of them on a coast to determine his geographical position and bearings. The intermittent light bursts suddenly into view, remains steady a short time, and is then eclipsed for half a minute. The effect is produced by the motion of shades in front of the reflectors, alternately displaying and hiding the light. [FLASHING-LIGHT.]

intermittent-pulse, *s.*

Pathol.: A pulse which, beating steadily for a time, then intermits. It arises chiefly from the innervation of the heart, and follows on some physical or moral shock to the system.

intermittent siphon, *s.*

Hydraul.: A vessel having a siphon with its shorter leg near the bottom of the vessel, and the longer leg passing through it. A continuous supply of water being provided, the level gradually rises, both in the vessel and the tube, to the top of the siphon, and an outflow begins. It being arranged that this should be more rapid than the inflow, the siphon is gradually emptied, and the water ceases to come forth.

intermittent-spring, *s.*

Hydrol.: A natural spring which alternately flows and stops. A cavity is more or less slowly filled by springs, and then at intervals emptied by fissures, so shaped and placed as to constitute natural intermittent siphons. Intermittent springs exist in various parts of the world.

intermittent-wheel, *s.* The name includes all the escape-wheels; counting wheels in meters, arithmometers, and registers; stop-motions in clocks and watches, ratchet movements, &c., &c.

ĭn-tĕr-mĭt′-tĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [INTERMIT.] Ceasing or relaxing at intervals; intermittent.

intermitting-spring, *s.* [INTERMITTENT-SPRING.]

* **ĭn-tĕr-mĭt′-tĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intermitting; -ly.*] In an intermitting or intermittent manner; with intermissions; at intervals.

> "Suffering it to look up but *intermittingly.*"—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes,* pt. ii., tr. vi. § 2.

ĭn-tĕr-mĭx′, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *mix* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To mix or mingle with others; to intermingle.

> "They sing praises unto God, which they *intermix* with instruments of music."—*Sir T. More: Utopia* (ed. Robinson), bk. ii., ch. xi.

B. *Intrans.:* To become intermingled or incorporated with others; to be intermingled.

ĭn-tĕr-mĭxed′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [INTERMIX.]

* **ĭn-tĕr-mĭx′-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intermixed; -ly.*] In an intermixed manner; with intermixture.

* **ĭn-tĕr-mĭx′-tion (x as k),** * **in-ter-mix-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *mixtio* = a mixing.] The same as INTERMIXTURE (q.v.).

> "True christen people in this world, which, without *intermixcion* of obstinate heresies, professe the ryghte catholike faith."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 202.

ĭn-tĕr-mĭx′-tụre, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *mixture* (q.v.).]

1. The act or process of intermixing or mixing together.

> "Both were marked
> By circumstance with *intermixture* fine."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. v.

2. A mass formed by the mixture of two or more ingredients.

3. An admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

> "He may indeed judge certain *intermixtures* of adversity to be proper for our improvement."—*Blair: Works,* vol. ii., ser. v.

* **ĭn-tĕr-mŏ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *mobility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being capable of moving amongst each other, as the particles of a fluid.

ĭn-tĕr-mō-dĭl′-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *modillion* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The space between two modillions.

* **ĭn-tĕr-mŏn′-tāne,** *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *montanus* = pertaining to mountains; *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain.] Between mountains.

* **ĭn-tĕr-mŭn′-dāne,** *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *mundanus* = pertaining to the world; *mundus* = the world.] Being or existing between worlds, or between orb and orb.

> "The vast distance between these great bodies are called *intermundane* spaces."—*Locke: Elements of Natural Philosophy,* ch. ii.

* **ĭn-tĕr-mŭn′-dĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *mundus* = the world.] Intermundane.

ĭn-tĕr-mür′-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *muralis* = pertaining to a wall; *murus* = a wall.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Lying or being within walls.

2. *Anat. & Pathol.:* Between the intestinal walls.

¶ There are sometimes intermural intestinal obstructions, as cancerous stricture, non-cancerous stricture, and intussusception, with or without polypi.

* **ĭn-tĕr-müre′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *murus* = a wall.] To surround with or inclose in walls. (*Ford.*)

ĭn-tĕr-mŭs′-cụ-lạr, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *muscular* (q.v.).] Lying or being between the muscles.

intermuscular-septa, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two fibrous partitions binding the aponeurosis of the arm to the humerus. They are called the External and Internal Intermuscular Septa.

* **ĭn-tĕr-mụ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *mutation* (q.v.).] Mutual or reciprocal change or mutation; interchange.

* **ĭn-tĕr-mū′-tụ-ạl,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *mutual* (q.v.).] Mutual, reciprocal, alternate.

> "By *intermutual* vows protesting there,
> This never to reveal." *Daniel: Civil Wars,* iii. 35.

* **ĭn-tĕr-mū′-tụ-ạl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intermutual; -ly.*] Mutually, reciprocally.

> "And *intermutually* there ratified
> With protestations." *Daniel: Civil Wars,* vii. 80.

* **ĭn′-tĕrn,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *interne,* from Lat. *internus* = inward, from *inter-* = within, between; Ital. & Sp. *interno.*]

A. *As adj.:* Internal, intestine, domestic.

> "The inland towns are most flourishing, which shows that her riches are *intern* and domestic."—*Howel.*

B. *As subst.:* A pupil who resides in a seminary or school; a boarder. (In Roman Catholic Schools.)

ĭn-tĕrn′, *v.t.* [Fr. *interner.*] To send to or confine in the interior of a country, without permission to leave.

> "When a considerable portion of the French army routed at Sedan took their flight through Belgian territory, they laid down their arms according to convention, and were *interned* in the dominions of King Leopold."—*Annual Register,* 1870.

ĭn-tĕr′-nạl, *a.* [Lat. *intern(us),* from *inter-* = within, between; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Inward, interior, not external; being within or inclosed in any limits or bounds.

> "There must be some *internal* organs within us, as far above the organs of brutes, as the operations of our minds are above theirs."—*Stillingfleet: Works,* vol. iii., ser. 7.

2. Domestic, not foreign; belonging to itself or its own affairs or interests.

> "The *internal* regulations of one branch of the Legislature."—*Saturday Review,* Feb. 11, 1882, p. 160.

3. Derived from or dependent on the object itself; inherent: as, *internal* forces.

4. Pertaining to the mind or thoughts; pertaining to one's inner being.

* 5. Intrinsic, real.

> "The *internal* rectitude of our actions."—*Rogers.*

II. *Geom.:* The same as INTERIOR (q.v.).

internal-angles, *s. pl.*

Geom.: [INTERIOR-ANGLES].

internal-gear, *s.* A wheel whose cogs are on the internal perimeter.

internal safety-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve opening inwardly into the boiler, to allow air to enter when a vacuum is formed inside by the condensation of steam.

internal-wheel, *s.* An annular wheel whose cogs are presented internally.

* **ĭn-tĕr-năl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *internal; -ity.*] The quality or state of being internal.

ĭn-tĕr′-nạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *internal; -ly.*]

1. Inwardly, within; in or at the interior; beneath the surface.

2. Mentally, intellectually, spiritually.

> "Those who were well qualified, and seemed to be *internally* called by a divine vocation."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1547).

ĭn-tĕr-nă′-tion-ạl, *a. & s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *national* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or mutually affecting the relations and intercourse of nations with each other.

> "To avoid intervention, it must leave untouched the *international* tribunals."—*Saturday Review,* March 18, 1882, p. 316.

2. Of or pertaining to the society called the International. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

History: The recognized contraction for a society of which the full title was The International Working Men's Association. It owed its being to Karl Marx, the author of *Das Capital,* and was founded at a meeting held in St. James' Hall, London, in 1864, under the presidency of Prof. E. S. Beesley. Two Parisian workmen, Henri Tolain, a chaser in bronze, and Eugène Fribourg, a decorative engraver, attended as delegates for their fellows. Mr. George Odger was elected President, and a German tailor, Eccarius, secretary. Statutes and a general manifesto, drawn up by Karl Marx, were issued. Of the manifesto Prof. Beesley says, "It is probably the most striking and powerful statement of the workman's case as against the middle class that has ever been compressed into a dozen small pages." The first congress met at Geneva, Sept. 3, 1866. Some sixty delegates, chiefly French and Swiss, were present, and the subjects discussed were:—

1. International combination of efforts by the agency of the Association in the struggle between labour and capital.
2. Limitation of the hours of the working day.
3. Juvenile labour.
4. Co-operative labour.
5. Trades Unions.

The congress was ignored by the London papers, and the reports entrusted to Jotteaux, a Swiss naturalized in England, for conveyance to London, were taken from him by the Imperial Police as he crossed the French frontier, but afterwards restored on the intervention of Lord Stanley, then Foreign Secretary. The next congress was held at Lausanne in the following year, and the *Times* published lengthy reports of its proceedings. In that year the International kept foreign workmen out of the labour market in England in case of strikes. In 1868 the Paris Association was dissolved by judicial proceedings, but individual members kept up their connection with the parent society, which was victorious in a contest with the master-builders of Geneva; and in Germany 120 societies sent representatives to Nuremberg, and affiliated themselves. The third congress was held at Brussels in the September of this year, and its discussions on war, strikes, machinery, instruction, credit, property, and the reduction of the hours of labour, formed the subject of four leaders in the *Times.* The Social Democratic Centres at Vienna, Pesth, and Presburg sent delegates to Brussels. The fourth congress was held at Bâle in Sept., 1869, and on Dec. 13, the day of the opening of the Reichstag, 40,000 workmen assembled in the streets of Vienna, demanding that a bill should be brought in legalizing trade combinations; numbers were arrested and imprisoned. In this year Bakunin joined the Association, and his influence soon became apparent. In 1870 the members of the Committees of Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse, Brest, and Rouen, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, but were released on the proclamation of the Republic. The International now separated into two parties. At the Hague Congress, in 1872, Bakunin's, or the extreme party, was outvoted by the followers of Marx, who transferred the seat of administration to New York. After the Geneva Congress, in 1874, the International Proper ceased to exist. Bakunin's party lingered till 1879, and then formed an alliance with Socialism (q.v.). The general aims of the International were the abolition of wage-paid in favour of associated labour, to be developed to national dimensions by national means, the abolition of private property in the means of production, and their reversion, with land, to the State.

international-code, *s.*

Naut.: A common system of maritime signalling, now adopted by commercial nations generally, in order to facilitate communication at sea between vessels of all nations.

international-copyright, *s.* [Copyright.]

international-exhibitions, *s. pl.* Exhibitions of the industries characterizing the different countries of the world. The first was the World's Exhibition, held in 1851, in London. It was followed by those of London, Paris, Vienna, Philadelphia, Chicago, &c.

international-law, *s.*

Law & Hist.: The name given by Bentham to what had previously been called the Law of Nations. It arose gradually during the latter part of the middle ages, when commerce and navigation, not very flourishing during the prevalence of the feudal system, began to revive with its decline. At first it took the form of commercial usage, then it was promulgated in "royal ordinances," and finally became tacitly recognised as commercial law. Then it was extended to all international transactions, even though not commercial. It is divided into three departments: the principles that should regulate the conduct (1) of states to each other; (2) of private parties arising out of the conduct of states to each other; (3) of private parties as affected by the separate internal codes of distint nations. Its leading principles are three: (1) that every nation possesses an exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction in its own territory; (2) that no state or nation can by its laws directly affect or bind property out of its own territory, or persons not resident therein, natural born subjects or others; (3) that whatever force the laws of one country have in another depends solely on the municipal laws of the latter. The tendency of international law is to prevent war.

ĭn-tẽr-nă′-tion-ạl-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *international; -ism.*] The principles or objects advocated by the Internationalists.

ĭn-tẽr-nă′-tion-ạl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *international; -ist.*]

1. One who upholds the principles of international law.

2. A member of the secret society known as the International.

"The gist of all theories of the *Internationalists* is this."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Eyclop.*, ix. 323.

* **ĭn-tẽr-nă′-tion-ạl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *international; -ize.*] To make international; to cause to affect the mutual relations of two or more nations.

† **ĭn-tẽr-nă′-tion-ạl-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *international; -ly.*] In an international manner; from an international point of view; so as to affect the mutual relations of two or more nations.

"Would it be *internationally* courteous of England to flood the Tunnel?"—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 11, 1882, p. 166.

* **ĭn-tẽrne′,** *s.* [Interne, *a.*] That which is within; the inside, the interior. (*E. B. Browning.*)

* **ĭn-tẽr-nē′-ci-ạr-ỹ (ci as shĭ),** *a.* [Lat. *internecio* = utter slaughter; *neco* = to kill, to slaughter.] The same as Internecine (q.v.).

* **ĭn-tẽr-nĕç′-ĭn-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *internecin(us)*, from *internecio* = utter slaughter; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Mutually destructive; exterminating, internecine.

ĭn-tẽr-nē′-çīne, *a.* [Lat. *internecinus.*] Mutual destruction; endeavouring or involving mutual destruction; deadly.

"The Egyptians worshipped dogs, and for
Their faith made *internecine* war."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. i.

* **ĭn-tẽr-nē′-ciȯn (ci as sh),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *internecio.*] Mutual slaughter or destruction.

"The number of *internecions* and slaughters would exceed all arithmetical calculation."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 215.

* **ĭn-tẽr-nē′-çĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *internec(o)* = to kill, to slaughter; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Killing, slaughtering, internecine. (*Carlyle.*)

* **ĭn-tẽr-nĕc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *internecto* = to bind together: *inter-* = between, among, and *necto* = to bind.] A binding or fastening together; connection, conjunction, bond.

"He coupled his own goodness and man's evils by so admirable an *internection* that even the worst parts of the chain drew some good after them."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. iv., § 1.

ĭn-tẽr-neür′-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *neural* (q.v.).]

Anat., Ichthy., &c.: Situated between the neural processes or spines.

interneural-cartilage, *s.* A small accessory cartilage at the fore and back part of the neur-apophysis, in the vertebral column of a fish. (*Owen: Compar. Anat. of Fishes* (ed. 1846), p. 53.)

interneural-spines, *s. pl.* Spines supporting the framework of the dorsal fin. In osseous fishes they are generally shaped as in the interhæmal spines, like little daggers, looking as if plunged in the flesh up to the hilt. (*Owen: Compar. Anat. of Fishes*, p. 67.)

* **ĭn-tẽr′-nĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [As if from a Low Lat. *internitas.*] Interiorness; interior presence.

"The *internity* of his ever-living light."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 249.

ĭn-tẽrn′-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *internement.*] Confinement to the interior of a country as prisoners of war; the state or condition of being so confined.

ĭn-tẽr-nōd′-ạl, * **ĭn-tẽr-nōd′-ĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *internod(e); -al;* Lat. *internodi(um)*, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot., &c.; Of or belonging to the internodes.

"But the *internodial* parts of vegetables, or spaces between the joints, are contrived with more uncertainty."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

ĭn′-tẽr-nōde, *s.* [Lat. *internodium.*]

Bot.: The space between two nodes of the stem. [Node.]

ĭn-tẽr-nō′-dĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *internodium.*] [Internode.]

Anat.: The digital phalanges. They are fourteen in number—three for each of the four fingers and two for the thumb.

ĭn-tẽr-nōd′-ĭ-ạl, *a.* [Internodal.]

* **ĭn′-tẽr-nŭnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, and *nuncius* = a messenger.] A means of transmitting messages between two parties.

"Intelligence is familiarly conveyed by the *internunce* of pigeons trained up for the purpose."—*Evelyn: Navigation & Commerce.*

ĭn-tẽr-nŭn′-ci-ạl (ci as shĭ), *a.* [Eng. *internunci(o); -al.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to an internuncio or his office.

2. *Physiol.* (*Of the nervous system*): Transmitting impressions between one part of the body and another.

"A definite nervous system, whose action may be purely *internuncial*—that of calling forth muscular movements in respondence to the impressions made by external agencies."—*Carpenter: Mental Physiol.*, § 44.

* **ĭn-tẽr-nŭn′-çĭ-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *internunci(o); -ess.*] A female messenger.

"Iris that had place
Of *internunciess* from the gods."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xv.

* **ĭn-tẽr-nŭn′-çĭ-ō,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and *nuncio* (q.v.).]

1. A messenger between two parties.

"They are only the *internuncios*, or the go-betweens of this trim-devised mummery."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remon. Defence.*

2. An envoy of the Pope, sent to small states or republics, as distinguished from a nuncio, who represents him at the courts of emperors and kings.

"The *internuncio* at Brussels proceeded to censure those that were for it, as enemies to the papal authority."—*Burnet: Own Times* (an. 1662).

ĭn-tẽr-nŭn′-çĭ-ȯ-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *internuncio; -ship.*]

1. The office of an internuncio.

* 2. The agency of any messenger.

"Several billets passed . . . by the *internuncioship* of Dorcas."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 6.

ĭn-tẽr-ō-ce-ăn′-ĭc (ce as shĕ), *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *oceanic.*] Between two oceans.

ĭn-tẽr-ŏc′-ụ-lạr, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *ocular.*]

Anat. & Entom.: Situated between the eyes.

ĭn-tẽr-ȯ-pẽr′-cụ-lạr, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *interopercul(um)*, and Eng. suff. *-ar.*]

Compar. Anat. & Ichthy.: Of or belonging to the interoperculum (q.v.).

interopercular-bone, *s.*

Compar. Anat. & Ichthy. [Interoperculum].

ĭn-tẽr-ȯ-pẽr′-cụ-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Lat. *operculum* (q.v.).]

Compar. Anat. & Ichthy.: One of the four portions of which the gill-cover of a fish is composed. It is articulated to the pre-opercular one above, to the sub-opercular behind, and usually to the back part of a mandible of some fishes. Called also Interopercular Bone. (*Owen: Compar. Anat. of Fishes*, p. 114.)

ĭn-tẽr-ŏr′-bĭt-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and *orbital.*]

Anat., &c.: Between any orbit, as those of the eyes.

ĭn-tẽr-ŏs′-cụ-lạnt, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng., &c. *osculant* (q.v.).] Connecting two different assemblages of any kind, as a variety connecting two species, a species two genera, a genus two families, a family two tribes, a tribe two orders, &c.

ĭn-tẽr-ŏs′-cu-lāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and *osculate* (q.v.).]

Biol.: To connect two different assemblages. [Inosculant.]

ĭn-tẽr-ŏs′-sĕ-ạl, ĭn-tẽr-ŏs′-sĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *osseal, osseous* (q.v.).]

Anat., &c.: Situated between bones. There are interosseous bones, nerves, arteries, and an interosseous ligament,

ĭn-tẽr-ŏs′-sĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *inter-*, and masc. pl. of Lat. *osseus.*]

Anat.: Two sets of muscles. The Dorsal Interossei, seven in number, withdraw the fingers from the middle line of the hand; there are corresponding muscles in the foot, four dorsal and three plantar. (*Quain.*)

ĭn-tẽr-ŏs′-sĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Interosseal.]

* **ĭn-tẽr-pāle′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-* and Eng. *pale* (q.v.).]

1. To place pales between; to divide by pales.

2. To interweave, to interlace.

"He ware upon his head a diademe of purple *interpaled* with white."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 151.

ĭn-tẽr-păr-ĭ-ē′-tạl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and *parietal* (q.v.).]

Compar. Anat. & Zool.: Between the parietal bones, as the interparietal suture occurring in the young of the Ruminantia and Carnivora.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pass′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *pass* (q.v.).] To pass between.

"Many skirmishes *interpassed* with surprisements of castles."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 47.

* **ĭn′-tẽr-pâuṣe,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *pause* (q.v.).] A pause or stop between; an intermission.

"Giving an *interpause* to pride and spite."
Daniel: Civil Wars, vi. 72.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pēal′,** * **ĭn-tẽr-pĕll′,** *v.t.* [Lat *interpello* = to interrupt: *inter-* = between, among, and *pello* = to drive.]

1. To interrupt, to hinder, to interfere with.

"This being thus: why should my tongue or pen
Presume to *interpell* that fulnesse."
Ben Jonson: On my Muse, elegy 9.

2. To intercede with, to appeal to.

"Here one of us began to *interpeal*
Old Mnemon."
H. More: On the Soul, pt. i., bk. iii., § 31.

ĭn-tẽr-pĕ-dŭn′-cụ-lạr, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *peduncular.*]

Anat.: Between the peduncles of the cerebrum.

interpeduncular-space, *s.*

Anat.: A lozenge-shaped interval situated between the peduncles of the cerebrum and containing the posterior perforated space, the corpora albicantia, and the tuber cinereum. (*Quain.*)

ĭn-tẽr-pĕl′-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *interpellatus*, pa. par. of *interpello.*] [Interpeal.] To question; to address a question to; especially said of a question addressed by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister.

ĭn-tẽr-pĕl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *interpellationem*, acc. of *interpellatio* = a speaking between, an interruption, from *interpellatus*, pa. par. of *interpello*. [INTERPELLATE.]

* 1. The act of interrupting or interfering; interruption.

"The latter makes no little complaint of the importunity of those continuall *interpellations*."—*Bp. Hall: Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

* 2. The act of interposing or interceding on behalf of another; intercession, interposition.

"Continuallye he maketh *interpellacion* for vs sinners."—*Bale: Apologie*, fo. 8.

* 3. A summons, a citation.

"In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

4. A question addressed by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pĕn'-ĕ-trāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *penetrate* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To penetrate between other substances; to penetrate mutually so as to form a union.

B. *Intrans.*: To penetrate between or within bodies; to penetrate mutually, so as to form a union.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pĕn-ĕ-trā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *penetration* (q.v.).] The act or state of interpenetrating; the act or state of penetrating mutually so as to form a union.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pĕn'-ĕ-trā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *interpenetrat(e)*; *-ive*.] Penetrating between or within other bodies; mutually penetrating.

† **ĭn-tẽr-pĕt'-ạl-ạ-rȳ̆,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*; Eng. *petal*, and suff. *-ary*.]

Bot.: Between petals.

ĭn-tẽr-pĕt'-ĭ-ō-lạr, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *petiolar*.]

Bot.: Between the petioles or leaf stalks.

ĭn-tẽr-phạ-lăn'-ġĕ-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *phalangeal* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Between the phalanges of the hand and foot. There are interphalangeal articulations of both.

ĭn-tẽr-pĭl-ăs'-tẽr, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *pilaster* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The space between two pilasters.

* **ĭn-tẽr-plāçe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *place* (q.v.).] To place between or among.

"The power of lords (thus *interplaced*
Betwixt the height of princes, and the state)."
Daniel: Civil Wars, vii. 55.

ĭn-tẽr-plăn'-ĕt-ạr-y̆, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *planetary* (q.v.).] Situated or existing between the planets.

"In the intermundane or *interplanetary* spaces, that it refracts the rays of the moon and other remoter luminaries."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 612.

* **ĭn'-tẽr-plāy,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *play* (q.v.).] Reciprocal action or influence.

ĭn-tẽr-plēad', * **en-ter-plead,** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *plead* (q.v.).]

Law: To plead or discuss a point incidental to a cause, before the principal cause is tried. [INTERPLEADER.]

ĭn-tẽr-plēad-ẽr, * **en-ter-plead-er,** *s.* [Eng. *interplead*; *-er*.]

Law:

* 1. One who interpleads.

2. The pleading or discussion of a point incidentally arising, as it were, between or in the middle of a case, before the principal cause is determined. *Interpleader* is allowed that the defendant may not be charged to two severally where no fault is in him; as where one party brings detinue against the defendant upon a bailment of goods, and another against him upon trover, there shall be interpleader to ascertain who has right to his action.

"If a claim be made by a third party to the goods of the person against whom the writ of *fieri facias* is issued, the sheriff may impannel a jury to try the question of property; and according as the question is determined, surrender the goods or sell them in terms of the writ. But he now usually proceeds in such a case under the Interpleader Acts; and obtains from a judge at chambers, a summons directed to the execution creditor, and the party claiming the goods; and calling upon them to appear and maintain their respective claims; which, if the claimant fail to do, his claim is barred. But if both parties appear, the judge may decide between them; or an *interpleader* issue, to try the right of property, is directed; on which the parties go to trial as in ordinary cases."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

interpleader-order, *s.*

Law: (See extract).

"Again, if the defendant does not claim any interest in the money or goods for which the plaintiff is suing, and they are claimed by some other party, he may apply to a judge for an *interpleader order*, whereby the third party is called upon to appear and state his claim, and maintain or relinquish it, his failing to do so being for ever after a bar to his prosecuting it against the defendant."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

* **ĭn-tẽr-plĕdġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *pledge* (q.v.).] To pledge or plight mutually or reciprocally.

"We *interpledge*, and bind each other's heart."
Davenant: Gondibert, I. vi.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pŏint',** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *point* (q.v.).] To distinguish by points or stops; to place or insert points or marks of pause or stop.

"Her heart commands, her words should pass out first,
And then her sighs should *interpoint* her words."
Daniel: Civil Wars, ii. 82.

* **ĭn-tẽr'-pŏl-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *interpol(ate)*; *-able*.] Capable of being interpolated or inserted; suitable for interpolation. (*De Morgan*, in *Annandale*.)

ĭn-tẽr'-pŏ-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *interpolatus*, pa. par. of *interpolo* = to polish up, to interpolate; *interpolus*, *interpolis* = polished up; *inter-* = between, among, and *polio* = to polish; Fr. *interpoler*; Sp. *interpolar*; Ital. *interpolare*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To insert, as a spurious word or passage in a book or document; to add a spurious word or passage to; to foist in.

2. To alter or corrupt by the introduction or insertion of spurious matter: as, to vitiate or corrupt a book by the interpolation of words or passages spurious or foreign to the subject.

"In the larger epistles, which are generally supposed to be *interpolated*, the passages of the Old and New Testament are more numerous."—*Jortin: Rem. on Eccles. Hist.*

* 3. To introduce at intervals; to carry on with intermissions.

"The alluvion of the sea upon those rocks might be eternally continued, but *interpolated*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 96.

II. *Math. & Phys.*: To introduce or find one or more intermediate terms necessary to complete a partial series of numbers or observations; to make the necessary interpolations on: as, To *interpolate* a table of numbers.

ĭn-tẽr'-pŏ-lāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [INTERPOLATE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Inserted or added to the original; foisted in; spurious.

II. *Mathematics*:

1. Having had the necessary interpolations made: as, an *interpolated* table.

2. Introduced or determined by interpolation: as, *interpolated* numbers.

ĭn-tẽr'-pŏ-lāt-ẽr, *s.* [Lat., from *interpolatus*, pa. par. of *interpolo*; Fr. *interpolateur*.] One who interpolates; one who foists spurious words or passages into a book or writing; one who vitiates or corrupts by interpolation.

ĭn-tẽr-pŏ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *interpolationem*, accus. of *interpolatio* = an alteration made here and there, from *interpolatus*, pa. par. of *interpolo*; Sp. *interpolacion*; Ital. *interpolazione*.] [INTERPOLATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of interpolating; the act of foisting in or introducing spurious words or passages into a book or writing; the act of corrupting or vitiating by the introduction or insertion of matter spurious or foreign to the subject.

"By transcribing, *interpolation*, misprinting, and creeping in of antichronisms now and then strangely disordered."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 4.

2. That which is interpolated; spurious words or passages introduced or inserted in a book or writing.

"Sir, I beseech you to accept or pardon these trifling *interpolations*, which I have presumed to send you."—*Evelyn: Letter to Mr. Aubrey*, Feb., 1675-6.

II. *Math. & Phys.*: The operation of finding terms between any two consecutive ones of a series which shall conform to the law of the series. In most cases the law of the series is not given, but only numerical values of certain terms of the series, taken at fixed and regular intervals. The method of interpolation is of extensive use, not only in pure analysis and geometry, but also in various other subjects of mathematical inquiry and computation, particularly in astronomy. In this latter branch of investigation it is the means of saving, in many cases, immensely laborious computations. Thus, for example, in finding the places of some of the planets whose motions are not very rapid, it will be sufficiently accurate to compute their places for every fourth or fifth day, and then by interpolation, to find their places for intermediate days.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pŏl'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *polish* (q.v.).] To polish here and there; to polish in parts.

"Cunningly *interpolisht* by some second hand."—*Milton: Reason of Church Govt.*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pŏl'-ĭ-tȳ̆,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *polity*.] Exchange of citizenship.

"The transplanting and *interpolity* of our species."—*Lytton: The Caxtons*, bk. xiii., ch. i.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pōne',** *v.t.* [Lat. *interpono*, from *inter-* = between, among, and *pono* = to place, to set.] To place or set between or among; to interpose.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pōn'-ẹnt,** *s.* [Lat. *interponens*, pr. par of *interpono*.] One who or that which interpones or interposes.

"Lop down these *interponents* that withstand
The passage to our throne."
Heywood: Rape of Lucrece.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pōş'-ạl,** *s.* [Eng. *interpos(e)*; *-al*.]

1. The act of interposing; interposition; interference.

2. The act of coming between; intervention.

"Our overshadowed souls may be emblemed by crusted globes, whose influential emissions are intercepted by the *interposal* of the benighting element."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. ii.

ĭn-tẽr-pōşe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *interposer*, from Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *pono* (pa. par. *positus*) = to place, to set.] [INTERPONE.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To place or set between; to cause to intervene.

"Mountains *interposed*
Make enemies of nations." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 17.

2. To place between or among; to thrust in; to intrude; to present or put forward for obstruction, interruption, aid, succour, or adjustment of differences.

"What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night?"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. To utter or remark between the words of another.

"If Adam aught, perhaps, might *interpose*."
Milton: P. L., xii. 3.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To be or come between; to intervene.

"Long hid by *interposing* hill or wood."
Cowper: Truth, 249.

2. To come or step in between parties at variance; to intervene; to intercede; to mediate.

"The prayers of those
Who for th' offending warriors *interpose*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 386.

3. To make a remark by way of interruption between the words of another.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pōşe',** *s.* [INTERPOSE, *v.*] The act of interposing; interposition, interposal, intervention.

"Without the wise *interpose* of state-physicians."—*Spenser: On Prodigies*, p. 119.

ĭn-tẽr-pōş'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *interpos(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which comes between or intervenes.

"I will make haste; but, till I come again, . . .
No rest be *interposer* 'twixt us twain."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

2. One who comes between parties at variance; a mediator.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pŏş'-ĭt,** *s.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place.] A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another.

ĭn-tẽr-pŏ-şĭ'-tion, * **in-ter-po-si-cion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *interpositionem*, accus. of *interpositio*, from *interpositus*, pa. par. of *interpono* = to place between; Sp. *interposicion*; Ital. *interposizione*.] [INTERPONE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of placing or setting between or among.

"By reason of the often *interposition* of the initiall letters."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p 1,291.

2. The state of being or coming between; intervention.

"It is a mere privation of the sun's light by reason of the *interposition* of the earth's opacous body."—*Wilkins: The Moon a World.*

3. Intervenient agency; mediation; intervention; justifiable interference: as, A quarrel is settled by the *interposition* of friends.

* 4. That which is interposed.

"A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
Interposition." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 222.

* 5. Words or phrases used parenthetically.

"Some vse so many *interpositions*, both in their talke and in their writing, that they make their sayings as darke as hell."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 171.

II. *Min.:* The placing by natural agency of a crystal of one mineral in the mass or crystal of another, or anything similar; the state of being so interposed.

* **ĭn-tẽr-pō′-ṣure (s as zh)** *s.* [Eng. *interpos(e); -ure.*] The act of interposing, interposal, interposition. (*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.)

ĭn-tẽr′-prĕt, * in-ter-prete, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *interpréter*, from Lat. *interpretor*, from *interpres* (gen. *interpretis*) = an interpreter; Sp. *interpretar*; Ital. *interpretare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To explain the meaning of; to expound; to translate from an unknown or foreign language into one known; to define; to decipher.

"Emmanuel, which being *interpreted*, is God with us."—*Matthew* i. 23.

2. To explain or unfold the intent, meaning, or reasons of; to make clear; to free from obscurity or mystery; to expound; to make intelligible

"Pharaoh told them his dreams: but there was none that could *interpret* them unto him."—*Genesis* xli. 8.

3. To assume the meaning of; to understand; to explain to oneself.

"The child who knows no better
Than to *interpret* by the letter,
A story of a cock and bull."
Cowper: Pairing Time Anticipated.

4. To represent artistically; to act; to represent the intentions or meaning of in action.

"The choruses were admirably *interpreted.*"—*Athenæum*, Nov. 10, 1883, p. 610.

II. *Math.:* To explain by the application of mathematical rules.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To act as an interpreter; to explain.

"I could *interpret* between you and your love."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. To understand; to assume as an explanation.

¶ For the difference between to *interpret* and to *explain*, see EXPLAIN.

* **ĭn-tẽr′-prĕt-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *interpret; -able.*] Capable of being interpreted, expounded, or explained.

"Howsoever the law be in truth or *interpretable.*"—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 17.

* **ĭn-tẽr′-prĕt-a-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *interpretamentum.*] Interpretation, explanation.

* **ĭn-tẽr′-prĕ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *interpretatus*, pa. par. of *interpretor* = to interpret (q.v.).] To interpret.

"And those I took to be of mine own opinion, and divers doctors that followed, whose sentence I did *interpretate* as to agree with mine."—*Strype: Life of Sir John Cheke*, ch. v., § 5.

ĭn-tẽr-prĕ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *interpretationem*, accus. of *interpretatio*, from *interpretatus*, pa. par. of *interpretor* = to interpret (q.v.); Sp. *interpretacion;* Ital. *interpretazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of interpreting, expounding, or explaining that which is unintelligible, not understood, or not obvious; translation, explanation, exposition.

"Do not *interpretations* belong to God?"—*Genesis* xl. 8.

* 2. The power of explaining or expounding

"We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy."—*Bacon.*

3. The sense or explanation given by an interpreter.

"Those texts may receive a kinder and more mollified *interpretation.*"—*Dryden: Religio Laici.* (Pref.)

4. The conception and representation of a character on the stage.

"The part of Cassandra . . . is capable of far more various *interpretation* than that of her rival."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 25, 1880, p. 876.

II. *Math.:* The process of explaining results arrived at by the application of mathematical rules. When, for example, an algebraic definition is laid down, there is frequently some restriction implied in making the definition, so that the result to which it leads presents more cases than can be explained by it, or even than was contemplated by it Thus the abbreviation of *aa*, *aaa*, into a^2, a^3, and the rules which spring from it, lead to results of the form a^{-2}, a^0, $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, &c. These results, until interpreted, are without any intelligent algebraic meaning.

¶ *Scripture interpretation:* [EXEGESIS, HERMENEUTICS].

* **ĭn-tẽr′-prĕ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *interpretat(us)*, pa. par. of *interpretor* = to interpret (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*]

1. Fitted or designed for interpretation; explanatory, expounding.

"The rigour of *interpretative* lexicography."—*Johnson: Eng. Dict.* (Pref.)

2. Collected or known by interpretation.

"The rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding with heresies."—*Hammond.*

* **ĭn-tẽr′-prĕ-tā-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *interpretative; -ly.*] In an interpretative manner; so as to interpret.

"By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him in this manner."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

ĭn-tẽr′-prĕ-tẽr, * in-ter-pre-tour, *s.* [Eng. *interpret; -er.*]

1. One who or that which interprets, explains, or makes clear what is unintelligible, not understood, or not obvious; an expounder, a translator.

"Sacred *interpreter* of human thought,
How few respect or use thee as they ought."
Cowper: Conversation, 23.

2. Specifically, one who explains what a speaker says in one language to the person addressed in another.

"Friday's father had learned Spanish . . . and he should serve him for an *interpreter.*"—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe*, pt. ii.

3. One who conceives and represents a character on the stage.

* **in-ter-prise,** *s.* [ENTERPRISE.]

* **ĭn-tẽr-pŭnc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *interpunctio*, from *inter-* = between, among, and *punctus*, pa. par. of *pungo* = to prick; Ital. *interpunzione.*] The act of making or placing points between sentences or parts of sentences; punctuation.

"A various *interpunction*, a parenthesis, a letter, an accent, may much alter the sense."—*Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 4.

ĭn-tẽr-quãr′-tẽr, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *quarter* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The space between two quarters.

* **ĭn-tẽr-rā′-dĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *radius* = a ray, a radius.] Between the radii or rays.

* **ĭn-tẽr-rĕ-çēive′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *receive* (q.v.).] To receive between or within.

ĭn-tẽrred′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [INTER, *v.*]

* **ĭn-tẽr-rē′-ġen-çȳ, * ĭn-tẽr-rē′-ġen-çiĕ,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *regency* (q.v.).] An interregnum (q.v.).

"The government was called interregnum, the *interregencie.*"—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 13.

* **ĭn-tẽr-rē′-ġent,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *regent* (q.v.).] One who has the chief power during an interregnum (q.v.).

"M. F. Camillus was created *interregent.*"—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 201.

ĭn-tẽr-rĕg′-nŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *inter-* = between, and *regnum* = a kingdom, a reign.]

1. The time during which a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of a sovereign and the accession of his successor, or between the cessation of one government and the establishment of another.

2. An interval during which the powers of the executive are in abeyance, owing to a change of government.

"Persons who, under pretence of promoting the union, might really be contriving only to prolong the *interregnum.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Any period of abeyance.

* **ĭn′-tẽr-reign (eign as ān), * in-ter-reigne,** *s.* [Fr. *interrègne*, from Lat. *interregnum.*] An interregnum (q.v.). (*Bacon: Henry VII.*)

† **ĭn-tẽr-rĕ-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *relation* (q.v.).] Correlation; reciprocal relation.

"The *interrelation* of the Gospels."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 2, 1884, p. 144.

* **ĭn-tẽr-rĕ-pĕl′-lent,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *repellent* (q.v.).] Mutually or reciprocally repellent.

ĭn-tẽr′-rẽr, *s.* [Eng. *inter*, v.; *-er.*] One who inters or buries.

* **ĭn′-tẽr-rĕx,** *s.* [Lat., from *inter-* = between, and *rex* = a king.] A person appointed to govern during an interregnum; a regent.

"The proposition for the appointment of an *interrex* which is mentioned by Livy."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 204.

ĭn-tẽr′-rŏ-gāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *interrogatus*, pa. par. of *interrogo* = to question: *inter-* = thoroughly, and *rogo* = to ask; Fr. *interroger;* Sp. *interrogar;* Ital. *interrogare.*]

A. *Trans.:* To question; to examine by asking questions.

"The messenger was arrested, *interrogated*, and searched; and the letters were found."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *Intrans.:* To ask questions; to examine.

"By his instructions touching the queen of Naples it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **ĭn-tẽr′-rŏ-gate,** *s.* [INTERROGATE, *v.*] A question, an interrogation.

"Ask me of things to come concerning my sons, &c. referring the ventura, (things to come) to the following *interrogate.*"—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3, case 10.

* **ĭn-tẽr-rŏ-ga-teē′,** *s.* [Eng. *interrogat(e);* suff. *-ee.*] One who is questioned or interrogated.

ĭn-tẽr-rŏ-gā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *interrogationem*, accus. of *interrogatio* = an asking, a question, from *interrogatus*, pa. par. of *interrogo* = to interrogate (q.v.); Sp. *interrogacion;* Ital. *interrogazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of interrogating or asking questions; examination by questions.

"He opposith by *interrogation*, and would be aunswered."—*Bp. Gardner: Explication*, fo. 80.

2. A question asked or put; an enquiry; a query.

"We heare of no more objections, no more *interrogations.*"—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; The Annunciation.*

II. *Print.:* The mark, note, or sign (?) which indicates that the sentence preceding it contains a question.

ĭn-tẽr-rŏg′-a-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *interrogativus*, from *interrogatus*, pa. par. of *interrogo* = to interrogate (q.v.); Fr. *interrogatif;* Ital. & Sp. *interrogativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Denoting a question; employed in asking questions; expressed in the form of a question: as, an *interrogative* pronoun, an *interrogative* sentence.

"Though, instead of the *interrogative* point, the Hebrews make use of their *interrogative* He."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 273.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A word used in asking questions, such as Who? When? How?

"For al voices that are relatiues, may sometimes be *interrogatiues*, as whan they aske a question."—*Udal: Flowers*, fo. 104.

ĭn-tẽr-rŏg′-a-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *interrogative; -ly.*] In an interrogative manner; in form of a question.

"Mr. Pope, perceiving the absurdity of the common interpretation, seems to have read the lines *interrogatively.*"—*Hurd: Notes on the Epistle to Augustus.*

ĭn-tẽr′-rŏ-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *interrogatus*, pa. par. of *interrogo* = to interrogate (q.v.).] One who interrogates; one who asks questions.

ĭn-tẽr-rŏg′-a-tŏr-ȳ, * in-ter-rog-a-torie, *a. & s.* [Lat. *interrogatorius* = consisting of questions; Fr. *interrogatoire;* Sp. & Ital. *interrogatorio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Containing a question; expressing a question; interrogative.

B. *As subst.:* A question, an inquiry, a query; specif., in law, a question asked in writing.

"*Interrogatories* framed for the purpose of ascertaining how they would act at a general election."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ĭn tẽr-rō′-rĕm, *phr.* [Lat.] With the view of terrifying.

ĭn-tẽr-rŭpt′, *v.t.* [Lat. *interruptus*, pa. par. of *interrumpo* = to break through: *inter-* = between, among, and *rumpo* = to break.]

1. To stop, hinder, or obstruct the progress or process of anything by breaking in upon it; to stop or break the current or course of anything; to cause to be delayed or given over for a time; to cause a temporary cessation or intermission in.

"*Interrupting* prayers and sermons with clamour and scurrility."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To hinder a speaker from proceeding by interposing remarks or exclamations; to break in upon the conversation of.

"Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk."—*Ecclus.* xi. 8.

3. To form a break in; to break the regular succession of.

"Flanders was erected into a county, which changed the title of Forester for that of Count, without *interrupting* the succession."—*Sir W. Temple: United Provinces*, ch. i.

4. To cause a break or gap in.

"Find the brightness *interrupted* by fewer clouds." —*Blair: Works*, vol. v., ser. 1.

5. To disturb, so as to prevent from continuing at one's occupation: as, To *interrupt* a person at his work.

¶ For the difference between to *interrupt* and to *disturb*, see DISTURB.

* **ĭn-tẽr-rŭpt′**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *interruptus*, pa. par. of *interrumpo* = to break through.]

A. *As adj.:* Irregular, interrupted. (*Burton.*)

B. *As subst.:* A gap, a chasm.

"No bars of hell, nor all the chains
Heap'd on him there, nor yet the main abyss,
Wide *interrupt*, can hold." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 84.

ĭn-tẽr-rŭpt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [INTERRUPT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Broken off, intermitted.

2. *Bot.:* A term used when any symmetrical arrangement is destroyed by causes operating locally.

interrupted-spike, *s.*

Bot.: A spike having the axis here and there unusually elongated, and not covered with flowers.

ĭn-tẽr-rŭpt′-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *interrupted*; *-ly.*]

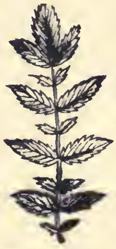
1. *Ord. Lang.:* With breaks or interruptions; not in continuity.

"The owl's long cry, and, *interruptedly*,
Of distant sentinels the fitful song
Begun and died."
Byron: Manfred, iii. 4.

2. *Bot.:* So as to be interrupted (q.v.).

interruptedly-pinnate, *a.*

Bot.: Having the leaflets alternately large and small, as in the potato.


INTERRUPTEDLY PINNATE.

ĭn-tẽr-rŭpt′-ẽr, * **ĭn-tẽr-rŭpt′-ŏr**, *s.* [Eng. *interrupt*, v.; *-er*, *-or.*] One who or that which interrupts.

"The great disturbers of those pleasures, and *interrupters* of the caresses of those lusts."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

ĭn-tẽr-rŭp′-tion, * **in-ter-rup-cion**, *s.* [Fr. *interruption*, from Lat. *interruptionem*, accus. of *interruptio* = an interrupting, from *interruptus*, pa. par. of *interrumpo* = to interrupt (q.v.); Sp. *interrupcion*; Ital. *interruzione.*]

1. The act of interrupting or breaking in upon.

2. A hindrance, a stop; an obstacle caused by the breaking-in of something upon the course, progress, or process of anything; a stoppage.

"Here the first stop our rapid course delays,
And with a grateful *interruption* stays."
Brooke: The Fox Chase.

3. A breach, break, or gap caused by the breaking-in or intervention of anything foreign; intervention, interposition.

"Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* 4. Intermission; temporary cessation.

"This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without resting or *interruption* in the course of our reading."—*Locke.* (*Todd.*)

* **ĭn-tẽr-rŭp′-tĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *interrupt*; *-ive.*] Tending to interrupt; interrupting.

* **ĭn-tẽr-rŭp′-tĭve-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *interruptive*; *-ly.*] So as to interrupt; by interruption.

* **ĭn-tẽr-scălme′**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *interscalmium*, from *inter-* = between, and *scalmus* = an oar.]

Antiq.: In ancient galleys that part of the side of the vessel included between two oars or rowlocks; it contained about four feet.

ĭn-tẽr-scăp′-u-lạr, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *scapular* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated between the shoulder blades.

* **ĭn-tẽr-sçĕnd′-ẹnt**, *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, and *scandens*, pr. par. of *scando* = to climb.]

Alg.: A term applied by Leibnitz to quantities when the exponents of their powers are radical: as, $x^{\sqrt{2}}$, $x^{\sqrt{a}}$, from their holding a mean, as it were, between algebraic and transcendental quantities.

* **ĭn-tẽr-sçĭnd′**, *v.t.* [Lat. *interscindo*, from *inter-* = between, among, and *scindo* = to cut.] To cut off.

* **ĭn-tẽr-scrībe′**, *v.t.* [Lat. *interscribo*, from *inter-* = between, among, and *scribo* = to write.] To write between.

* **ĭn-tẽr-sē′-cạnt**, *a.* [Lat. *intersecans*, pr. par. of *interseco*: *inter-* = between, among, and *seco* = to cut.] Cutting or dividing into parts; crossing, intersecting.

ĭn-tẽr-sĕct′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *intersectus*, pa. par. of *interseco* = to cut apart: *inter-* = between, among, and *seco* = to cut.]

A. *Trans.:* To cut into or between; to cut across; to cut mutually; to divide into parts.

"Where frequent hedgerows *intersect* rich fields
Of many a different form and different hue,
Bright with ripe corn." *Scott: Amwell.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To cut into each other; to meet and cross each other.

"Did I say its floor
Was made of *intersecting* cedar beams?"
Browning: Sordello, bk. ii.

2. *Geom.:* To cut each other. Two lines are said to intersect when they cross each other, having a point in common. Two surfaces intersect when they cut each other, having a line, or lines, in common.

ĭn-tẽr-sĕc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *intersectio*, from *intersectus*, pa. par. of *interseco* = to intersect (q.v.); Fr. *intersection*; Sp. *interseccion*; Ital. *intersezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of intersecting; the state of being intersected.

"The *intersection* of the planes of the equator and ecliptic."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

* 2. A cutting up or dividing into parts.

"Obstructed and embarrassed by the frequent *intersections* of the sense which are the necessary effects of rhyme."—*Johnson: Life of Thomson.*

II. *Geom.:* The point or line in which two lines or planes cut each other.

ĭn-tẽr-sĕc′-tion-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *intersection*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or formed by an intersection or intersections.

* **ĭn-tẽr-sĕm′-ĭ-nāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *interseminatus*, pa. par. of *intersemino*: *inter-* = between, among, and *semino* = to sow; *semen* (genit. *seminis*) = a seed.] To sow between or among.

* **ĭn-tẽr-sẽrt′**, *v.t.* [Lat. *intersertus*, pa. par. of *intersero*: *inter-* = between, among, and *sero* = to sow, to plant.] To put or set between other things; to insert, to interpolate.

"If I may *intersert* a short speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs." —*Brerewood.* (*Todd.*)

* **ĭn-tẽr-sẽr′-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *intersert*; *-ion.*] Something inserted or put in between or among other things; an insertion; an interpolation.

"They have some *intersertions* which are plainly spurious."—*Bp. Hall: A Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

* **ĭn-tẽr-set′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *set* (q.v.).] To set, place, or put between or among.

"He saw this barrier of dislike
Thus *interset*." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, viii. 68.

* **ĭn-tẽr-shŏck′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *shock* (q.v.).] To shock mutually or reciprocally.

"What discontentments will there still arise
In such a camp of kings to *intershock*
Each other's greatness."
Daniel: Chorus in Philotas.

† **ĭn-tẽr-sĭ-dẽr′-ĕ-ạl**, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *sidereal.*] Situated between or among the stars; interstellar. (*Annandale.*)

* **ĭn-tẽr-sō′-cial (ci as sh)**, *a.* [Pref. *inter-* and Eng. *social* (q.v.).] Pertaining to intercourse or association; social.

* **ĭn-tẽr-sŏm′-nĭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, and *somnus* = sleep.] Between sleeping and waking; in an interval of wakefulness.

* **ĭn-tẽr-so͡ur′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *sour* (q.v.).] To mix with something sour.

"And held back something from that full of sweet
To *intersour* unsure delights demure."
Daniel: Octavia to M. Antonius.

ĭn′-tẽr-spāçe, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *space* (q.v.).] Space between other things; intervening space.

"The lucid *interspace* of world and world."
Tennyson: Lucretius, 105.

* **ĭn′-tẽr-speēçh**, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *speech* (q.v.).] A speech inserted or interposed between others.

ĭn-tẽr-spẽrse′, *v.t.* [Lat. *interspersus*, pa. par. of *interspergo*; *inter-* = between, among, and *spergo* = to scatter.]

1. To scatter here and there amongst other things.

"You should do well to *intersperse* among them some eucharistical ejaculations and doxologies."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 67.

* 2. To diversify, to variegate; to be scattered amongst.

"Oaks *intersperse* it, that had once a head."
Cowper: A Needless Alarm.

* 3. To diversify by scattering or disposing here and there amongst.

"Which space is *interspersed* with small islands and rocks."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

* **ĭn-tẽr-spẽr′-sion**, *s.* [INTERSPERSE.] The act of interspersing or scattering here and there amongst other things; the state of being interspersed.

"These sentiments have obtained almost in all ages and places, though not without *interspersion* of certain corrupt additamenta."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 62.

ĭn-tẽr-spīn′-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *spinal.*] [INTERSPINOUS.]

ĭn-tẽr-spī-nāl′-ēş, *s. pl.* [Masc. & fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *interspinalis* = between spines; pref. *inter-*, and *spinalis* = of or belonging to the spine.]

Anat.: Muscles consisting of short vertical fasciculi of fleshy fibres placed in pairs between the spinous processes of the contiguous vertebræ.

ĭn-tẽr-spīn′-oŭs, **ĭn-tẽr-spīn′-ạl**, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*; Eng. *spine*; *-ous*, *-al.*]

Anat.: Situated between the processes of the spine.

interspinous-ligaments, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Thin, somewhat membranous, ligaments connecting the inferior border of one spinous process with the superior border of that next below it.

* **ĭn-tẽr-spĭ-rā′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *interspiratio.*] Inspiration between; occasional inspiration.

"What gracious respits are here, what favourable *interspirations*, as if God bade me to recollect myself." —*Bp. Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, Dec. 2.

ĭn′-tẽr-stāte, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *state* (q.v.).] Between different states.

ĭn-tẽr-stĕl′-lạr, **ĭn-tẽr-stĕl′-lạr-y̆**, *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, and *stella* = a star; Fr. *interstellaire.*] Situated between or amongst the stars.

"Comets as have, by a trajection through the æther, for a long time wandered through the celestial or *interstellar* part of the universe."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 379.

ĭn-tẽr′-stĭçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *interstitium* = an interval of space: *inter-* = between, among, and *status* = a position; Sp. *intersticio*; Ital. *interstizio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A space intervening between one thing and another; especially a narrow or small

space between two things close together, or between the component parts of a body; a crevice, a chink, a cranny.

> "For when the aiery *interstices* are filled, and as much of the salt of the ashes as the water will imbibe is dissolued, there remains a gross and terreous portion at the bottom."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* 2. An interval of time between one act and another.

¶ The term is specifically applied to the intervals which Roman canon-law requires should elapse between the reception of the various degrees of orders. The Council of Trent (sess. 24, cap. xi.) recommends that interstices should be observed even in conferring minor orders, but they are usually conferred at once. A full ecclesiastical year—from Lent to Lent, or from Pentecost to Pentecost—is required between minor orders and the subdiaconate, the subdiaconate and the diaconate, and the diaconate and the priesthood.

> "The members of religious orders can be ordained in many cases . . . . without observing the *interstices*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 454.

* **ĭn-tẽr′-stiçed,** *a.* [Eng. *interstic(e)*; *-ed.*] Having interstices or spaces between; situated at intervals.

* **ĭn-tẽr-stĭnc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *interstinct(us)*, pa. par. of *interstinguo* = to diversify or variegate; Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Distinguishing, distinctive.

> "What care is taken of the *interstinctive* points?"—*Wallis*, in *Aubrey's Anecdotes*, i. 78.

ĭn-tẽr-stĭ′-tial (ti as sh), * in-ter-stitiall, *a.* [Lat. *interstiti(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

1. *Physics, Anat., &c.:* Containing interstices; pertaining to interstices; intermediate.

> "How many chasms he would find of wide and continued vacuity, and how many *interstitial* spaces unfilled."—*Rambler*, No. 8.

2. *Path.:* (See the compounds).

interstitial-absorption, *s.*

Path.: Gradual absorption of the molecules of some part of the body. It is one of the results of inflammation. It is seen in bone with obliteration and absorption, also in the granular contracted kidney, cirrhotic or gouty, and in the tissues of the liver and lungs. It precedes the extension of inflammation to pus, as when an abscess points, when the pus is moving in a distinct course towards the mucous or cutaneous surface of the part affected, this resulting from interstitial absorption of the tissues involved.

interstitial-hepatitis, *s.*

Path.: The same as CIRRHOSIS (q.v.).

interstitial-organs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Organs occupying the intermediate spaces between other organs, as the bladder which is situated in the abdomino-pelvic cavity.

interstitial-pneumonia, *s.*

Path.: The invasion of one or both lungs by a fibroid exudation.

* **ĭn-tẽr-stĭ′-ti-ŭm (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Lat.] An interval of time. [INTERSTICE.]

> "There was an *instertitium* or distance of seventy years between the destruction of Solomon's and erection of Zorobabel's temple."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, p. 28.

¶ Became ultimately naturalized in English as *interstice*, though we should not say *interstice* but *interval* in the passage quoted above. (*Trench: On Some Defects*, p. 28.)

ĭn-tẽr-străt-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *stratification.*]

Geol.: The state of being stratified between other strata; the state of occupying a place between two other beds of different character.

ĭn-tẽr-străt′-ĭ-fīed, *a.* [INTERSTRATIFY.]

ĭn-tẽr-străt′-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *stratify* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to occupy a position between or among other strata.

B. *Intrans.:* To be stratified between other beds or layers.

* **ĭn-tẽr-tāin′,** * **ĭn-tẽr-tāin′-mĕnt,** &c. [See under EN.]

* **ĭn-tẽr-tâlk′** (*l* silent), *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *talk* (q.v.).] To exchange conversation; to talk, to converse.

> "Love and my sighs thus *intertalked*."
> *Carew: Enquiry.*

* **ĭn-tẽr-tăn′-gle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *tangle* (q.v.).] To entangle; to bind one with another; to interlace.

> "The one of the other may be said to water
> Their *intertangled* roots of love."
> *Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 3.

* **ĭn-tẽr-tĕx′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *intertexo*, from *inter-* = between, among, and *texo* = to weave.] To interweave, to intertwine.

> "Green leaves of burdocks and ivie *intertexed* and woven together."—*Hist. Don Quixote* (1675), fo. 18. (*Nares.*)

* **ĭn-tẽr-tĕx′-ture,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *texture* (q.v.).] The act of interweaving; the state of things interwoven; that which is interwoven.

> "Skirted thick with *intertexture* firm
> Of thorny boughs." *Cowper: Task*, i. 111.

ĭn′-tẽr-tīe, *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *tie* (q.v.).]

Carpentry:

1. A horizontal timber framed between two posts.

2. A binding joist.

* **ĭn-tẽr-tĭss′-ūed (ss as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *tissued* (q.v.).] Interwoven, variegated.

> "The *intertissued* robe of gold and pearl."
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

* **ĭn′-tẽr-trăf-fĭc,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *traffic* (q.v.).] Traffic between two persons, places, or peoples.

* **ĭn-tẽr-trăf′-fĭc,** * **ĭn-tẽr-trăf′-fĭcke,** *v.i.* [INTERTRAFFIC, *s.*] To trade together.

> "And *intertraffcke* with them, tunne for tunne."
> *Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 61.

* **ĭn-tẽr-trăn-spĭc′-u-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *transpicuous* (q.v.).] Transpicuous between.

ĭn-tẽr-trăns-vẽr-sā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. & fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *intertransversalis*; pref. *inter-*, and *transversus* = turned across; *transverto* = to turn across: *trans-* = across, and *verto* = to turn.]

Anat.: Short muscles passing almost vertically from vertebra to vertebra between the transverse processes.

ĭn-tẽr-trăns′-vẽrse, *a.* [INTERTRANSVERSALES.]

Anat.: (See the compound).

intertransverse-ligaments, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Unimportant bands extending between the transverse processes.

ĭn-tẽr-trŏ-chăn′-tẽr-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*; Eng., &c. *trochanter*, and suff. *-ic.*]

Anat.: Between the two trochanters of the femur: as, the anterior and the posterior *intertrochanteric* line.

ĭn-tẽr-trŏp′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *tropical* (q.v.).] Situated within or between the tropics.

* **ĭn-tẽr-tũrb′-ẽr,** *s.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *turbo* = to disturb.] A disturber.

> "An *interturber* of the peace."—*Henry VIII.: To Wyatt*, May, 1538.

ĭn-tẽr-twīne′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *twine* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To unite by turning or twisting together; to intertwist, to interweave, to interlace.

> "Under some concourse of shades,
> Whose branching arms thick *intertwined* might shield
> From dews." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 405.

B. *Intrans.:* To twine together; to be interwoven or interlaced.

> "Bricks line the sides, but shivered long ago,
> And horrid brambles *intertwine* below."
> *Cowper: Needless Alarm.*

† **ĭn′-tẽr-twīne,** *s.* [INTERTWINE, *v.*] A mutual or reciprocal twining or winding; an interweaving.

> "Ili
> Such *intertwine* beseems triumphal wreaths."
> *Coleridge: To Wordsworth.*

ĭn-tẽr-twīn′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [INTERTWINE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of twining or twisting together; the state of being intertwined or interwoven.

ĭn-tẽr-twīn′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intertwining*; *-ly.*] By intertwining or being intertwined.

* **ĭn-tẽr-twĭst′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *twist* (q.v.).] To unite by twisting together; to intertwine, to interlace.

> "Ye with your tough and *intertwisted* roots,
> Grasp the firm rocks." *Mason: Caractacus.*

* **ĭn-tẽr-twĭst′-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [INTERTWIST.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of twisting or twining together; the state of being intertwisted.

* **ĭn-tẽr-twĭst′-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *intertwisting*; *-ly.*] By intertwisting or being intertwisted.

ĭn′-tẽr-val (1), * **in-ter-vall,** *s.* [Fr. *intervalle*, from Lat. *intervallum* = the space between the rampart and the soldiers' tents: *inter-* = between, among, and *vallum* = a rampart.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Space between two things; space or distance intervening between any two objects; intermediate space or distance.

> "'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
> A dreadful *interval*." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 105.

2. A space of time between two points or events; intervening or intermediate time.

> "The *interval* between the demise of the Crown and the meeting of Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. The space of time between attacks of disease, pain, or delirium; remission.

> "It is the sleep of the spirit . . . with lucid *intervals*."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*, May 1, 1830.

II. *Music:* The distance between any two sounds. Intervals when confined within the octave are simple, when they exceed it they are compound. The interval of a whole tone, as from C to D, is called a second, of a whole tone and a semitone, as from C to E♭, a minor third, &c.

¶ *At intervals:* From time to time; intermittently.

> "Miriam watched and dozed *at intervals*."
> *Tennyson: Enoch Arden*, 908.

¶ Every *respite* requires an *interval*; but there are many *intervals* where there is no *respite*. The *interval* respects time only; *respite* includes the idea of action within that time which may be more or less agreeable: *intervals* of ease are a *respite* to one who is oppressed with labour; the *interval* which is sometimes granted to a criminal before his execution is in the properest sense a *respite*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn′-tẽr-val (2), **ĭn′-tẽr-vāle,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably from pref. *inter-*, and *vale.*] A tract of low or plain ground between hills or along the banks of rivers. (*American.*)

* **ĭn′-tẽr-val,** * **ĭn′-tẽr-vall,** *v.i.* [INTERVAL (1), *s.*] To come between.

> "If clouds doe *intervall*, Apolloes face
> Is but a figured shape."
> *J. Taylor: Works* (ed. 1630), 245.

* **ĭn-tẽr-văl′-lŭm** (pl. **ĭn-tẽr-văl′-la**), *s.* [Lat.] An interval (q.v.).

> "If they should have the good fortune to be taken away in one of these *intervalla*."—*Chillingworth: Princ. Sermons*, p. 11.

* **ĭn-tẽr-vär′-ȳ,** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *vary* (q.v.).] To alter or vary between; to change.

ĭn-tẽr′-veined′ (ei as ā), *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *veined* (q.v.).] Intersected as with veins.

> "Fair champaign, with less rivers *interveined*."
> *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 257.

ĭn-tẽr-vēne′, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *intervenir*, from Lat. *intervenio* = to come between: *inter* = between, and *venio* = to come; Sp. *intervenir*; Ital. *intervenire.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To come or be situated between persons or things; to be interposed: as, Hills *intervene* between two valleys.

2. To occur, fall, or come between points of time, or events.

> "Many things may *intervene* betwixt this engagement by promise, and that full and compleat solemnization."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. iv., c. 6.

3. To pass between.

> "What wonder if so near
> Looks *intervene*." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 222.

4. To happen, occur, or break in so as to interrupt, disturb, or cross.

> "[God] may be fear'd amidst the busiest scenes,
> Or scorn'd where business never *intervenes*."
> *Cowper: Retirement*, 122.

5. To interpose between parties at variance.

"The mediators desired by both parties to *intervene* . . . for the better composing of any difference."—*Temple: To Lord Arlington*, March 22, 1668.

II. *Law:* To interpose and become a party to a suit between other parties: as, The Queen's Proctor *intervenes* in a divorce case.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To lie or be situated between; to divide; to come between.

* **ĭn′-tẽr-vēne,** *s.* [INTERVENE, *v.*] A coming or meeting together; intervention.

"They had some sharper and some milder differences which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees."—*Wotton.*

* **ĭn-tẽr-vēn′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *interven(e)*; *-er.*] One who intervenes; specif., in law, one who intervenes in a suit to which he was not originally a party.

* **ĭn-tẽr-vē′-nĭ-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *interveniens*, pr. par. of *intervenio* = to intervene (q.v.).] The act or state of intervening or coming in between; intervention.

* **ĭn-tẽr-vē′-nĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *interveniens*, pr. par. of *intervenio* = to intervene (q.v.).] Coming or passing between; intervening; interposed.

"By an *intervenient* power discharged from his obligation to obey."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 6.

ĭn-tẽr-vē′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the space between the veins; *inter-* = between, and *vena* = a blood-vessel, a vein.]

Bot.: The name given by the old botanists, and adopted by Lindley for the area of parenchyma lying between two or more veins or veinlets.

* **ĭn-tẽr-vĕnt′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *ventum*, sup. of *venio* = to come.] To come in the way of; to obstruct; to thwart.

"Whose purpose his command by Iris given
Doth *intervent*." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* viii.

ĭn-tẽr-vĕn′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *interventionem*, accus. of *interventio* = a coming between, from *intervenio* = to come between, to intervene (q.v.); Sp. *intervencion*; Ital. *intervenzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of intervening or coming between persons or things; agency of persons between persons; interposition; mediation; interference in the interests of others.

2. The state of being interposed or set between persons or things; interposition.

"Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear."—*Holder: On Speech.*

II. *Law:* The act of a third party in intervening and becoming a party to a suit between others.

ĭn-tẽr-vĕn′-tion-ĭst, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who advocates intervention.

2. *Med.:* One who favors limited interference with the course of a disease rather than leaving the patient to nature.

* **ĭn-tẽr-vĕnt′-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who intervenes or interposes; a mediator; specif., a person appointed by a church to reconcile parties, and unite them in the choice of officers.

* **ĭn-tẽr-vĕn′-ūe,** *s.* [INTERVENE, *v.*] Intervention; interposition.

* **ĭn-tẽr-vẽrt′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *intervertir*, from Lat. *interverto* = to turn aside; *verto* = to turn.] To turn to another course or use.

ĭn-tẽr-vẽr′-tē-bral, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *vertebral.*]

Anat.: Between the vertebræ: as, *intervertebral* discs, *intervertebral* foramina.

intervertebral-discs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Elastic plates, outwardly fibrolaminar, inwardly pulpy, placed between the bodies of the vertebræ, from the axis to the sacrum.

intervertebral-foramina, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A series of rounded apertures between the vertebræ through which the spinal nerves and blood-vessels pass off.

ĭn′-tẽr-view (iew as ū), *s.* [O. Fr. *entreveu*, pa. par. of *entrevoir* = to visit; Fr. *entrevue.*]

1. *Gen.:* A meeting between two persons face to face; generally a formal meeting for the consideration of some important business; a conference.

2. *Specially:*

(1) A formal meeting between some person of note or notoriety and a press representative, in order that the latter may gather information and impart it to the public.

"'I asked Mr. Fowler to put that question,' said Mr. White to the representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in a recent *interview*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 31, 1884.

(2) The opinion elicited or the information imparted at such a meeting.

"Some were even absurd enough to imagine that he paid for the insertion of his *interview* in solid cash."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 31, 1884.

¶ The special sense of interview, *s.* & *v.*, and interviewer, as well as the practice itself, is of American origin.

ĭn′-tẽr-view (iew as ū), *v.t.* [INTERVIEW, *s.*]

1. To visit or wait upon for the purpose of having an interview with, generally for the purpose of extracting information for publication.

"Not long ago I was asked to *interview* a statesman here."—*Weekly Dispatch*, Aug. 31, 1884.

2. To grant an interview to.

ĭn′-tẽr-view-ẽr (iew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *interview*; *-er.*] One who interviews; specif., a reporter for a newspaper who interviews some person of position, importance, or notoriety for the purpose of extracting information for publication.

"Quite right, sir, there is no person like the *interviewer*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 5, 1884.

ĭn′-tẽr-view-ĭng (iew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *interview*; *-ing.*] The practice of gathering information from public persons, in order to impart it to the world through the press.

"*Interviewing* is an admirable system for creating false impressions, or no impressions at all."—*Weekly Dispatch*, Aug. 31, 1884.

ĭn-tẽr-vĭş′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *visible* (q.v.).]

Surv.: Mutually visible; able to be seen the one from the other; said of stations.

* **ĭn-tẽr-vĭş′-ĭt,** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *visit* (q.v.).] To exchange visits; to pay visits, each to the other.

"Here we trifled, and bathed, and *intervisited* with the company."—*Evelyn: Diary*, June 27, 1654.

* **ĭn-tẽr-vĭş′-ĭt,** *s.* [INTERVISIT, *v.*] An intermediate visit.

* **ĭn-tẽr-vī′-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, and *vita* = life.] Between two lives; applied to the intermediate state between death and the resurrection.

"Through all its *intervital* gloom."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xliii. 3.

* **ĭn-tẽr-vō-lū′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *intervolutus*, pa. par. of *intervolvo*: *inter-* = between, and *volvo* = to roll.] The quality or state of being intervolved.

* **ĭn-tẽr-vŏlve′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *intervolvo*: *inter* = between, and *volvo* = to roll.] To roll between or among; to involve or wind one within the other.

"Then the sly serpent, in the golden flame
Of his own volumes *intervolved*."
Shelley: Witch of Atlas, vi.

ĭn-tẽr-wēave′, *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *weave* (q.v.).]

1. To weave together; to intermix by weaving together, so as to combine in the same texture or construction; to intermingle, as though by weaving; to intertwine, to interlace.

"Her dewy locks with various flowers new blown
She *interweaves*, various, and all her own."
Cowper: Approach of Spring. (Trans.)

2. To intermix; to connect closely or intimately.

"A despotic principle which happened fortunately to be *interwoven* in its constitution."—*Beattie: Moral Sciences*, pt. iii., ch. ii., § 2.

* **ĭn-tẽr-wĭsh′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *wish* (q.v.).] To wish mutually to each other.

"The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall,
What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*,
All ill fall on that man." *Donne: The Curse.*

* **ĭn-tẽr-wõrk′-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *inter*, and Eng. *working* (q.v.).] Mutual, reciprocal, or joint working; a working together.

"What interweavings or *interworkings* can knit the minister and the magistrate?"—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

* **ĭn′-tẽr-wõrld,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *world* (q.v.).] A world between or among other worlds.

"Imaginary *interworlds* and spaces between."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 640.

* **ĭn-tẽr-wôund′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *wound* (q.v.).] To wound mutually.

"Hence *interwounding* controversies spring."
Daniel: Musophilus.

ĭn-tẽr-wŏv′-ęn, ĭn-tẽr-wōve′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [INTERWEAVE.]

* **ĭn-tẽr-wrēaţhe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *wreathe* (q.v.).] To weave into a wreath; to intertwine, to interweave.

"Say, happy youth, crown'd with a heav'nly ray
Of the first flame, and *interwreathed* bay."
Lovelace: Posthuma, pt. ii.

* **ĭn-tĕst′-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *intestabilis* = not capable of making a will: *in-* = not, and *testabilis* = capable of making a will, from *testatus*, pa. par. of *testor* = to be a witness, to make a will; *testis* = a witness.] Incompetent to make a will; not legally qualified to make a will.

"Such persons, as are *intestable* for want of liberty or freedom of will, are by the civil law of various kinds; as prisoners, captives, and the like. But the law of England does not make such persons absolutely *intestable*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

ĭn-tĕst′-ą-çy̆, *s.* [Eng. *intesta(te)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being intestate; the state of dying without having made a will.

"In case of *intestacy*, the ordinary shall depute the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased to administer his goods."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3

ĭn-tĕst′-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *intestatus*, from *in-* = not, and *testatus* = having made a will, pa. par. of *testor* = to make a will; Fr. *intestat*; Ital. *intestato*; Sp. *intestado.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Dying without having made a will.

"In case a person made no disposition of his goods as were testable, whether that were only part or the whole of them, he was, and is, said to die *intestate*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

2. Not disposed of by will; not devised or bequeathed: as, an *intestate* estate.

B. *As subst.:* A person who dies without having made a will.

ĭn-tĕs′-tĭ-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. = the entrails, neut. pl. of *intestinus* = inward, internal; *intus* = within.]

Zool.: Intestinal Worms; in Cuvier's arrangement a class of Zoophytes, called by Rudolphi Entozoa. It contains the Intestinal Worms. They were divided into two orders: (1) Cavitaria, called by Rudolphi Nematoidea; (2) Parenchymata. The class has been broken up and redistributed.

ĭn-tĕs′-tĭ-nal, *a.* [Eng. *intestin(e)*; *-al.*]

I. *Lit.* & *Anat.:* Of or belonging to the intestines.

"It is confounded with the *intestinal* excretions and egestions of the belly."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

2. *Fig.:* Domestic, not foreign.

intestinal-canal, *s.*

Anat.: The same as INTESTINE.

intestinal-juice, *s.*

Anat.: *Succus entericus*, an alkaline secreted by the intestines.

intestinal-worms, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The English name for Cuvier's Intestina.

ĭn-tĕs-tĭ-nā′-lĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *intestinalis*, from *intestina* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A name sometimes given to Cuvier's Intestina.

ĭn-tĕs′-tĭne, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *intestin*, from Lat. *intestinus* = inward, from *intus* = within; Ital. & Sp. *intestinal.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* I. Internal, inward; contained or existing within, as within the body.

"*Intestine* stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs
And moon-struck madness." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 482.

2. Internal, with regard to a country or nation; domestic, not foreign.

"The succeeding sword of *intestine* war."—*Milton: Of Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

* 3. Innate, inner; depending on the internal constitution.

"Everything labours under an *intestine* necessity."—*Cudworth.*

* 4. Shut up or inclosed; contained.

"It sleeps; and the icy touch
Of unprolific winter has impressed
A cold stagnation on the *intestine* tide."
Cowper: Task, vi. 139.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The guts the entrails; the portion of the digestive apparatus inferior in position to the stomach. The intestines consist of three coats, an outer one (the peritoneum), an inner or mucous membrane, and an intermediate muscular coat. There are two intestines, the large and the small one. The large intestine extends from the termination of the ileum to the anus. It is about five o. six feet long, or about one-fifth that of the intestinal canal. Its diameter is from two and a half inches to an inch and a half. It is divided into the cæcum, with its vermiform appendix, the colon, and the rectum. The small intestine commences at the pylorus, winds into many convolutions, and terminates in the large intestine. In the adult it is about twenty feet in length. It is arbitrarily divided into three parts—viz., the duodenum, the jejunum, and the ileum. It constitutes four-fifths of the whole intestines, the larger making up the other fifth. They are used to aid in assimilating the food after digestion, and convey forward the excrementitious matter.

"The different length of the *intestines* in carnivorous and herbivorous animals has been noticed on a former occasion."—*Paley: Natural Philosophy*, ch. xii., § 4.

ĭn-tĕx′-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *int(ine)*, *ex(tine)*, and suff. *-ine.*]

Bot.: The name given by Fritzche to the fourth coating in the pollen of *Clarkia elegans* and some other Onagraceæ. It is next the extine or outer crust, and above the intine or inner lining.

* **ĭn′-tĕxt,** *s.* [Pref. *in-*, and Eng. *text.*] The contents.

"I had a book which none
Could reade the *intext* but myself alone."
Herrick: Hesperides.

* **ĭn-tĕx′-ture,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *texture* (q.v.).] To work in, to weave in, to interweave.

* **ĭn-thĩrst′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *thirst* (q.v.).] To make thirsty.

"Using our pleasure as the traveller doth water, not as the drunkard does wine, whereby he is inflamed and *inthirsted* the more."—*Bp. Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. i., § 8.

ĭn-thrâl′, * **ĭn-thrâll′, ĭn-thrâl-mĕnt.** [See Enthrall, Enthralment.]

ĭn-thrō′ne, &c. [See Enthrone, &c.]

* **ĭn-tīçe′,** &c. [See Entice, &c.]

ĭn′-tĭ-ma-çy̆, *s.* [Eng. *intimate* (1), a.; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being intimate; close familiarity or fellowship.

"That peculiar friendliness, *intimacy*, and familiarity, with which the Romanists visit the Nonconformists."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

ĭn′-tĭ-mate (1), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *intimus* = innermost, super. of *interus* = within; Fr. *intime.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Internal, inward; arising or proceeding from within.

"I knew
From *intimate* impulse, and therefore urged
The marriage on." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 223.

* 2. Near, close.

"To have an *intimate* and speaking help, a ready and reviving associate in marriage."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. iv.

3. Closely acquainted; close in friendship or fellowship; closely familiar.

4. Close, very full, complete, familiar.

"It is no wonder that my *intimate* acquaintance with these specimens of the kind has taught me to hold the sportsman's amusement in abhorrence."—*Cowper: Treatment of his Hares.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who is closely acquainted or familiar with another; a familiar friend or associate.

"An *intimate* whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ĭn′-tĭ-māte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *intimer*; Sp. & Port. *intimar*; Ital. *intimare.*] [Intimate (2), *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To hint; to indicate indirectly or obscurely; to suggest; to point in the direction of.

"Thenceforth to her he sought to *intimate*
His inwarde griefe." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ix. 30.

2. To make known, to announce.

"He incontinent dyd proclayme and *intimate* open warre agaynst the Kyng of England, with blud, fire, and sweard."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

B. *Intrans.:* To signify, to hint, to indicate.

* **ĭn′-tĭ-māte** (2), *a.* [Lat. *intimatus*, pa. par. of *intimo* = to bring within, to announce, from *intimus* = innermost.] Made known, intimated, declared.

"That their enterpryse was *intimate* and published to the kyng."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

ĭn′-tĭ-mate-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *intimate* (1); *-ly.*]

1. Closely; with close intermixture of parts.

"Mixing it *intimately* with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. Nearly, inseparably, closely.

"Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us, and more *intimately* united with us."—*Addison: Spectator.*

3. Familiarly; in close fellowship or friendship.

"The late Mr. Tyers, who knew Dr. Johnson *intimately*, observed, that he always talked as if he was talking upon oath."—*Murphy: Life & Genius of Dr. Johnson.*

ĭn-tĭ-mā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intimationem*, acc. of *intimatio* = an announcing, from *intimatus*, pa. par. of *intimo* = to intimate (q.v.).]

1. The act of intimating, hinting, or indicating.

"The *intimation* of sondry virtues, whiche be by them represented."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxi.

2. A hint; an indirect announcement or suggestion.

"Without mentioning the King of England, or giving the least *intimation* that he was sent by him, till he once discovered their opinions."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1530).

3. An explicit announcement or declaration.

"[The Consuls] caused the Latine feasts and holidaies to be published . . . with an *intimation* that they would goe straight into their province."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,121.

* **ĭn′-tĭme,** *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *intimus* = innermost.]

1. Inward, internal.

2. Intimate, close.

"To the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents."—*Digby: On Bodies*, ch. v., § 6.

ĭn-tĭm′-ĭ-dāte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *intimidatus*, pa. par. of *intimido* = to frighten, from *in-* (intens.), and *timidus* = timid; Fr. *intimider.*] To frighten; to make fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to make cowardly; to cow.

"Why do ye quake, *intimidated* thrones?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

¶ For the difference between to *intimidate* and to *frighten*, see Frighten.

ĭn-tĭm-ĭ-dā′-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of intimidating or making fearful; the state of being intimidated; specif., the influence used by landlords and employers over tenants and employés in public elections, and the deterring of workmen from their work by threats.

"The king carried his measures in parliament by *intimidation*."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

ĭn-tĭm′-ĭ-dā-tõr-y̆, *a.* [Eng. *intimidat(e)*; *-ory.*] Causing or tending to cause intimidation.

* **ĭn-tĭnc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *intinctio*, from *intinctus*, pa. par. of *intingo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of dyeing.

2. *Ritual & Church History:* One of the methods by which the sacrament of the Eucharist is administered to the laity of the Eastern Church—by breaking the consecrated bread into the consecrated wine, and giving the two elements to each communicant in a spoon. It is doubtful whether the practice was general in early Christian times. (For its probable origin see extract.) Intinction was formally condemned by the third Council of Braga (A.D. 675), point being added to the condemnation by the remark that Judas is the only example in the Gospel of communion by intinction; by Pope Urban II. (A.D. 1088-99) and his successor, and by the Convocation of Canterbury (A.D. 1175)

"The practice forbidden seems to have been as much the consumption of the superabundant elements . . . as that of *intinction*."—*M'Clintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bibl.*, &c., *Lit.*, iv. 629.

* **ĭn-tĭnc-tĭv′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *tinctus*, pa. par. of *tingo* = to dye.] The absence or want of the quality of dyeing or tingeing other bodies.

ĭn′-tīne, *s.* [Lat. *int(us)* = within, and suff. *-ine.*]

Bot.: An inner membrane surrounding the pollen grain, the protrusion of which constitutes the pollen-tube.

* **ĭn-tïre′,** * **ĭn-tïre′-ly̆,** &c. (See Entire, &c.)

* **ĭn-tī′-tle,** *v.t.* [Entitle.]

ĭn-tĭt′-uled, *a.* [Lat. *titulus* = a title.]

1. Having a name or title; entitled; a term used in Acts of Parliament.

* 2. Having a claim.

"Beauty in that white *intituled*
From Venus' doves doth challenge that fair field."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 57.

ĭn′-tô, *prep.* [A.S. *in*, and *to.*] A preposition denoting passage, motion, or change inwards. Thus it is used:

1. Of motion or direction towards the interior of a place, with such verbs as come, go, throw, look, fly, push, &c.

"Go tell my brethren that they go *into* Galilee."—*Matthew* xxviii. 10.

2. Of motion towards the interior of a body or substance, with such verbs as fall, sink, &c.

"Acrid substances, which pass *into* the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

3. Of entrance into the heart or mind.

"How much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits *into* a reasonable creature?"—*Wotton.* (*Todd.*)

4. Of penetration or research which is more than superficial: as, To inquire *into* a matter.

5. Of inclusion or comprehension.

"They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put *into* great words."—*Bacon.* (*Todd.*)

6. Of a new state into which anything is brought; of a change of condition; used with such verbs as fall, lead, bring, change, convert, grow, &c.: as, To fall *into* a fever; to lead *into* bad habits, &c.

† **ĭn-tŏl-ẽr-a-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Eng. *intolerable*; *-ity.*] Excessive badness.

"The goodness of your true pun is in the direct ratio of its *intolerability*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, (Introd.)

ĭn-tŏl′-ẽr-a-ble, * **ĭn-tŏl′-lẽr-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *intolérable*, from Lat. *intolerabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *tolerabilis* = that can be borne, tolerable (q.v.); Sp. *intolerable*; Ital. *intollerabile.*]

1. Not tolerable; that cannot be tolerated or endured; insufferable; unendurable; too great to be endured.

"Not always from *intolerable* pangs
He fled." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

* 2. Enormous, monstrous.

"One half-pennyworth of bread to this *intolerable* deal of sack."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

ĭn-tŏl′-ẽr-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intolerable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being intolerable.

ĭn-tŏl′-ẽr-a-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *intolerab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an intolerable manner or degree; to an intolerable degree or extent; beyond endurance.

"The weather was *intolerably* hot."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

ĭn-tŏl′-ẽr-ançe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intolerantia*, from *intolerans* = that cannot bear.] [Intolerant.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being intolerant; want of patience or forbearance; indisposition to tolerate the existence or spread of anything opposed to one's own opinions.

"Carrying the *intolerance* of the tongue and of the pen into a persecution."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

2. Want of capacity or power to endure; non-endurance: as, the *intolerance* of cold or heat.

II. *Relig.:* Refusal to tolerate a faith different from one's own. Most religions advocate toleration while they are feeble and become intolerant when they are powerful. Though most governments are more or less intolerant, yet genuine statesmen have in every age instinctively tended towards tolerance as the most successful method of dealing with contending faiths.

* **ĭn-tŏl′-ẽr-an-çy̆,** *s.* [Eng. *intoleranc(e)*; *-y.*] The same as Intolerance (q.v.).

ĭn-tŏl′-ẽr-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intolerans* = not able to endure: *in-* = not, and *tolerans*, pr. par. of *tolero* = to endure, to tolerate (q.v.); Sp. *intolerante*; Ital. *intollerante.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not enduring; not able to endure. (Followed by *of*.)

"The powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant of* excesses."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Not enduring or allowing difference of opinion, teaching, or worship; unwilling or refusing to allow to others freedom of speech, choice, or action in opinions, doctrines, or worship; bigoted.

"Religion, harsh, *intolerant*, austere."
Cowper: Table Talk, 612.

B. *As subst.*: One who will not allow to others freedom of speech, choice or action in opinions, doctrines or worship; a bigot.

"You might as well have concluded that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an *intolerant* and a persecutor."—*Lowth: Letters to Warburton*, p. 62.

ĭn-tŏl′-ĕr-ant-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intolerant*; *-ly*.] In an intolerant manner.

* **ĭn-tŏl′-ẽr-āt-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tolerate* (q.v.).] Intolerant.

"Experienced this *intolerating* spirit."—*Shaftesbury: Miscell. Reflections; Miscell.* ii., ch. ii.

† **ĭn-tŏl-ẽr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *toleration* (q.v.).] Want of toleration; intolerance; refusal or unwillingness to tolerate others in their opinions or worship.

* **ĭn-tôṁb′** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [ENTOMB.]

* **ĭn′-tōn-āte** (1), *v.i.* [Lat. *intonatum*, sup. of *intono*: *in-* (intens.), and *tono* = to thunder.] To thunder.

* **ĭn′-tōn-āte** (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Low Lat. *intonatum*, sup. of *intono*: *in-* = in, and *tonus* = a tone, a note.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To sound the notes of the musical scale.

2. To pronounce in a musical manner; to intone.

B. *Trans.*: To intone, to chant.

* **ĭn-tōn-ā′-tion** (1), *s.* [Lat. *intonatus*, pa. par. of *intono* = to thunder.] The act or state of thundering.

ĭn-tōn-ā′-tion (2), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *intonatio*, from *intonatum*, sup. of *intono* = to intone (q.v.).]

Music:

1. The method of producing sound from a voice or an instrument.

2. Correctness of pitch; *e.g.*, just intonation, singing or playing in perfect tune.

"'Tis said he had a tuneful tongue
Such happy *intonation*."
Tennyson: Amphion, 18.

3. The method of chanting certain portions of the church services.

4. The notes which precede the reciting-note in a Gregorian chant.

"One slow and uniform *intonation*, consisting of notes of equal or nearly equal length."—*Mason: Church Music*, p. 90.

ĭn′-tōn-ā-tõr, *s.* [Eng. *intonat(e)*; *-or*.]

Music: A monochord, or single string, stretched across a flat sound-board. Below the string is a diagram of the exact divisions of the monochord necessary for the production of the true musical scale. By means of a movable bridge, the student is able to sound the notes represented on the diagram, and so, to educate his ear to a true sense of relative pitch.

ĭn-tōne′, *v.i.* & *t.* [Low Lat. *intono*, from Lat. *intonum* = according to tone; Ital. *intonare*; Fr. *entoner*, *entonner*; Sp. *entonar*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To make a loud protracted noise.

"So swells each wind-pipe; ass *intones* to ass
Harmonick twang." *Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 253.

2. *Music*: To recite prayers, &c., in a monotone; to chant.

"I heard no longer
The snowy-banded dilettante
Delicate-handed priest *intone*."
Tennyson: Maud, I. viii. 11.

B. *Trans.*: To recite in a monotone; it includes the delivery of the prayers in monotone, and the precenting or leading of the plain song of the Psalms, Creed, Canticles, &c.

* **ĭn-tor′-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *intortio*, from *intortus*, pa. par. of *intorqueo* = to bend, to curve.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A winding, bending, or twisting.

2. *Bot.*: The state of any part which is twisted upon itself.

* **ĭn-tort′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *intortus*, pa. par. of *intorqueo*: *in-* = in, into, and *torqueo* = to twist.] To twist, to twine, to wreathe, to wring.

"With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold,
Which round the *intorted* horns the gilder rolled."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 555.

* **ĭn-tor′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *intortio*, from *intortus*, pa. par. of *intorqueo* = to twist.] [INTORT.] A winding, twining, or twisting.

ĭn tō′-tō, *phr.* [Lat.] Wholly, entirely.

* **ĭn-tŏx′-ĭ-ca-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *intoxic(ate)*; *-able*.] Capable of being intoxicated. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If . . . the people were not so *intoxicable* as to fall in with their brutal assistance."—*North: Examen*, p. 315.

ĭn-tŏx′-ĭ-cant, *s.* [Low Lat. *intoxicans*, pr. par. of *intoxico* = to poison.] [INTOXICATE, *a.*] That which intoxicates; an intoxicating liquor or substance.

ĭn-tŏx′-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *intoxiquer*; Sp. *intoxicar*; Ital. *intossicare*.] [INTOXICATE, *a.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To poison; to produce fatal effects.

"Meat, I say, and not poison. For the one doth *intoxicate* and slay the eater; the other feedeth and nourisheth him."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 35.

2. To make drunk; to inebriate with, or as with alcoholic liquors.

"It leaueth behind it a taste like the taste of almon milke, and goeth downe very pleasantly, *intoxicating* weak braines."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 97.

II. *Fig.*: To excite the spirits of to the highest pitch; to excite to enthusiasm; to make delirious as with joy.

"Through an aerial universe of endless
Expansion—at which my soul aches to think—
Intoxicated with eternity." *Byron: Cain*, ii. 1.

* **ĭn-tŏx′-ĭ-cate,** *a.* [Low Lat. *intoxicatus*, pa. par. of *intoxico* = to poison; Lat. *in-* = into, and *toxicum* = Gr. τοξικόν (*toxikon*) = poison in which arrows were dipped; τόξον (*toxon*) = a bow; τόξα (*toxa*) = arrows.] Intoxicated, delirious.

"Their mynde is so *intoxicate* that there is nothyng, but they will note it with a blacke coale."—*Fryth: Workes*, p. 77.

* **ĭn-tŏx′-ĭ-cāt-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intoxicated*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being intoxicated; intoxication.

ĭn-tŏx′-ĭ-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [INTOXICATE, *v.*] Tending to make drunk; exciting the spirits to the highest pitch; making delirious or enthusiastic.

* **intoxicating-gas,** *s.*

Chem.: An old name for nitrogen monoxide, N_2O. Called also laughing-gas (q.v.).

ĭn-tŏx-ĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [INTOXICATE, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of intoxicating or making drunk.

2. The state of being intoxicated; drunkenness, ebriety, inebriation; the state produced by drinking alcoholic liquors to excess.

"Sobriety perhaps may now be found
Where once *intoxication* pressed the ground."
Cowper: Conversation, 808.

II. *Fig.*: A state of high excitement of spirits; elation leading to frenzy, delirium, or enthusiasm.

"His actions, however, display the *intoxication* of extreme self-confidence."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. vii.

ĭn-tra-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition, signifying within, used as a prefix to many English words.

ĭn-tra-car-pĕl′-lar-ȳ, *a.* [Pref. *intra-* = within, and Eng. *carpellary* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Among or interior to the carpels. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

ĭn-tra-crān′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *cranial*.] Situated within the cerebellum.

ĭn-trăc-ta-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *intractabl(e)*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being intractable.

"If he still fell short of his master, the fault was not in him, but the *intractability* of his language."—*Hurd: Notes on the Art of Poetry.*

ĭn-trăct′-a-ble, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *intractabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *tractabilis* = tractable (q.v.); Ital. *intrattabile*; Sp. *intratable*.]

1. Not tractable; that cannot be governed, managed, or kept in order; unmanageable, refractory, violent, ungovernable, obstinate, stubborn, perverse.

"To the common run of more *intractable* and perverse tempers."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 3.

*2. Hard to treat.

"He [Henry VIII.] was much pained and became exceeding froward and *intractable*."—*Burnet: History Reformation* (an. 1547).

ĭn-trăct′-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intractable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being intractable; obstinacy, indocility.

ĭn-trăct′-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intractab(le)*; *-ly*.] In an intractable, unmanageable, or perverse manner.

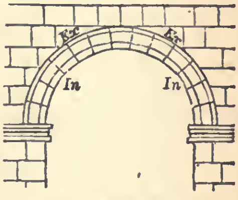
* **ĭn-trăct′-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *intractus*, pa. par. of *intraho* = to draw or trail along.] Drawn in.

"With hot *intracted* tongue and burning een."
Hudson: Judith, iii. 299.

* **ĭn-trăct′-ĭle,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tractile* (q.v.).] Not tractile; incapable of being drawn out.

ĭn-trā′-dŏs, *s.* [Sp. = an entrance.]

Arch.: The soffit or under-surface of an arch, as opposed to the exterior, or upper curve, which is called extrados (q.v.).



In. INTRADOS. *Ex.* EXTRADOS.

ĭn-tră-fō-lĭ-ā′-ceoŭs (ce as shȳ), *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *foliaceous*.]

Bot.: Within the axil of a leaf.

* **ĭn′-trail,** *s.* [ENTRAIL.]

ĭn-tra-mar′-ġĭn-al, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *marginat* (q.v.).] Situated or being within the margin.

* **ĭn-tra-mŭn′-dane,** *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *mundane* (q.v.).] Situated or being within the world; belonging to the material world.

ĭn-tra-mür′-al, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *mural* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Situated or being within the walls or boundaries, as of a city, town, &c.: as, an *intramural* cemetery.

2. *Anat. & Path.*: Within the walls of a tube or vessel: as, *intramural* obstruction of the intestines. (*Tanner: Practice of Medicine*, ii. 148.) [INTERMURAL.]

* **ĭn′-trançe,** *s.* [ENTRANCE, *s.*]

* **ĭn-trănçe′,** *v.t.* [ENTRANCE, *v.*]

ĭn-trăn-quĭl′-lĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tranquillity* (q.v.).] Want or absence of tranquillity or rest; inquietude, restlessness.

"Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds."—*Temple: Of Health & Long Life.*

* **ĭn-trăns-cā′-lent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *transcalent* (q.v.).] Impervious to heat.

* **ĭn-trăns-grĕs′-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *transgressible* (q.v.).] That cannot be passed; incapable of being passed.

"Fatal destiny is a divine reason or sentence *intransgressible* and inevitable."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 859.

* **ĭn-trăn′-sĭ-ent (s as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *transient* (q.v.).] Not transient; not passing quickly away; lasting.

ĭn-trăn′-sĭ-ġent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *intransigéant*, from Lat. *in-* = not, and *transigo* = to come to a settlement.] [INTRANSIGENTES.]

A. *As adj.*: Refusing to agree to come to an understanding, uncompromising; irreconcilable. Used especially of the Extreme Left, or Radical party, on the Continent.

B. *As subst.*: An irreconcilable person; one who refuses to agree to some political settlement.

ĭn-tran′-sĭ-gĕn-têṣ, (g as h), *s. pl.* [Sp. = the irreconcilables.] The name given to the Extreme Left in the Spanish Cortes, and afterwards to the extreme Republican party in Spain, corresponding with the Communists in France. In the latter sense, it was first used in the Spanish troubles which arose when Amadeus resigned the throne (A.D. 1873).

ĭn-trăn′-sĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *intransitivus*, from *in-* = not, and *transitivus* = passing over;

transeo = to pass over: *trans* = over, across, and *eo* = to go.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not passing on or over.

"And then it is for the image sake, and so far is *intransitive*; but whatever is paid more to the image is transitive, and passes further."—*Bp. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. ii., § 6.

2. *Gram.:* A term applied to verbs which express an action or state limited to the subject; that is, not passing over to an object: as, I *live*, I *walk*, I *talk*, &c. Intransitive verbs may take a noun of kindred meaning or object, called the cognate object: as, To *die* a *death*, to *live* a *life*, &c. Many verbs which appear to be intransitive are in reality transitive, without the object expressed: as, they are *building*, where the object, a house, wall, &c., is omitted. Some intransitive verbs, by means of a preposition or completing adverb, become transitive, and may be used passively: as, The man *laughs at* the boy; he is *laughed at*. Some intransitive verbs have a causative meaning, and take an object, as, He *ran* a thorn into his finger.

"Active verbs are subdivided into transitive and *intransitive*."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 3.

ĭn-trăn′-sĭ-tĭve-lỳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intransitive*; *-ly*.] In an intransitive manner or sense; in manner of an intransitive verb.

ĭn trăn′-sĭ-tū, *phr.* [Lat.] In the act or state of passing from one place to another; in transit: as, The goods were lost *in transitu*.

† **ĭn-trăns-mĭs′-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *transmissible* (q.v.).] Not transmissible; incapable of being transmitted.

† **ĭn-trăns-mūt-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tỳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *transmutability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being intransmutable.

* **ĭn-trăns-mūt′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *transmutable* (q.v.).] Not transmutable; incapable of being transmuted or changed into another substance.

"Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **ĭn′-trant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *intrans*, pr. par. of *intro* = to go in.]

A. *As adj.:* Entering, passing in, penetrating.

B. *As subst.:* One who enters; specif., one who enters upon some public duty or office.

* **ĭn-trăp′,** *v.t.* [ENTRAP.]

† **ĭn-tra-păr-ĭ-ē′-tal** *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *parietal*.] Situated or happening within walls, or within an enclosure; as, an *intraparietal* execution. (*Annandale.*)

ĭn-tra-pĕt′-ĭ-ŏ-lar, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *petiolar*.]

Bot.: Situated between the petiole and the stem. (Used when the two stipules at the base of a petiole so unite at their adjacent margins as to seem like one stipule between the petiole and the stem.) Not the same as INTERPETIOLAR (q.v.), with which it is often confounded. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

ĭn-tra-thŏ-răç′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *thoracic* (q.v.).]

Anat. & Path.: Within the thorax or breast: as, an *intrathoracic* tumour.

* **ĭn-tra-trŏp′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *tropical* (q.v.).] Situated or being within the tropics.

ĭn-tra-ū′-tĕr-ĭne, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *uterine* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Within the uterus. (Used of an embryo.) (*Owen.*)

ĭn-tra-văl′-vu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *valvular*.]

Bot.: Placed within valves, as the dissepiments of many Cruciferæ.

† **ĭn-tra-vē′-noŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *venous* (q.v.).] Introduced within the veins.

"The *intravenous* injection of ammonia."—*Times*, May 21, 1873.

* **ĭn-trĕas′-ūre (s as zh),** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *treasure* (q.v.).] To lay up as in a treasury; to hoard up.

"Which in their seeds
And weak beginnings he *intreasured*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

* **ĭn-trēat′,** * **in-treate,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *entraiter*, from Lat. *tracto* = to handle.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To treat, to use.

"He shall gather the lambes together with his arme, and carye them in hys bosome, and shall kyndlye *intreate* those that beare yonge."—*Esaye*, xl. (1551.)

2. To treat of, to discourse of.

3. To entreat, to beg, to implore.

4. To persuade; to gain over by entreaties.

"All this her weeping sister does repeat
To the stern man, whom nothing could *intreate*."
Waller: Virgil; Æneid iv.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To treat, to discourse. (Followed by *of*.)

"Stephyn [illegible]ardiner, Bishop of Winchester, preached at Paules C[illegible]se, and there *intreated of* the Gospell of that daie."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 35).

2. To beg, to entreat, to implore. (Followed by *for*.)

"Then lets *intreat for* peace, and yeeldyng handes to him submit." *Phaer.: Virgil; Æneidos* xi.

* **ĭn-trēat′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *treat*; and suff. *-able*.] Implacable, inexorable.

* **ĭn-trēat′-ançe,** * **in-treat-aunce,** *s.* [Eng. *intreat*; *-ance*.] Entreaty, solicitation.

"The shepherd, overcome with the earnest *intreataunce* of his owne wife, returned into the wood."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 3.

* **ĭn-trēat′-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *intreat*; *-ful(l)*.] Full of entreaties.

"To seek for succour of her and her peares,
With humble prayers and *intreatfull* teares."
Spenser: F. Q., V. x. 10.

* **ĭn-trēat′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *intreat*; *-ment*.] A begging or imploring for; entreaty.

"For *intreatment* of peace, loue, and amitie betwixt the two realmes."—*Holinshed: Scotland* (an. 1525).

* **ĭn-trēat′-ỳ,** *s.* [ENTREATY.]

ĭn-trĕnçh′ (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *trench*, s. (q.v.).]

* 1. To make furrows or hollows in.

"His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrenched*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 601.

2. To surround or inclose with trenches, as in fortification; to fortify with intrenchments: as, To *intrench* a camp.

3. To lodge within intrenchments; to place in a strong and fortified position.

"*Intrenched* before the town both armies lie:
While night, with sable wings, involves the sky."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xi. 1,318.

* 4. To protect or defend in any way.

"Spiritual gibberish is still better *intrenched*, and harder to be approached, for its having no weak side of common sense."—*Warburton: Charge to the Clergy of Gloucester.*

* **ĭn-trĕnçh′** (2), *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *trench*, v.] To trench; to encroach on that which belongs to another. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"We dare not on your privilege *intrench*,
Or ask ye why ye like them? they are French."
Dryden: Prol. to Arviragus & Philicia.

* **ĭn-trĕnçh′-ant,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *trenchant* (q.v.).] Not to be cut; indivisible, invulnerable.

"As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as makes me bleed."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.

ĭn-trĕnçh′-mĕnt (1), *s.* [Eng. *intrench* (1); *-ment*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of intrenching.

"Their method of *intrenchment* was of Latin origin."—*Macaulay: Prophecy of Capys.* (Introd.)

2. A defensive work, consisting of a ditch or trench, and a parapet made from the excavated earth.

"Cæsar forced some of their strongest *intrenchments*; and then carried the war directly into the territories of Cassibelan."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*, bk. i., ch. i.

II. *Fig.:* Any defence or protection.

* **ĭn-trĕnçh′-mĕnt** (2), *s.* [Eng. *intrench* (2); *-ment*.] The act of trenching or encroaching on the property or rights of others; an encroachment.

ĭn-trĕp′-ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *intrepidus*, from *in-* = not, and *trepidus* = fearful, timid; Fr. *intrépide*; Ital. & Sp. *intrepido*.] Fearless, bold, brave, daring, undaunted, dauntless.

"He was *intrepid*, strong, fleet, patient of cold, of hunger, and of fatigue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *intrepid* and *bold*, see BOLD.

ĭn-trĕ-pĭd′-ĭ-tỳ, *s.* [Fr. *intrépidité*, from *intrépide*; Ital. *intrepidità*.] The quality or state of being intrepid; fearlessness, boldness, courage.

"That high and serene *intrepidity* which is the virtue of great commanders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

ĭn-trĕp′-ĭd-lỳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intrepid*; *-ly*.] In an intrepid, fearless, or dauntless manner.

"Orlando, determined to pursue his purpose, rushed forward *intrepidly* with his lifted shield."—*Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, bk. xix. (Note 8.)

* **ĭn′-trĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *intric(o)* = to entangle, and Eng. *-able*.] Entangling, perplexing.

ĭn′-trĭc-a-çỳ, *s.* [Eng. *intrica(te)*; *-cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being intricate or tangled; perplexity, complication, involution.

"The *intricacy* of complicated systems."—*Rambler*, No. 180.

2. An intricate or perplexing situation; a difficulty or perplexity.

"As perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 273.

¶ For the difference between *intricacy* and *complexity*, see COMPLEXITY.

ĭn′-trĭc-ate, *a.* [Lat. *intricatus*, pa. par. of *intrico* = to perplex, to embarrass: *in-* = in, and *tricæ* = hindrances, wiles; Ital. *intricato*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Entangled, involved, complicated, perplexing, obscure; difficult to unravel or understand.

"The sense is *intricate*, 'tis only clear
What vowels and what consonants are there."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 388.

2. *Bot.:* The same as ENTANGLED (q.v.).

* **ĭn′-trĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [INTRICATE, *a*.] To involve, to complicate, to perplex, to make obscure.

"This by-path of cunning doth 's embroil,
And *intricate* the passage of affairs."
Daniel: To Lord Henry Howard.

ĭn′-trĭc-ate-lỳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intricate*; *-ly*.] In an intricate manner; with perplexity, complication, or intricacy.

"By certain marks or notes *intricately* knotted."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

ĭn′-trĭc-ate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intricate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being intricate, complicated, or involved; intricacy.

"The difficulty and *intricateness* of the subject of our discourse."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 413.

* **ĭn-trĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *intricatus*, pa. par. of *intrico* = to entangle.] Entanglement, intricacy, complication.

"The contact or *intrication* of the cohering firm corpuscles."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 420.

ĭn-trîgue′, *s.* [Fr. *intrigue*; Sp. *intriga*; Ital. *intrigo*.] [INTRIGUE, *v*.]

* 1. Intricacy, complication.

"Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. The act of intriguing or plotting by secret and underhand ways or means; a plot or scheme of an intricate or complicated nature, intended to effect some object by secret arts.

"Busy meddlers with *intrigues* of state."
Pomfret: The Choice.

* 3. The plot of a play, romance, fable, &c.; a complicated scheme of actions and events intended to excite the interest of the reader or audience, and make them look forward eagerly to the development of the plot.

"As causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

4. Illicit intimacy between persons of different sexes: a liaison; libertinism.

"Nor yet the swarms that occupy the brain,
Where dreams of dress, *intrigue*, and pleasure reign." *Cowper: Retirement*, 642.

ĭn-trîgue′, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *intriguer*; Fr. *intriguer*, from Lat. *intrico* = to entangle, to intricate (q.v.); Sp. *intrigar*; Ital. *intrigare*.]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To perplex; to render intricate.

"How doth it perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To form, enter into, or carry on plots or schemes, usually of a complicated nature, with a view to effect some object by secret or underhand artifices; to plot, to scheme.

"The cardinal of York was not satisfied to be *intriguing* for the popedom after his death."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1527).

ĭn-trîg′-uẽr, *s.* [Eng. *intrigu(e)*; *-er.*] One who intrigues; one who forms or enters into secret or underhand plots; a plotter; a schemer.

"A gentleman of the Inns of Court, and a deep *intriguer.*"—*Tatler,* No. 193.

* **ĭn-trîg′-uẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *intrigue*; *-ry.*] The act, art, or practice of intriguing.

* **ĭn-trîg′-uĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intrigu(e)*; *-ess.*] A scheming woman.

"The wife, for her part . . . was a compleat *intriguess.*"—*North: Examen,* p. 197.

¶ Miss Edgeworth (*Manœuvring,* ch. i.) regrets that "a word used in the days of Charles II., and still intelligible in our times, should have become obsolete."

ĭn-trîg′-uĭṅg, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [INTRIGUE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or practice of plotting; intrigue.

ĭn-trîg′-uĭṅg-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intriguing*; *-ly.*] In an intriguing, plotting, or scheming manner; with intrigues or secret plots.

* **ĭn-trîg′-uĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *intrigu(e)*; *-ish.*] Connected with plots or intrigues. (*North: Examen,* p. 193.)

* **ĭn-trĭnse′,** * **ĭn-trĭnçe′,** *a.* [INTRINSIC.] Entangled, intricate, complicated.

"Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords atwain,
Which are too *intrince* to unloose."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

* **ĭn-trĭns′-ĕ-cal,** *a.* [INTRINSIC.]

1. Inherent, natural, essential.

"These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them."—*Tillotson.*

2. Close, intimate, familiar.

* **ĭn-trĭn′-sĕ-cate,** * **ĭn-trĭn′-sĭ-cate,** *a.* [Lat. *intrinsecus*; Ital. *intrinsecato, intrinsicato.*] [INTRINSIC.] Entangled, perplexed, complicated, intricate.

"With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*
Of life at once untie."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

ĭn-trĭn′-sĭc, ĭn-trĭn′-sĭc-al, * **in-trin-se-cal,** * **in-trin-sick,** * **in-tryn-cic-all,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *intrinseque,* from *intrinsecus* = inwards, from *in-* = in, into, and *secus,* from same root as *sequor* = Sp. & Port. *intrinseco*; Ital. *intrinsico, intrinseco.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Inward, internal, inherent.

*2. Domestic, internal.

*3. Intimate, close, familiar.

4. Existing because of natural reasons and not as a result of accident or extrinsic influence; belonging to the nature of a person or thing; not extrinsic.

¶ *Intrinsic value:* A term commonly but erroneously used as a synonym of *market price.* [See VALUE, *s.,* ¶.]

* 5. Intricate, complicated.

"Hys workinge toles are such vnsauerye sophismes, problemes, subtyltyes, seconde intentions, *intrynsicall* moodes, with other prodigious scorceries."—*Bale: Image,* pt. ii. (Pref.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Of muscles*): Attached wholly to the bones of the limbs and their arches.

2. *Scots Law:* A term applied to circumstances sworn to by a party on an oath of reference, so intimately connected with the point at issue that they make part of the evidence afforded by the oath, and are inseparable from it.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A genuine, true, or essential quality.

"This history will display the very *intrinsicals* of the Castilian, who goes for the prime Spaniard."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. iv., let. 11.

¶ The value of a thing is either *intrinsic* or *real*: the *real* value of a book, in the proper sense, lies in the fineness of the paper, and the costliness of its binding; and, in the improper sense, it lies in the excellence of its contents, in opposition to the artificial value which it acquires in the minds of bibliomaniacs from being a scarce edition. The worth of a man is either *genuine* or *native*: the *genuine* worth of a man lies in the excellence of his moral character, in opposition to his adventitious worth, which he acquires from the possession of wealth, power, and dignity: the *native* worth of a man is that which is inborn in him, and natural, in opposition to the meretricious and borrowed worth which he may derive from his situation, his talent, or his efforts to please. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-trĭn-sĭ-căl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *intrinsical*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being intrinsical; essentiality.

ĭn-trĭn′-sĭc-al-lȳ, * **in-trin-sec-al-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *intrinsical*; *-ly.*]

* 1. Internally, within.

"Till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsically* moved by an immaterial self-active substance."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

2. Really, truly, in reality.

"Lumps of base metal, nominally worth near a million sterling, *intrinsically* worth about a sixtieth part of that sum, were in circulation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

ĭn-trĭn′-sĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intrinsical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being intrinsical; intrinsicality.

ĭn-trō-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin adverb, signifying within, used as a prefix to English words.

ĭn-trō-çĕss′-iŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *intro* = within, and *cessio* = a going.]

Med.: A going or shrinking of the parts inwards.

† **ĭn-trō-cũrved′,** *a.* [Pref. *intro-*, and Eng. *curved.*]

Bot.: The same as INTROFLEXED (q.v.).

ĭn-trŏ-dū′çe, *v.t.* [Lat. *introduco,* from *intro* = within, and *duco* = to lead; Fr. *introduire*; Ital. *introdurre*; Sp. *introducir.*]

1. To bring or lead in; to usher in.

"*Introduced* her to the parks and plays."
Pope: The Basset Table, 63.

2. To pass or put in; to insert: as, To *introduce* a finger into a crevice.

3. To insert, to interpolate.

"Anything that is afterwards to be *introduced* in a more proper place."—*Blair,* vol. ii., Lect. 30.

4. To bring into use or practice.

"A custom or habit *introduced* by the necessity of trade among them."—*Temple: United Provinces,* vol. ii., Lect. 30.

5. To bring forward with preliminary or prefatory matter; to bring into notice; to make known: as, To *introduce* a subject with a preface.

6. To bring before the public by writing or exhibition: as, To *introduce* a character on the stage.

7. To make personally known: as, To *introduce* a gentleman to a lady,

8. To produce; to cause to exist; to induce.

"Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children deserves the care and attention of their governors."—*Locke: On Education.*

* **ĭn-trŏ-dū′çe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *introduce*; *-ment.*] Introduction.

"Without the *introducement* of new or absolute forms or terms, or exotic models."—*Milton: Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth.*

ĭn-trŏ-dūç′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *introduc(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which introduces.

"The *introducer* of those divisions into English poetry."—*Johnson: Proposal to Print the Works of Shakespeare.*

* **ĭn-trŏ-dŭct′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *introductus,* pa. par. of *introduco* = to introduce (q.v.).] To bring in; to introduce. (*Hacket: Life of Williams,* i. 29.)

ĭn-trŏ-dŭc′-tion, * **in-tro-duc-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *introduction,* from Lat. *introductionem,* accus. of *introductio*; from *introductus,* pa. par. of *introduco* = to introduce (q.v.); Sp. *introduccion*; Ital. *introduzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of introducing, bringing, or leading in; the act of inserting; insertion.

2. The act of introducing or bringing into use, practice, or notice.

3. The act of making personally known to each other; the state of being made known personally to each other.

4. That part of a book, treatise, or discourse which precedes the main part, and in which the author gives a general account of its object, plan, or subject; a prefatory or preliminary discourse.

5. A treatise more or less elementary, on any branch of study; a treatise introductory to more elaborate or scientific works on the same subject: as, an *introduction* to geology.

II. *Bib. Science:* A department of Biblical science, the objects of which are stated by Prof. K. A. Credner, D.D., to be fivefold: (1) The origin of the individual books received into the sacred canon; (2) the history of the canon and the origin of the collection of Scripture books; (3) the history of the several translations, &c.; (4) the history of the text; and (5) the history of interpretation. It is divided into Introduction to the Old, and Introduction to the New Testament.

ĭn-trŏ-dŭc′-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *introductif;* from Lat. *introductus,* pa. par. of *introduco* = to introduce (q.v.).] Serving or tending to introduce: introducing or bringing forward; introductory,

"Laws, when prudently framed, are by no means subversive, but rather *introductive* of liberty."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 1.

* **ĭn-trŏ-dŭc′-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *introductive*; *-ly.*] In a manner serving to introduce; introductorily.

* **ĭn-trŏ-dŭc′-tõr,** *s.* [Lat. from *introductus,* pa. par. of *introduco* = to introduce (q.v.).] An introducer.

"We were accompanied . . . by ye *introductor* of ambassadors and ayd of ceremonies."—*Evelyn: Memoirs,* Sept. 15, 1651.

† **ĭn-trŏ-dŭc′-tõr-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *introductory*; *-ly.*] In an introductory manner; by way of introduction.

ĭn-trŏ-dŭc′-tõr-ȳ, *a.* [Low Lat. *introductorius,* from *introductus,* pa. par. of *introduco* = to introduce (q.v.); Sp. *introductorio.*] Serving to introduce; serving as an introduction to something further; previous, prefatory, preliminary.

"The *introductory* chapters have undoubtedly a bearing on the events which follow."—*Athenæum,* Sept. 6, 1884, p. 303.

* **ĭn-trŏ-dŭc′-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *introductor*; *-ess.*] A female who introduces.

ĭn-trŏ-flĕxed′, *a.* [Pref. *intro-*, and Eng. *flexed* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Flexed or bent inwards; curved inwards; introcurved.

* **ĭn-trŏ-grĕss′-iŏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *introgressio,* from *introgressus,* pa. par. of *introgredior*: *intro-* = within, and *gradior* = to go, to walk.] The act of going in or entering; entrance.

ĭn′-trō-ĭt, ĭn-trō′-ĭt-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *introitus* = a going in, from *introeo* = to go in: *intro-* = within, and *eo* = to go; Fr. *introit.*]

1. *In the Roman Church:* Words recited by the priest in saying Mass, after the Confiteor, as soon as he has ascended the altar. The custom of reciting the Introit is of early origin, and has been attributed to Gregory the Great. The words are usually from some psalm, formerly recited entire, and have an antiphon, and are followed by a Gloria; in some cases they are taken from other portions of Scripture, and occasionally from uninspired writers. The old English word is office, which corresponds to the Latin *officium,* by which name the Introit is known in the Mozarabic, Carthusian, Dominican, and Carmelite missals. At High-mass and in a Missa Cantata the Introit is sung by the choir, as the priest commences the Mass.

2. *In the Anglican Church:* A short anthem, psalm, or hymn, sung while the minister proceeds to the table to commence the Communion service. Formerly, in some English cathedrals, the Sanctus was sung as an Introit. This practice arose probably from the fact that the Communion Service soon after the Reformation ceased to be performed chorally, a proof of which is found in the fact that for nearly two centuries—namely, from 1660 to 1840—the Sanctus was never set to music except as an Introit, nor was the *Gloria in excelsis* set but as an anthem.

ĭn-trō′-ĭt-ŭs, *s.* [INTROIT.]

ĭn-trŏ-mĭss′-iŏn, *s.* [Lat. *intromissio,* from *intromissus,* pa. par. of *intromitto*: *intro-* = within, and *mitto* = to send.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of sending in; the act of admitting; admission.

"All the reason that I could ever yet hear alledged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sorts, sects, and persuasions into our communion."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 12.

2. The act of introducing or inserting; insertion.

II. *Scots Law:* The act of intermeddling with the property or effects of others, whether legally or without authority; also the dealing of a factor or agent with the money of his employer.

> "And all *intromission* and dispositioun of onle casualteis, properties."—*Holinshed: Scotland* (an. 1567).

ĭn'-trȯ-mĭt, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *intromitto*, from *intro-* = within, and *mitto* = to send.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To send in, to let in, to admit.

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which anything enters.

> "Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other sorts."—*Newton: Optics.*

B. *Intransitive:*

Scots Law: To intermeddle, to interfere.

> "Where the said officer or officers may not lawfully *intromit* or intermeddle."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 271.

* **ĭn-trȯ-mĭt'-tent,** *a.* [Lat. *intromittens*, pr. par. of *intromitto*.] Sending or conveying in or into.

* **ĭn-trȯ-mĭt'-tẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *intromit; -er*.] One who intromits, an intermeddler.

* **ĭn-trō-prĕss'-iȏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *intro-* = within, and *pressio* = a pressing, pressure; *pressus*, pa. par. of *presso* = to press (q.v.).] Pressure acting within; internal pressure.

* **ĭn-trȯ-rĕ-çĕp'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *intro-*, and Eng. *reception* (q.v.).] The act of receiving within; admission within.

> "Were but the love of Christ to us ever suffered to come into our hearts (as species to the eye by *introreception*)."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 564.

ĭn-tror'se, *a.* [Lat. *introrsum* & *introrsus*, adv. = (1) towards the inside, inwards, into, (2) within.]

Bot.: Turned towards the axis to which it appertains. (Used specif. of anthers when the line of dehiscence is on their inner side facing the pistil.)

* **ĭn-trȯ-spĕct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *introspecto* = to look within: *intro-* = within, and *specto* = to look.] To look into or within; to view the inside of.

† **ĭn-trȯ-spĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *introspectio*, from *introspectus*, pa. par. of *introspicio* = to look within: *intro-* = within, and *specio* = to look.] The act of looking into or within; a view of the inside or interior; examination of one's own thoughts or feelings.

> "The actings of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 55.

† **ĭn-trȯ-spĕc'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *introspection; -ist*.] One given to introspection; one who studies the operations of his own mind. (*Annandale.*)

† **ĭn'-trȯ-spĕc-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *introspect; -ive*.] Looking within; viewing inwardly; examining one's own thoughts or feelings.

> "'I expect,' said Miss Merton, 'that we are naturally more *introspective* than men.'"—*Mallock: New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* **ĭn-trȯ-sūme',** *v.t.* [Lat. *intro-* = within, and *sumo* = to take.] To take or receive in; to absorb.

ĭn-trȯ-sŭs-çĕp'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *intro-*, and Eng. *susception* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of taking or receiving in or within.

2. *Anat.:* The same as INTUSSUSCEPTION (q.v.).

* **ĭn-trȯ-vē'-nĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *intro-* = within, and *veniens*, pr. par. of *venio* = to come.] Coming in or between; entering.

> "Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introvenient* nations, either by commerce or conquest."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv. ch. x.

ĭn-trȯ-vē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *intro-* (q.v.), and Lat. *vena* = a vein.]

Bot.: The obscuration of the venation by the abnormally developed parenchyma, as in Hoya, &c.

† **ĭn-trȯ-vẽr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *intro-* = within, and *versio* = a turning, from *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.] The act of introverting; the state of being introverted.

† **ĭn-trȯ-vẽrt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *intro-* = within, and *verto* = to turn.]

1. To turn in or inward.

> "His awkward gait, his *introverted* toes,
> Bent knees, round shoulders, and dejected looks,
> Procure him many a curse."
> *Cowper: Task*, iv. 633.

2. To turn or direct to one's own heart or thoughts.

> "Beyond its natural elevation raised
> His *introverted* spirit."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

ĭn-trûde', *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *intrudo*, from *in-* = in, into, and *trudo* = to push, to thrust; Ital. *intrudere*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To thrust or push one's self forward into any place or position; to push in; to force one's way.

> "Unprudent man, that whan the Rutli Kinge did through *intrude*." *Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos* ix.

2. *Specif.:* To thrust or push one's self forward into any place or position; to force one's self upon others; to enter or put one's self forward unwelcomely or without invitation; to obtrude.

> "There is society, where none *intrudes*,
> By the deep Sea, and music in its roar."
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 178.

* 3. To intervene; to be interposed.

> "Where half the convex world *intrudes* between."
> *Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*

* 4. To encroach; to trench.

> "Now, Henry, thou hast added to thy sin
> Of usurpation, and *intruding* force,
> A greater crime." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, iv. 1.

B. *Reflex.:* To push or thrust one's self forward.

> "And that man is not meete for a rowme or ministracion, which *intrudeth* hymselfe into the same."—*Udal: Hebrues* v.

C. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To force or cast in; to push or thrust forward unwarrantably: as, To *intrude* one's conversation upon people.

2. *Geol.:* To force in, as a volcanic rock may into sedimentary strata. [INTRUSIVE.]

ĭn-trûd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *intrud(e); -ed*.]

Geol.: Intrusive (q.v.).

ĭn-trûd'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *intrud(e); -er*.] One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in or enters where he is not wanted, or where he has no business.

> "Hence, vain *intruder!* haste away,
> Wash not with unallowed brine
> The footsteps of my Celia's shrine."
> *Carew: To my Rival.*

¶ A man is an *intruder* who is an unbidden guest at the table of another: he is an *interloper* when he joins any society in such manner as to obtain its privileges, without sharing its burdens. *Intruders* are always offensive in the domestic circle: *interlopers* in trade are always regarded with an evil eye.

* **ĭn-trû'-drĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intruder; -ess*.] A female who intrudes.

> "Joash should recover his rightful throne from the unjust usurpation of Athaliah, an idolatrous *intrudress* thereinto."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. x.

* **ĭn-trŭnk',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *trunk* (q.v.).] To encase, to enwrap, to inclose.

> "Had eager lust *intrunk'd* my conquer'd soul
> I had not buried living joys in death."
> *Ford: Love's Sacrifice*, v. 3.

ĭn-trû'-ṣion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intrusus*, pa. par. of *intrudo* = to intrude (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of intruding or thrusting one's self forward unwarrantably and unwelcomely where one is not wanted.

> "Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill
> With loathed *intrusion*, and fill all the land."
> *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 178.

2. The act of encroaching or infringing; an encroachment.

> "For sith he saieth they come into the place by succession, he layth not any inuasion, or *intrusion*, or other vnlawfull comming ther into."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 640.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* The operation of forcing through or into sedimentary strata. (Used of volcanic rocks.) [INTRUSIVE-ROCKS.]

2. *Law:* An unlawful entry into or upon lands and tenements void of a possessor, by one who has no right to the same.

3. *Scotch Ch.:* The settlement of a minister in a church or congregation against the will, or without the consent of the congregation.

¶ The term was frequently used during the ten years' ecclesiastical controversy which culminated in the disruption of the Scotch Church in 1843.

* **ĭn-trû'-ṣion-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *intrusion; -al*.] Pertaining to intrusion; noting intrusion.

ĭn-trû'-ṣion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *intrusion; -ist*.] One who favours the intrusion or settlement of a minister in a church or congregation contrary to the will, or without the consent of the congregation.

ĭn-trû'-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *intrusus*, pa. par. of *intrudo* = to intrude (q.v.).] Tending or apt to intrude; thrusting or entering without invitation or welcome; obtrusive.

> "Nor interrupting with *intrusive* talk
> The grand, majestic symphonies of ocean."
> *Longfellow: Dedication.*

intrusive-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks of igneous origin which have forced their way through crevices or rents in sedimentary strata, or have broken them up.

¶ Intrusive sheets of eruptive rock may be distinguished from true lava flows which have been subsequently overlaid conformably by sedimentary strata, by the fact that the rocks, both above and below the intrusive sheets, are altered at the contacts, while in the case of lava-flows the rocks over which they ran have been altered, but the deposits above them show no trace of metamorphism. (*Rutley: Study of Rocks*, 2nd ed., p. 32.)

ĭn-trû'-sĭve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *intrusive; -ly*.] In an intrusive or intruding manner.

ĭn-trû'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intrusive; -ness*.] The quality or state of being intrusive.

ĭn-trŭst', * ĕn-trŭst', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *trust* (q.v.).]

1. (*Of things*): To give in trust; to commit or confide to the charge of a person; to commit with confidence. (Followed by *to* before the person charged.)

> "That the series of our astronomical observations might suffer no interruption by my absence, I *intrusted* the care of continuing them *to* Mr. Trevenen."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. ix.

2. (*Of persons*): To charge with the care, custody, or supervision of anything; to commit or confide the charge or care of anything to. (Followed by *with* before the thing intrusted.)

¶ For the difference between to *intrust* and to *consign*, see CONSION.

* **ĭn'-tū-īte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *intuitus*, pa. par. of *intueor*.] [INTUITION.] To perceive by intuition.

> "As mathematical quantities only come into existence by being *intuited* or constructed, so the pure concepts only exist when they are thought."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philosophy* (1880), ii. 512.

ĭn-tū-ĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intuitus*, pa. par. of *intueor* = to look in or within: *in-* = into, and *tueor* = to look; Sp. *intuicion;* Ital. *intuizione*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of looking on; a sight, a view; a regard, an aim.

> "His disciples must not onely abstain from the act of unlawful concubinate, but from the impurer *intuition* of a wife of another man."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. ii., § 36.

II. *Phil.:* A term borrowed from Scholastic Theology, where it signifies a knowledge of God supernaturally obtained, and, by consequence, superior to knowledge obtained by ordinary methods. In passing into the service of Philosophy the word intuition has retained in some measure the idea of superiority, or at least of priority. In the French and Scotch schools all beliefs and judgments presenting themselves spontaneously to the mind, with irresistible evidence, but without the assistance of reasoning or reflection, are called intuitions, axioms, first principles, principles of common sense, or self-evident truths, and the recognition of these intuitions is the fundamental doctrine of Intuitionalism. Reid (*Essay on Intell. Powers*, ess. iv.) enumerates twelve first principles or intuitions of contingent truths:

(1) Everything exists of which we are conscious. (2) The thoughts of which I am conscious are the thoughts of a being called myself. (3) The things which I remember did really happen. (4) We may be certain of our identity as far as we remember. (5) The things which we perceive exist, and are what we perceive them to be. (6) We have some power over our actions and the determinations of our wills. (7) The natural faculties by

which we discriminate truth from error are not fallacious. (8) There is life and intelligence in our fellow-men. (9) Certain features and gestures indicate certain thoughts and dispositions of the mind. (10) Human testimony naturally awakens confidence. (11) In respect to events depending on human volition, there is a self-evident probability, greater or less. (12) In the phenomena of nature, what is to be will probably be like to what has been in similar circumstances.

In the school of Kant the word intuition (*Anschauung*) is nearly synonymous with perception. (See extract, and for Schelling's teaching, see ¶ *Intellectual Intuition.*)

"*Intuition* is Beholding; considered subjectively it is a mental operation; objectively, it is the product of that operation, the Beheld. Time and Space may therefore be considered as pure forms of the mental operation Beholding; or as products of that operation. In the one case they are transcendental, in the other empirical. Just as we speak of Sensation in general, and of particular sensations, so Kant speaks of Intuition as the general faculty, and of intuitions as the acts and products of that faculty."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philosophy* (1880), ii. 513.

¶ *Intellectual Intuition:*

Metaph.: (For def. see extract).

"In both [the Alexandrian and German Schools] the incapacity of Reason to solve the problems of Philosophy is openly proclaimed: in both some higher faculty is called in to solve them. Plotinus called this faculty Ecstasy. Schelling called it the *Intellectual Intuition.* The Ecstasy was not supposed to be a faculty possessed by all men, and at all times; it was only possessed by the few, and by them but sometimes. The *Intellectual Intuition* was not supposed to be a faculty common to all men; on the contrary, it was held as the endowment only of a few of the privileged: it was the faculty for philosophizing."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philosophy* (1880), ii. 577.

ĭn-tū-ĭ′-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *intuition; -al.*] Pertaining to, derived from or characterized by intuition; intuitive.

intuitional-reason, *s.*

Phil.: (See extract).

"By *Intuitional Reason* I here wish to express what the Germans call *Vernunft*, which they distinguish from *Verstand*, as Coleridge tried to make Englishmen distinguish between Reason and Understanding. The term Reason is too deeply rooted in our language to be twisted into any new direction, and I hope by the unusual '*Intuitional Reason*' to keep the reader's attention alive to the fact that by it is designated the process of the mind engaged in transcendental enquiry."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philosophy* (1880), i., liv.

ĭn-tū-ĭ′-tion-al-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *intuitional; -ism.*]

Metaph.: The doctrine that the perception of truth is from intuition.

***ĭn-tū-ĭ′-tion-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *intuitional; ist.*] An advocate or supporter of the doctrine of intuitionalism. [INTUITION, II.]

"By the *Intuitionalists* it is asserted that the tendency to form them [primary beliefs] is an intellectual instinct inborn in man."—*Carpenter: Mental Physiology*, § 201.

ĭn-tū′-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *intuitif*, from Lat. *intuitus*, pa. par. of *intueor.*] [INTUITION.]

1. Perceived or seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind immediately on inspection.

2. Obtained or received by intuition or simple inspection.

"Sometimes the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas immediately by themselves, without the intervention of any other: and this, I think, we may call *intuitive* knowledge."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. ii., § 1.

3. Seeing clearly, not merely believing.

4. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without reason or argument.

"Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive, or *intuitive.*" *Milton: P. L.*, v. 488.

ĭn-tū′-ĭ-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intuitive; -ly.*]

1. In an intuitive manner; by intuition.

"For although with speech they *intuitively* conceive each other, yet do their apprehensions proceed through realities."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. xi.

2. On bare inspection; without argument or reasoning.

"The truth of mathematical axioms has always been supposed to be *intuitively* obvious."—*Stewart: Philosophy of Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. ii., § 1.

***ĭn-tu-mĕs′çe,** *v.i.* [Lat. *intumesco*, from *in-* (intens.), and *tumesco*, incept. of *tumeo* = to swell.] To swell; to become enlarged or expanded, as by heat.

ĭn-tu-mĕs′-çençe, ĭn-tu-mĕs′-çen-çȳ, *s.* [Fr. *intumescence*, from Lat. *intumescens*, pr. par. of *intumesco.*] [INTUMESCE.]

1. The act, state, or process of swelling or expanding, as with heat; expansion.

2. A swollen or expanded mass.

3. Heat of mind; excitement.

"There is little reason for doubting but the *intumescence* of nations would have found its vent."—*Johnson: Taxation no Tyranny.*

* **ĭn-tū′-mu-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *tumulatus*, pa. par. of *tumulo* = to bury, to entomb; *tumulus* = a tomb.] To bury, to inter, to inhume, to entomb.

"He also caused the corps of King Richard yͤ Second to be taken from the earth, whom King Henry the Fourth had *intumulate* in the friers Church of Langley."—*Stow: Henry V.* (an. 1413).

* **ĭn-tū′-mu-late,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tumulatus*, pa. par. of *tumulo* = to bury.] Not buried; unburied.

* **ĭn-tũr′-bĭd-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* (intens.), and *turbidus* = turbid (q.v.).] To make turbid, dark, or confused. (*Coleridge.*)

* **ĭn-tũr-ġĕs′-çençe,** * **ĭn-tũr-ġĕs′-çen-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *inturgescens*, pr. par. of *inturgesco* = to swell up: *in-* (intens.), and *turgesco*, incept. of *turgeo* = to swell.] A swelling; the act or state of swelling.

"Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but *inturgescencies* caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xiii.

ĭn′-tũrn, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *turn*, s.] A term in wrestling, when one puts his thigh between those of his adversary, and lifts him up. (*Halliwell.*)

"And with a trip i' th' *inturn* mawl him."
D'Urfey: Collin's Walk.

* **ĭn-tūşe′,** *s.* [Lat. *intusus*, pa. par. of *intundo* = to bruise.] A bruise, a wound.

"And after, having searcht the *intuse* deepe,
She with her scarfe did bind the wound fro' cold to keepe." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 33.

ĭn-tŭs-sŭs-çĕpt′-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *intus-* = within, and *susceptus*, pa. par. of *suscipio* = to receive.]

Anat. (*Of a vessel or part, &c.*): Received within another vessel or part.

ĭn-tŭs-sŭs-çĕp′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *intus-*, and Eng. *susception* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The reception of one part within another.

2. *Anat.*: The term used when part of a tube is inverted within the contiguous part. (*Owen.*) The art, operation, or process of taking dead matter into a living being. (*Nicholson.*)

3. *Pathol.*: The accidental insertion or protrusion of an upper segment of the bowels into a lower. The varieties are ileo-cæcal, iliac, jejunal, and colic. It occurs most frequently in infancy and childhood, and in the adult death ensues in five or six days if the stricture is not removed. By drawing one portion of a toeless long stocking into the other, a correct representation of this condition is obtained. Inflation, practised long ago by Hippocrates, is the most successful treatment.

ĭn-twīne′, ĕn-twīne′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *twine* (q.v.).]

1. To twine or twist together.

"There grew two olives, closest of the grove,
With roots *intwined* and branches interwove."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 617.

* 2. To surround by a winding course.

3. To twine round.

"The flowering thorn, self-taught to wind,
The hazle's stubborn stem *intwined.*"
Beattie: The Hares; A Fable.

* **ĭn-twīne′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *intwine; -ment.*] The act of intwining.

ĭn-twĭst′, ĕn-twĭst′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *twist* (q.v.).] To twist or twine together.

ĭn′-u-la, *s.* [Lat. = *inula*, probably a corruption of helenium; Gr. ἑλένιον (*helenion*) = elecampane.] [Def.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the composite sub-tribe Inuleæ (q.v.). The heads are panicled, corymbose, or solitary rayed, yellow; the involucre campanulate, the bracts in many series, the receptacle flat, naked; the ray flowers female or neuter, in one series ligulate; the dark flowers tubular, having two sexes; the fruit terete or angled, the pappus in one series, scabrous. About fifty species are known, of which the only important one is the Common Elecampane, *I. Helenium*, a native of Europe, and an escape in the United States. It was once much valued for its medicinal root, but is now neglected.

2. *Pharmacy:*

(1) [ELECAMPANE, INULIN.]

(2) The dry roots of *Inula racemosa*, a West Himalayan and Cashmere plant, have a weak aromatic odour like orris, and act as a mild tonic. They are used in veterinary medicine. (*Watts.*)

ĭn-ūl′-a-mīde, *s.* [Lat. *inul(a)*, and Eng. *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{20}(OH)CO, NH_2$. A compound obtained by passing ammoniacal gas into an alcoholic solution of inulic anhydride. It crystallizes in feathery crystals, sparingly soluble in alcohol. It melts at 210°, undergoing decomposition, and is very feebly basic.

ĭn-ū′-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *inul(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of tubuliferous composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

ĭn′-u-lĭc, *a.* [Lat., &c. *inul(a); -ic.*] Derived from the genus Inula (q.v.).

inulic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{22}O_3 = C_{15}H_{20}O_2 + H_2O$. A monobasic acid, prepared by heating inulic anhydride with dilute potash, and decomposing the salt formed with hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in delicate needles, melting at 90°, and is sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. When heated above 90°, it gives off its water, and is converted into the anhydride. The potassium and sodium salts are very soluble in water and in alcohol, but crystallize with great difficulty. The ammonium salt is very unstable, decomposing on simply evaporating the solution. The silver salt, $C_{15}H_{21}AgO_3$, crystallizes in small brilliant scales. When inulic acid is dissolved in absolute alcohol, and dry hydrochloric acid gas passed into the solution, large colourless rhombic crystals are formed, which melt at 140°, decomposing and giving off hydrochloric acid. This crystalline body forms salts, but they are very unstable. Its formula is $C_{15}H_{21}O_2Cl$.

inulic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$. A white crystalline substance, obtained by distilling elecampane root with steam, pressing the crystals between blotting-paper, and recrystallizing from alcohol. It is almost insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts at 66°, and boils at 275° with partial decomposition.

ĭn′-u-lĭn, ĭn′-u-līne, *s.* [Lat., &c. *inul(a); -in, -ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A soft white tasteless powder, isomeric with and similar in its properties to starch, discovered by Valentin Rose in 1804. It is very widely distributed throughout the vegetable kingdom, being found in the roots of elecampane, dandelion, chicory, feverfew, in the tubers of the potato, the dahlia, and the Jerusalem artichoke, in the seeds of the sun-flower, and in many other plants. It is usually prepared from the sliced or rasped roots of the elecampane or the dahlia, by boiling with water in the presence of sodium carbonate. The liquid obtained is cooled by a freezing mixture, when the inulin precipitates. To obtain it pure, it is dissolved in hot water, filtered, and again exposed to a freezing mixture. On repeating this process three or four times, the inulin is obtained perfectly white. It is insoluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in boiling water. It dissolves in an ammoniacal solution of cupric oxide, the solution yielding, after a few hours, a blue amorphous precipitate, insoluble in water and in ammonia, but soluble in tartaric acid. Its specific gravity is 1·349, and its optical lævo-rotatory power $[a]_D = 34·6$. When heated with water in sealed tubes at 100°, or when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it is converted into a sugar, which has all the properties of levulose. Inulin is distinguished from starch by its giving a yellow or yellowish-brown instead of a blue colour with iodine; by its solubility in aqueous cuprammonia, and by its inalterability under the influence of ferments. It appears to be a substance intermediate between gums and starch. Inulin has lately been examined by H. Kiliani. He assigns to it the formula, $C_{36}H_{62}O_{31} = 6C_6H_{10}O_5 + H_2O$.

ĭn′-u-lŏl, *s.* [Lat. &c. *inul(a)*; Eng., &c. (*alcoh*)*ol* (?)].

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A yellowish liquid, having an aromatic taste and an odour of peppermint, obtained by distilling elecampane root, *Inula Helenium*, with steam. The white crystalline mass which comes over is pressed between blotting-paper, which absorbs the inulol, and this may be afterwards recovered in a tolerably pure state by distilling the paper with steam. It boils at 200°, and, when distilled with phosphorus pentasulphide, a hydro-carbon, $C_{10}H_{14}$, is obtained, which boils at 175°.

* **ĭn-ŭm′-brāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inumbratus*, pa. par. of *inumbro*: *in-* = in, into, and *umbra* = a shade.] To shade; to cover with shade; to darken.

* **ĭn-ŭm-brā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inumbratio*, from *inumbratus*, pa. par. of *inumbro* = to darken.] Shade, shadow, overshadowing.

> "The obstruction and *inumbration* beginneth on that side."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 956.

* **ĭn-ŭnct′-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *inunctus*, pa. par. of *inungo* = to anoint.] Anointed.

* **ĭn-ŭnc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inunctio*, from *inunctus*, pa. par. of *inungo* = to anoint.] The act of smearing or anointing; unction.

> "An oily liniment, fit for the *inunction* of the feathers."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

* **ĭn-ŭnc-tụ-ŏs′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *unctuosity* (q v.).] Want or absence of unctuosity; absence of greasiness or oiliness perceptible to the touch.

* **ĭn-ŭn′-dạnt,** *a.* [Lat. *inundans*, pr. par. of *inundo* = to flow over, to overflow: *in-* = in, upon, and *unda* = a wave.] Overflowing.

> "Costly draughts, *inundant* bowls of joy."
> *Shenstone: Economy*, 1.

Ĭn-ŭn-dā′-tæ, *s. pl.* [Nom. fem. pl. of Lat. *inundatus*.] [INUNDATE.]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to the forty-eighth class of his Natural System of Botany. He included under it the genera Hippuris, Elatine, Ruppia, Typha, &c.

Ĭn-ŭn′-dāte, ĭn′-ŭn-dāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *inundatus*, pa. par. of *inundo* = to overflow; Fr. *inonder*; Ital. *inondare*; Sp. *inundar*.]

1. *Lit.:* To spread over or cover with a flood; to overflow, to flood; to submerge, to deluge.

> "During the period when the Nile *inundates* Egypt."—*Beloe: Herodotus*, bk. ii., note 39.

2. *Fig.:* To fill to overflowing; to fill with overabundance or superfluity; to swamp.

Ĭn′-ŭn-dāte, *a.* [INUNDATE, *v.*]

Bot. & Geog.: Flooded. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Ĭn-ŭn-dā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *inundatio*, from *inundatus*, pa. par. of *inundo* = to overflow; Fr. *inondation*; Sp. *inundacion*; Ital. *inondazione*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of inundating or overflowing; the state of being inundated or flooded.

> "This place hath a great pond caused by the *inundation* of Nilus."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 203.

2. An overflow of waters; a flood, a deluge.

II. *Fig.:* An overflowing or overspreading of any kind; a flood.

> "Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Irish were utterly wasted."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

† **inundation-mud,** *s.*

Geol.: The same as LOESS (q.v.).

* **ĭn-ŭn-dẽr-stănd′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *understanding* (q.v.).] Wanting or void of understanding.

> "Such material and mortal, such *inunderstanding* souls."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 10.

* **ĭn-ũr-bāne′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *urbane* (q.v.).] Not urbane, incivil, uncourteous, impolite, rough.

> "Just it would be, and by no means *inurbane*."—*Matthew Arnold: Literature & Dogma* (1873), p. 180.

* **ĭn-ũr-bāne′-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *inurbane*; *-ly*.] In an uncivil, uncourteous, or rough manner; not urbanely; incivilly.

* **ĭn-ũr-bāne′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inurbane*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inurbane; incivility.

* **ĭn-ũr-băn′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *urbanity* (q.v.).] Incivility, impoliteness; rude unpolished manners.

> "Such idle stuff . . . as his own servile *inurbanity* forbears not to put into the Apostle's mouth."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

ĭn-ūre′, * **en-ure,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *ure* = work, operation, use; O. Fr. *ovre*, *œvre*, *uevre*, *eure*, from Lat. *opera* = work.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To expose to use, practice, or operation until use gives little or no pain or inconvenience; to habituate, to accustom; to make used, to harden.

> "Equally *inured*
> By moderation either state to bear,
> Prosperous or adverse." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 362.

* 2. To accustom; to make accustomed.

> "He . . . did *inure* them to speak little."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 64.

* 3. To exercise, to practise.

> "The wits of the Utopians, *inured* and exercised in learning."—*Sir T. More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

B. *Intransitive:*

Law: To pass into use; to take or have effect; to serve to the use or benefit of.

* **ĭn-ūre′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *inure*; *-ment*.] The act of inuring; the state of being inured; practice, habit, use.

> "Education being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 79.

* **ĭn-ũrn′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *urn* (q.v.).] To put into a funeral urn; to bury, to inter, to intomb.

> "The sepulchre
> Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurned*."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.

* **ĭn-ūṣ′-ĭ-tāte,** *a.* [INUSITATION.] Unusual; out of the common order.

> "I find some *inusitate* expressions about some mysteries."—*Bramhall: Works*, ii. 61.

* **ĭn-ūṣ-ĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inusitatus* = unused: *in-* = not, and *usitatus* = used, practised.] The quality or state of being disused; disuse, neglect.

> "The mammæ of the male have not vanished by *inusitation*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxiii.

* **ĭn-ŭst′,** *a.* [Lat. *inustus*, pa. par. of *inuro* = to burn in.] Burnt in.

> "That furious hot *inust* impression."—*More: On the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. 3, § 69.

* **ĭn-ŭst′-ion (ion as yŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *inustio*, from *inustus*, pa. par. of *inuro*: *in-* (intens.), and *uro* = to burn.] The act of burning in; the act of branding.

* **ĭn-ū′-tīle,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inutilis*, from *in-* = not; *utilis* = useful; *utor* = to use.] Useless, unprofitable.

> "To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

ĭn-ụ-tĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *inutilité*, from Lat. *inutilitatem*, accus. of *inutilitas*, from *inutilis* = useless.] The quality or state of being useless or unprofitable; uselessness; unprofitableness.

> "On their own opinion of their *inutility*."—*Burke: Econom. Reform.*

ĭn-ŭt′-tẽr-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *utterable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being uttered or told; unutterable; unspeakable.

> "They fill the mind with *inutterable* remorse and horror."—*Hurd: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 27.

* **ĭn′-ụ-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *Inuus* = another name for the rural god Pan.]

Zool.: An obsolete genus of Old World monkeys, Simiadæ, destitute of a tail. It is now merged in Macacus (q.v.).

ĭn văc′-ụ-ō, *phr.* [Lat., = in what is empty.]

1. *Phys.:* In a vacuum; with the air exhausted.

2. *Law:*

(1) Without object.

(2) Without concomitants or coherence. (*Wharton.*)

ĭn-vāde′, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. F. *invader*, from Lat. *invado*, from *in-* = in, into, and *vado* = to go; Ital. *invadere*; Sp. & Port. *invadir*.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To go or pass into; to enter.

> "[It] doth then *invade*
> The state of life, out of the griesly shade."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vi. 37.

2. To pass into or enter with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with intent to conquer or plunder; to make an invasion into; to enter by force.

> "Let others with insatiate thirst of rule
> *Invade* their neighbour's lands."
> *J. Philips: Blenheim.*

3. To attack, to assault.

> "With dangerous expedition to *invade*
> Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault, or siege,
> Or ambush." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 342.

4. To intrude or intrench upon; to encroach on; to violate; to infringe.

> "The ancients thus their rules *invade*,
> As kings dispense with laws themselves have made."
> *Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 161.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To make an invasion.

> "Where small and great, where weak and mighty made
> To serve, not suffer, strengthen, not *invade*."
> *Pope: Essay on Man*, iii. 298.

¶ For the difference between to *invade* and to *encroach*, see ENCROACH.

ĭn-vād′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *invad(e)*; *-er*.] One who invades, attacks, assaults, or encroaches; an assailant; an intruder.]

> "Who order'd Gideon forth,
> To storm the *invader's* camp."
> *Cowper: Olney Hymns*, iv.

ĭn vā′-dĭ-ō, *phr.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *vador* = to bind over by bail.] In gage, in pledge.

* **ĭn-văġ′-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *vagina* = a sheath.] To sheathe; to put into a sheath.

ĭn-văġ-ĭ-nā′-tion, *s.* [INVAGINATE.]

Anat. & Pathol.: The same as INTUSSUSCEPTION (q.v.).

* **ĭn-vạ-lĕs′-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *invalescens*, pr. par. of *invalesco* = to become strong: *in-* (intens.), and *valesco* = to become strong, incept. of *valeo* = to be strong or well.] Strength, health, force.

* **ĭn-văl-ĕ-tūd′-ĭn-ạ-rȳ,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *valetudinary* (q.v.).] Wanting health; not healthy, not strong.

ĭn-văl′-ĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *invalide*, from Lat. *invalidus*, from *in-* = not, and *validus* = strong: *valeo* = to be strong or well; Ital. & Sp. *invalido*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of no force, weight, or cogency.

> "But this I urge,
> Admitting motion in the heavens, to shew
> *Invalid*, that which thee to doubt it moved."
> *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 116.

2. Not strong; in ill health; delicate, ill.

¶ In this second sense, and as a substantive, the pronunciation is *ĭn-vạ-lîd′*.

II. *Law:* Having no force or effect; null; void.

> "The bishop . . . did now clearly perceive how *invalid* and insufficient it [the marriage] was."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation*, an. 1527.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is not strong in health; one who is weak, infirm, or delicate.

> "Bath . . . is always as well stowed with gallants as *invalids*, who live together in a very good understanding."—*Tatler*, No. 16.

2. A soldier or sailor disabled either by sickness or wounds for active service.

> "H.M. troopship 'Orontes' has arrived from Alexandria with 150 naval *invalids* and time-expired men."—*Daily News*, Sept. 9, 1884.

invalid-bed, *s.* A bed having conveniences for the sick or the wounded, having elevating head and shoulder portion, to give the patient a change of position; a portion which conforms to the shape of the bended knees, and other conveniences for the patient's comfort.

invalid-chair, *s.* A chair capable of assuming and retaining any required position from the erect to the prone.

¶ *Invalid* is a general and *patient* a particular term; a person may be an *invalid* without being a *patient*; he may be a *patient* without being an *invalid*.

ĭn-vạ-lîd′, *v.t.* & *i.* [INVALID, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To affect with disease or illness; to render an invalid.

> "Drawing the *invalided* stroller's arm through his."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiv.

2. To register as an invalid; to insert in the list of persons unfit for military or naval duty; to give leave of absence from duty on account of illness or ill health.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To consent to be placed on the list of invalids.

ĭn-văl′-ĭ-dāte, *v.t.* [Eng. *invalid*; *-ate*; Fr. *invalider*; Sp. *invalidar*; Ital. *invalidare*.] To make invalid or not valid; to weaken, lessen, or destroy the validity or force of; to render of no effect or force; to overthrow.

> "Argument is to be *invalidated* only by argument, and is in itself of the same force, whether or not it convinces him by whom it is proposed."—*Rambler*, No. 14.

ĭn-văl-ĭ-dā'-tion, *s.* [INVALIDATE.] The state of invalidating or rendering invalid; the state of being invalidated.

"So many *invalidations* of their rights."—*Burke: Powers of Juries.*

*** ĭn'-vạ-lîd-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *invalid*; *-ism.*] The quality or state of being an invalid; sickness, ill-health.

ĭn-vạ-lĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *invalidité*, from Lat. *invaliditatem*, accus. of *invaliditas*, from *invalidus* = not strong, invalid (q.v.).]

1. Want of validity, legal force, or efficacy; want of cogency.

"I'll show the *invalidity* of their objection."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. iv.

2. Want of bodily health or strength; infirmity.

"He ordered that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, weakness, or *invalidity*, should want."—*Temple.*

*** ĭn-văl'-ĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *invalid*; *-ness.*] Invalidity.

*** ĭn-văl'-õr-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *valorous* (q.v.).] Wanting in courage; timid, timorous.

ĭn-văl'-ụ-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *valuable* (q.v.).] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; of inestimable value.

"His friends adjured him to take more care of a life *invaluable* to his country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ĭn-văl'-ụ-ạ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *invaluab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an invaluable manner or degree; above all estimation; inestimably.

"That *invaluably* precious blood of the Sonne of God."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon of Thanksgiving*, Jan., 1625.

*** ĭn-văl'-ūed,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *valued* (q.v.).] Invaluable; inestimable.

"Closely conveys this great *invalued* spoil."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, vi. 15.

ĭn-vär-ĭ-ạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *invariable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being invariable; invariableness.

"This *invariability* in the birds' operations."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxxvii.

ĭn-vär'-ĭ-ạ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adj.:* Not variable; not subject or liable to change; constant in the same state; unchangeable, unalterable.

"According to some *invariable* and certain laws."—*Burke: On Taste.* (Introd.)

B. *As substantive:*

Math.: An invariable quantity; a constant.

invariable-function, *s.*

Math.: A function which enters an equation, and which may vary under certain circumstances, but which does not vary under the conditions imposed by the equation, is called the invariable of the equation. In a common differential equation which holds true for all values of x and y, the only invariables must be absolute constants; but in an equation of differences in which the value of x only passes from one whole number to another, any function which does not change value whilst x passes from one whole number to another, may be an invariable.

ĭn-vär'-ĭ-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *invariable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being invariable; constancy of state; unchangeableness; immutability.

"From the dignity of their intellect arises the *invariableness* of their wills."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. ii., § 3.

ĭn-vär'-ĭ-ạ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *invariab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an invariable manner; without changing or altering; constantly; uniformly.

"He almost *invariably* took that view of the great questions of his time which history has finally adopted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

*** ĭn-vär'-ĭĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *varied* (q.v.).] Unvaried, invariable, unchanging.

ĭn-vā'-şion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *invasionem*, accus. of *invasio* = a going in, from *invasus*, pa. par. of *invado* = to invade (q.v.); Sp. *invasion*; Ital. *invasione.*]

1. The act of invading; the act of entering into the country of another with a view to conquest or plunder; a hostile attack upon or entrance into the territory of others.

"Found able by *invasion* to annoy
Thy country." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 365

2. An attack or encroachment on the rights or privileges of others; infringement; violation.

3. The approach or assault of anything dangerous or pernicious.

"What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons."—*Arbuthnot.*

¶ *Invasion* expresses merely the general idea, without any particular qualification; *incursion* signifies a hasty and sudden *invasion*; *irruption* signifies a particularly violent *invasion*; *inroad* signifies a making a road or way for one's self, which includes *invasion* and occupation. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** ĭn-vā'-sĭve,** *a.* [Low Lat. *invasivus*, from Lat. *invasus*, pa. par. of *invado* = to invade (q.v.); Fr. *invasif.*] Invading; aggressive.

"With them to dare
The fiercest terrours of *invasive* war"
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxxiii.

*** ĭn-vĕck'-eĕ,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: A term used by writers on heraldry for double arching. [ARCHED.]

*** ĭn-vĕct',** *v.i.* [Lat. *invectus*, pa. par. of *inveho* = to carry into, to inveigh (q.v.).] To inveigh.

"Fool that I am, thus to *invect* against her."
Beaum. & Flet.: Faithful Friend, iii. 3.

ĭn-vĕct'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *invectus*, pa. par. of *inveho* = to carry in.]

Her.: The reverse to engrailed, all the points turning inwards to the ordinary thus borne, with the semicircles outward to the field.

*** ĭn-vĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *invectio*, from *invectus*, pa. par. of *inveho.*] Invective.

ĭn-vĕc'-tĭve, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *invectivus*, from *invectus*, pa. par. of *inveho* = to inveigh (q.v.); Sp. *invectiva*; Ital. *invettiva.*]

A. *As subst.:* A censorious or vituperate attack on a person; a censure in speech or writing; a severe or violent expression of censure or abuse; a bitter and reproachful accusation.

"A tide of fierce
Invective seemed to wait behind her lips."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 451.

B. *As adj.:* Censorious, satirical, vituperative, abusive.

"Satire among the Romans, but not among the Greeks, was a biting *invective* poem."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

ĭn-vĕc'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *invective*; *-ly.*] In the manner of invective; abusively, censoriously, satirically.

"Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

† ĭn-vĕc'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *invective*; *-ness.*] The quality of being invective or vituperative; abusiveness.

"Some wonder at his *invectiveness*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hants.*

ĭn-veigh' (eigh as ā), * in-vey, *v.t.* [Lat. *inveho* = to carry into or to, to inveigh: *in-* = in, into, and *veho* = to carry; Sp. *invehir.*] To utter or make use of invectives; to exclaim censoriously and abusively against a person or thing; to declaim; to utter censorious and bitter language. (Usually followed by *against*, but sometimes by *at* and *on.*)

"In regretting the depopulation of the country, I *inveigh against* the increase of our luxuries."—*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.* (*To Sir Joshua Reynolds.*)

ĭn-veigh'-ẽr (eigh as ā), *s.* [Eng. *inveigh*; *-er.*] One who inveighs; a railer.

"One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. viii., ch. ii.

ĭn-vēi'-gle, * ĕn-vēi'-gle, * in-vea-gle, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; by some thought to be a corruption of Fr. *aveugler* = to blind, from Low Lat. *aboculus* = blind: Lat. *ab-* = away, from, and *oculus* = an eye. By others referred to Ital. *invogliare* = to give a desire to, to make one long for, from *in-* = in, *voglia* = a wish; Lat. *volo* = to wish. Puttenham, in 1587, ranks this word with those which had been quite recently introduced into the language.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to entice, to seduce, to allure, to wheedle, to entrap.

"A serjeant made use of me to *inveigle* country fellows, and list them in the service of the parliament."—*Tatler*, No. 249.

ĭn-vēi'-gle-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *inveigle*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of inveigling; seduction to evil; enticement.

2. That which inveigles, seduces, or allures; enticement.

"Through the *inveiglements* of the world, and the frailty of his nature."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 4.

ĭn-vēi'-glẽr, * ĕn-vēi'-glẽr, *s.* [Eng. *inveigl(e)*; *-er.*] One who inveigles, entices, or seduces to evil; an allurer, an enticer.

"As still is seene in court *enueiglers* are
Procurers of despite and avarice."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 165.

*** ĭn-veil' (ei as ā), * in-vayl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *veil* (q.v.).] To cover, as with a veil; to veil, to cover.

"When streight a thicke swolne cloud
Invayled the lustre of great Titan's carre."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. iii., s. 1.

*** ĭn-vel-ope,** *v.t.* [ENVELOPE, *v.*]

*** ĭn-vĕnd-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *vendibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being invendible; unsaleableness.

"All that is terrible in this case is, that the author may be laughed at, and the stationer beggared by the book's *invendibility*."—*Brome.* (To the Reader.)

*** ĭn-vĕnd'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *vendible* (q.v.).] Not vendible; not saleable; unsaleable.

*** ĭn-vĕn'-ŏm,** *v.t.* [ENVENOM.]

ĭn-vĕnt', *v.t.* [Fr. *inventer*, from Lat. *inventus*, pa. par. of *invenio* = to come upon, to find, to invent, from *in-* = in, upon, and *venio* = to come; Sp. *inventar*; Ital. *inventare.*]

* 1. To come or light upon; to find, to meet with.

"[She] vowed neuer to returne againe,
Till him aliue or dead she did *invent*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 10.

* 2. To find out, to discover.

"Zoroastres, kyng of the Bactrians, who is reported to haue fyrst *inuented* arte-magicke."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 1.

3. To contrive and produce, as a thing that did not exist previously.

"'They hunt old trails,' said Cyril, 'very well;
But when did woman ever yet *invent*?'"
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 369.

4. To frame by the imagination; to excogitate, to devise, to concoct, to fabricate. (Used in a good or bad sense.)

"And they layde their heades togither, till they had *inuented* an other captious question."—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 223.

* 5. To feign.

¶ (1) To *invent*, *feign*, and *frame* are all occasionally employed in the ordinary concerns of life, and in a bad sense; *fabricate* and *forge* are never used any otherwise. *Invent* is employed as to that which is the fruit of one's own mind; to *feign* is employed as to that which is unreal; to *frame* is employed as to that which requires deliberation and arrangement; to *fabricate* and *forge* are employed as to that which is absolutely false, and requiring more or less exercise of the *inventive* power. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *invent* and to *contrive*, see CONTRIVE; for that between to *invent* and to *find*, see FIND.

ĭn-vĕnt'-ẽr, *s.* [INVENTOR.]

*** ĭn-vĕnt'-fụl,** *a.* [Eng. *invent*; *-ful(l).*] Full of invention; inventive.

*** ĭn-vĕnt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *invent*; *-able.*] Capable of being invented; discoverable.

"I thought there had been but one only exquisite way *inventible*."—*Century of Inventions*, No. 67.

*** ĭn-vĕnt'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inventible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inventible.

ĭn-vĕn'-tion, * in-ven-cion, *s.* [Fr. *invention*, from Lat. *inventionem*, accus. of *inventio* = a coming upon, a finding out, from *inventus*, pa. par. of *invenio* = to find out, to invent; Sp. *invencion*; Ital. *invenzione.*]

* 1. The act of coming upon, meeting with, or finding: as, the *Invention* of the Cross of St. Helena.

2. The act, operation, or process of finding out or discovering something new, or not previously known; discovery.

"The finding out of apt matter, called otherwise *invention*, is a searching out of things true or things likely."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 6.

3. The act of excogitating, devising, or producing mentally; excogitation.

"Generally all stanzas are, in my opinion, but tyrants and torturers, when they make *invention* obey their number, which sometimes would otherwise scantle itself."—*Drayton: Barons' Wars.* (Pref.)

4. The act of contriving, framing, and producing something new: as, the *invention* of the steam-engine.

5. The power or faculty of inventing or ex-

cogitating; that skill or ingenuity which is, or may be, employed in contriving, devising, or excogitating anything new; the creative and imaginative faculty; specifically, in art, the conception or representation of a subject, the selection and disposition of its various parts, and the whole means by which the artist seeks to portray his thoughts.

> "Gifted by nature with fertile *invention*, an ardent temperament, and great powers of persuasion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

6. That which is invented; an original contrivance.

> "The *invention* all admired; and each how he
> To be the inventor missed, so easy it seemed,
> Once found." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 498.

7. That which is mentally invented or excogitated; a thought, a desire, a scheme, a forgery, a fabrication, a fiction.

> "We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing
> Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
> With strange *invention*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

8. *Music*: A term used by J. S. Bach, and probably by him only, for small pianoforte pieces, each developing a single idea, and in some measure answering to the impromptu of a later day. (*Sir G. Grove*, in *Dict. of Music.*)

¶ *Invention of the Cross*:

Ecclesiol. & Church History:

1. The alleged finding of the cross of Our Lord by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. [HOLY-CROSS.]

2. A feast, celebrated on May 3, in honour of the event mentioned above. It is said to have been first celebrated in the Church of Santa Croce, at Rome. Gregory XI. (1370–78), who brought back the seat of the Popedom from Avignon to Rome, ordered a special office to be composed for this feast. Clement VIII. (1592–1605) raised it to a double of the second class, and removed parts of the old office.

*** ĭn-vĕn'-tious**, *a.* [Eng. *invent*; *-ious*.] Inventive.

> "Thou art a fine *inventious* rogue."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

ĭn-vĕnt'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *inventif*, from Lat. *inventus*, pa. par. of *invenio*; Ital. & Sp. *inventivo*.]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; fertile in invention, imagination, or contrivance.

> "A beautiful and perfect whole
> Which busy man's *inventive* brain
> Toils to anticipate, in vain."
> *Cowper: Epistle to Lady Austen.*

* 2. Fabricating, false.

> "The queen's fond hope *inventive* rumour cheers."
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* i. 523.

*** ĭn-vĕnt'-ĭve-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *inventive*; *-ly*.] By the means or power of invention.

ĭn-vĕnt'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inventive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inventive; the faculty of invention; invention.

ĭn-vĕnt'-ŏr, ĭn-vĕnt'-ĕr, * in-vent-our, *s.* [Fr. *inventeur*, from Lat. *inventorem*, accus. of *inventor* = a discoverer, from *inventus*, pa. par. of *invenio*; Ital. *inventore*.] One who invents, contrives, or produces something new.

> "O mighty-mouthed *inventor* of harmonies."
> *Tennyson: Milton.*

*** ĭn-vĕn-tŏr'-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Eng. *inventory*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an inventory.

*** ĭn-vĕn-tŏr'-ĭ-al-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *inventorial*; *-ly*.] In manner of an inventory.

> "To divide him *inventorially* would dizzy the arithmetic of memory."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

ĭn'-vĕn-tŏr-ȳ, * in-ven-tar-ie, * in-ven-tor-ie, *s.* [Lat. *inventorium*; Fr. *inventaire*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *inventario*.] A list or catalogue of goods and chattels, containing a full, true, and particular description of each, with its value, made on various occasions, as on the sale of goods, decease of a person, storage of goods for safety, &c.; hence, generally a list, an account, a catalogue.

> "To compare their account with the *inventories* made in former visitations."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1553).

ĭn'-vĕn-tŏr-ȳ, *v.t.* [INVENTORY, *s.*] To make or draw up an inventory of; to set down in an inventory; to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of.

> "The philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ĭn-vĕn'-trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inventor*; *-ess*.] A female who invents.

> "Cecilia came,
> *Inventress* of the vocal frame."
> *Dryden: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.*

ĭn-vĕr-, *pref.* [Gael.] A confluence of rivers. It is used largely as an element in place names in Scotland, as *Inverness*, *Inverary*, &c.

*** ĭn-vĕr-ĭ-sĭm-ĭl'-ĭ-tūde**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *verisimilitude* (q.v.).] Want of verisimilitude; improbability.

ĭn-vĕr-mĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *in-* = within, and *verminatio* (genit. *verminationis*) = the worms, the bots; from *vermino*, to be troubled with worms; *vermis* = a worm.] The same as HELMINTHIASIS (q.v.).

*** ĭn-vĕr-năc'-u-lō**, *s.* [Sp.] A greenhouse for preserving plants in winter.

ĭn-vĕrse', *a.* [O.Fr. *invers* (Fr. *inverse*), from Lat. *inversus*, pa. par. of *inverto* = to invert (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *inverso*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Opposite in order or relation; inverted, reciprocal; opposed to direct.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The same as INVERTED (q.v.). (*Loudon.*)

2. *Math.*: Two operations are inverse, when the one is exactly contrary to the other, or when, being performed in succession upon a given quantity, that quantity remains unaltered. Addition and subtraction are inverse operations, for, if we add to *a* the quantity *b*, and from the sum subtract the quantity *b*, the result will be *a*. Multiplication and division, raising to powers and extracting roots, differentiation and integration, are all inverse operations. If two variable quantities are connected by an equation, either one is a function of the other. If it be agreed to call the first a direct function of the second, then is the second an inverse function of the first. The forms of direct and inverse functions, as dependent upon the connecting equation, may be determined by solving the equation with respect to each function separately.

inverse or **reciprocal proportion**, *s.*

Math.: The application of the rule of three in a reverse or contrary order.

inverse or **reciprocal ratio**, *s.*

Math.: The ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.

*** ĭn-vĕrsed'**, *a.* [Eng. *invers(e)*; *-ed*.] Inverted; turned upside down.

> "A *inversed* ∀ did formerly stand for *pupila*, and M *inversed* W for *mulier*."—*Wilkins; Secret & Swift Messenger*, ch. x.

ĭn-vĕrse'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inverse*; *-ly*.] In an inverse or inverted order or manner; in an inverse ratio or proportion; as, when one thing is greater or less in proportion, as another is less or greater.

ĭn-vĕr'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *inversio*, from *inversus*, pa. par. of *inverto* = to invert (q.v.); Fr. & Sp. *inversion*; Ital. *inversione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of inverting; change of order, so that the first becomes last and the last first; a turning or changing of the natural order of things.

> "By an odd *inversion* of the command, all that we do is first to pray against a temptation, and afterwards to watch for it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 10.

2. Change of place, so that each takes the place of the other.

> "The one protruding the other by *inversion*, whereof they make a backward motion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

3. A turning backward; a reversing of the ordinary process; as, Problems in arithmetic are proved by *inversion*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chem.*: The change which takes place when starch, dextrin, or sugar is boiled with a dilute acid. Different acids act with various degrees of rapidity; mineral more quickly than organic acids; sulphuric acid the most quickly of all. Thus starch and dextrin are changed into glucose, cane-sugar into invert sugar, maltose into glucose, &c. Inversion may also take place in the presence of ferments, or by prolonged boiling with water.

2. *Geol.*: The overturning or folding over of strata by igneous agency, so that the order of their succession seems reversed.

3. *Gram.*: A change of the natural order of words in a sentence.

> "Accustomed now to a different method of ordering our words, we call this an *inversion*, and consider it as a forced and unnatural order of speech."—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. 7.

4. *Math.*: The operation of changing the order of the terms, so that the antecedent shall take the place of the consequent and the reverse, in both couplets. Thus, from the proportion $a : b :: c : d$, we have, by inversion, $b : a :: d : c$.

5. *Milit.*: A movement in tactics by which the order of companies in line is inverted, the right being on the left, the left on the right, and so on.

6. *Mus.*: The transposition of certain phrases having a common root. (1) The *inversion* of a chord is effected by making one of the inner notes act as a bass note, and by this means as many *inversions* can be made as there are actual notes in the chord, not counting the root. In such inversions the harmony remains the same, although the order of component parts is changed. (2) Intervals are inverted by making that which was the upper note the lower, and the reverse. The *inversion* of an interval within the octave may readily be found in the difference between the figure 9 and the interval known; then an interval of a second becomes a seventh by *inversion*, &c. (3) The *inversion* of a subject is produced by inverting the intervals of which it consists.

7. *Rhet.*: A mode of argument by which the speaker tries to show that the arguments of his opponent tell against his own cause, and in favour of the speaker's.

ĭn-vĕrt', *v.t.* [Lat. *inverto* = to turn over: *in-* = towards, up, and *verto* = to turn; Ital. *invertere*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To turn upside down; to place in an inverse or coutrary position or order.

> "The spear *inverted*, streaks the dust around."
> *Pitt: Virgil; Æneid* i.

* 2. To divert; to turn into another channel or to another purpose; to embezzle.

> "Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mus.*: To change the order of the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony.

2. *Math.*: To place in a contrary order. To invert the terms of a fraction is to put the numerator in place of the denominator, and the reverse.

ĭn'-vĕrt, *s.* [INVERT, *v.*]

1. An inverted arch.

2. The floor of a canal lock-chamber. It is usually an inverted arch.

3. The lower part or bottom of a sewer, drain, &c.

invert-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: A mixture of dextrose and lævulose, obtained by boiling a solution of cane sugar, acidulated with sulphuric acid, and afterwards removing the acid with chalk. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} = C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_6H_{10}O_5$. It is sweeter than cane sugar, and rotates the plane of polarisation to the left (—25°). Honey is the sugar of the nectaries of flowers, inverted by a ferment in the body of the bee.

ĭn-vĕrt'-ant, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: The same as INVERTED (q.v.).

ĭn-vĕrt'-ĕ-bral, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *vertebr(a)* = a joint; suff. *-al*.] The same as INVERTEBRATE, *adj.* (q.v.).

ĭn-vĕr-tĕ-brā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *in-*; Lat. *vertebra* = a joint, especially one belonging to the spine, and neut. pl. suff. *-ata*.]

Zool.: A subdivision of the Animal Kingdom, containing the animals which have no jointed, bony, or cartilaginous spinal column, with a brain-case or limbs connected with an internal skeleton. The adults want even the cartilaginous rod or notochord, though rudiments of it exist in the young of the Tunicated molluscs. A great group, or division founded, like the Invertebrata, on negative characters, is not homogeneous or natural, and animals of immense variety of form and structure are brought together by the negative character of their being invertebrate. They are divided into the following great groups or types: Mollusca, Arthropoda, Vermes, Echinodermata, Zoophyta, and Protozoa, with two intermediate or connecting groups, the Tunicata and the Molluscoida. (*Prof. P. Martin Duncan, F.R.S.*, &c.)

ĭn-vĕrt′-ĕ-brạte, *a.* & *s.* [INVERTEBRATA.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Destitute of vertebræ.

"It was evident that there was no proportion or equivalency between the vertebrate and the *invertebrate* groups."—*Owen: Compar. Anat.; Invertebrata (Animals).*

2. *Fig.:* Wanting in material or mental power; weak.

"To me the Tory lyrics are quite as delightful as the Radical ones—so long as they are not *invertebrate.*"—*Illust. London News*, Aug. 30, 1884, p. 195.

B. *As subst.:* An animal destitute of vertebræ.

ĭn-vĕrt′-ĕ-brāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *invertebrat(e); -ed.*] Not having a backbone; invertebrate.

ĭn-vĕrt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [INVERT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Turned upside down; turned the contrary way; reversed, inverse.

"O Winter, ruler of the *inverted* year,
Thy scattered hair with sleet like ashes filled."
Cowper: Task, iv. 120.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having the apex of one thing in an opposite direction to that of another, as in many seeds.

2. *Geol.* (*of strata*)*:* So tilted over by igneous or other agency that their position with respect to other strata is the opposite of what it originally was. Hence, unless special care be taken, its age, as tested by superposition, may be misread. The most ancient rocks are those most likely to be inverted. Thus, Murchison notes the inversion of the Silurians in Cornwall, in the Eifel, in the Alps, &c.

"Professor Sedgwick has shown, indeed, that these strata are *inverted*, the Lower Silurian (which he now calls Cambrian), overlying the Devonian or Old Red rocks."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. vii.

3. *Her.:* Turned the wrong way: as wings are said to be inverted when the points are turned downwards.

inverted-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch whose crown is downward; the key-stone being the lowest of the voussoirs, and the springings the highest. It is used in foundations, the floors of tunnels, &c.

inverted-commas, *s. pl.*

Print.: Commas turned upside down; they are used as the sign of a quotation (" ").

ĭn-vĕrt′-ĕd-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *inverted; -ly.*] In an inverse, contrary, or inverted order.

"We have a pretty landskip of the objects abroad *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii. (Note 38.)

* **ĭn-vĕrt′-ĭ-ble** (1), *a.* [Eng. *invert; -ible.*] Capable of being inverted.

* **ĭn-vĕrt′-ĭ-ble** (2), *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *verto* = to turn.] Incapable of being turned; inflexible.

ĭn-vĕrt′-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *invert;* and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The active principle of the yeast plant, obtained by repeatedly washing yeast, first with water and then with alcohol. On shaking up the residue with ether, the invertin which rises to the surface is removed and carefully dried. Invertin has the power of inverting cane sugar, but has no action on maltose.

ĭn-vĕst′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *investir*, from Lat. *investio* = to clothe in or with: *in-* = in, and *vestio* = to clothe; *vestis* = a dress, clothing; Sp. *investir;* Ital. *investire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To dress, to clothe, to array. (Followed by *with* or *in.*)

"*Invest* me *in* my motley."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

* 2. To put on; to clothe, attire, or array with.

"Alas! for pittie that so fair a crewe . . .
Cannot find one this girdle to *invest.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 18.

* 3. To cover, as with a dress.

"Thou . . . *with* a mantle did *invest*
The rising world of waters dark and deep."
Milton: P. L., iii. 10.

* 4. To cover, to fill.

"Palmy shades and aromatic woods,
That grace the plains, *invest* the peopled hills,
And up the more than Alpine mountain wave."
Thomson: Summer, 762.

5. To clothe as with an office or authority; to place in possession of a rank, office, or dignity.

"The licence of traducing the executive power with which you own he is *invested.*"—*Dryden: Epistle to the Whigs.*

* 6. To adorn, to grace, to bedeck: as with clothes or ornaments.

"For this they have been thoughtful to *invest*
Their sons with arts and martial exercises."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

* 7. To confer, to give.

"If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast: or between soul and body, it *investeth* a right of government."—*Bacon.*

8. To lay out, as money in the purchase of some kind of property, usually of a permanent nature: as, To *invest* money in land.

II. *Mil.:* To blockade, to beleaguer, to surround or inclose with forces, so as to intercept succour of men or provisions.

B. *Intrans.:* To make an investment: as, To *invest* in bank stock.

¶ One is *invested* with that which is external: one is *endued* with that which is internal. We *invest* a person with an office or a dignity: one *endues* a person with good qualities. The king is *invested* with supreme authority; a lover *endues* his mistress with every earthly perfection. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-vĕs′-tĭ-ẹnt,** *a.* [Lat. *investiens*, pr. par. of *investio.*] Covering, clothing.

"This sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

* **ĭn-vĕs′-tĭg-ạ-ble** (1), *a.* [Lat. *investigabilis*, from *investigo* = to track out.] That may or can be investigated, searched out, or discovered by reasoning or research.

"In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., ch. vii.

* **ĭn-vĕs′-tĭg-ạ-ble** (2), *a.* [Low Lat. *investigabilis*, from Lat. *in-* = not, and *vestigo* = to track out.] That cannot be investigated or searched out; unsearchable.

"Through the *investigable* deep."
Cotton: Eighth Psalm Paraphrased.

ĭn-vĕs′-tĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *investigatus*, pa. par. of *investigo* = to track out: *in-* = in, and *vestigo* = to trace; *vestigium* = a footstep, a track; Sp. & Port. *investigar;* Ital. *investigare.*] To search or trace out; to follow up, to pursue, to search into; to examine and inquire into carefully and closely; to examine into with care and accuracy.

"This process of *investigating* the truth in dark and ambiguous cases."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

ĭn-vĕs-tĭ-gā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *investigatio*, from *investigatus*, pa. par. of *investigo;* Fr. *investigation;* Sp. *investigacion;* Ital. *investigazione.*] The act of investigation, inquiring, or examining closely into any thing or matter; close and careful examination or research; scrutiny, inquiry, inquisition.

"The delight which the mind feels in the *investigation* of secrets."—*Johnson: Life of Dryden.*

* **ĭn-vĕs′-tĭ-gā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *investigat(e); -ive.*] Given to investigation; curious, careful, and exact in examination or investigation.

"When money was in his pocket he was more deliberate and *investigative.*"—*Pegge: Anecdotes of English Language*, p. 305.

ĭn-vĕs′-tĭ-gā-tôr, *s.* [Lat., from *investigatus*, pa. par. of *investigo;* Fr. *investigateur;* Ital. *investigatore;* Sp. *investigador.*] One who investigates or inquires carefully and closely into anything.

"Reason, and the guide of life, the support of religion, the *investigator* of truth."—*Warburton: Ded. to the Freethinkers.* (Post.)

* **ĭn-vĕst′-ĭ-ôn,** *s.* [Low Lat. *investio* = a handing over, a putting into possession, investiture.] The same as INVESTITURE (q.v.).

ĭn-vĕs′-tĭ-ture, *s.* [Fr. *investiture;* Prov. & Ital. *investitura;* Sp. & Port. *investidura.*] [INVEST.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of investing; the state of being invested with anything: as, with the symbols of office, emolument, or dignity. [II.]

"Intending your *investiture* so near
The residence of your despisèd brother."
Marlowe: Tamburlaine, i. 1.

† 2. That with which one is invested; garments, vestments.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* If any bishop or other clergyman have the cure of souls and also a stipend, two elements, the one sacred and the other civil, exist in his position; and as nearly every spiritual act carries civil consequences, and nearly every civil act connected with his benefice has sacred effects, scarcely any prudence can avoid periodical collision between the ecclesiastical and the civil power. From the kingly or imperial point of view, a great political object will be served if the church can be made simply a tool in the hands of the civil government. From the papal point of view, and indeed from that of all church functionaries, a great ecclesiastical end will be achieved if the State can be made an obedient handmaid of the Church. From the establishment of the Church under Constantine the Great, in the fourth century, the Roman functionaries increasingly interfered in ecclesiastical affairs, and by the eleventh lay patronage had been much abused, and simony largely prevailed. The emperors, kings, and princes of Europe had been accustomed to confer the temporalities of the larger benefices and monasteries by the delivery of a ring and a staff, or crozier. When the bishop or abbot elect had received these, he carried them to the metropolitan, who returned them, to indicate that the Church had conferred on him sacred office. Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) considered that a ring and a crozier were insignia of spiritual office, and not of its temporal accompaniments, the crozier symbolising the pastoral charge and the ring the celestial mysteries. He therefore wished the then reigning emperor, Henry IV., to desist from conferring investitures in such a form, or indeed at all. The emperor was willing to see simony terminated, but clung to investitures, and Gregory on his part threatened to excommunicate any one conferring such investitures or receiving them. A fierce contest now arose between Henry and Gregory, continued by their successors. At last the pontiff's legates and the emperor came to an arrangement at the Diet of Worms, A.D. 1122, one article of the treaty being that the emperor should confer the temporalities of a see or abbacy by some other symbols than the sacred ones of the ring and the crozier.

2. *Law:* The open delivery of seisin or possession.

* **ĭn-vĕst′-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *invest; -ive.*] Clothing, investing, covering.

ĭn-vĕst′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *invest; -ment.*]

* 1. The act of investing, clothing, or dressing.

† 2. The act of investing with or placing in possession of an office, rank, or dignity; investiture.

3. The act of surrounding, blockading, or beleaguering with an armed force; siege, blockade: as, the *investment* of a town.

4. The act of investing or laying out money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature: as, the *investment* of money in railway shares or in land.

5. Money invested.

"The wreck of their *investment* in Mexican securities."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 9, 1884

* 6. That which invests or clothes; dress, attire, vestments, clothes.

"You, my lord archbishop,
Whose white *investments* figure innocence."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

7. That in which money is invested.

"A certain portion of the revenues of Bengal has been, for many years, set apart to be employed in the purchase of goods for exportation to England, and this is called the *investment.*"—*Burke: On the Affairs of India.*

ĭn-vĕst′-ôr, *s.* [Eng. *invest; -or.*] One who invests or makes an investment.

"No prudent *investor* would calculate too much upon the permanent payment of Mexican coupons."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 9, 1884.

* **ĭn-vĕs′-tụre,** *v.t.* [Eng. *invest; -ure.*]

1. To clothe.

2. To invest, to instal; to put into possession of an office.

"Hath already *investured* him in the dukedom of Prussia."—*Ascham: Affairs of Germany.*

* **ĭn-vĕs′-tụre,** *s.* [Eng. *invest; -ure.*] Investment, investiture.

"Before his *investure* and installation therein."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 127.

* **ĭn-vĕt′-ẽr-ạ-bly̆,** *adv.* [As if from an Eng. *inveterab(le); -ly.*] In an inveterate manner; inveterately. (*Colley Cibber: Careless Husband*, v.)

ĭn-vĕt'-ẽr-a-çy̆, *s.* [Eng. *inveterate; -cy.*] The quality or state of being inveterate or of long duration; the state of being firmly established by time; long continuance; the state of being deeply or firmly rooted or engrained in one's nature; firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state gained by time.

> "Such the fixed *inveteracy* wrought
> By the impatience of my early thought."
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 76.

ĭn-vĕt'-ẽr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *inveteratus*, pa. par. of *invetero* = to retain for a long time: *in-* (intens.), and *vetus* (genit. *veteris*) = old; Fr. *invétéré*; Ital. *inveterato*; Sp. *inveterado.*]

1. Old, long established; having existed or continued for a long time.

> "It is an *inveterate* and received opinion that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder, and exulcerate it."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. Firmly or deeply rooted or established by long continuance; deeply rooted; obstinate.

> "But the instantaneous reform of *inveterate* abuses was a task far beyond the powers of a prince strictly restrained by law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

3. Confirmed in any habit or practice by long use or continuance.

> "The Spanish-American is an *inveterate* gamester."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 5, 1884.

* 4. Malignant, virulent.

> "In terms the most aggravating and *inveterate.*"—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 84.

* **ĭn-vĕt'-ẽr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inveteratus*, pa. par. of *invetero.*] To fix or establish firmly by long continuance. [INVETERATE, *a.*]

> "Let not Atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit."—*Bentley: Sermons*, i.

† **ĭn-vĕt'-ẽr-ate-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *inveterate; -ly.*] In an inveterate manner or degree; with obstinacy; virulently.

> "To it they were most *inveterately* prone."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 6.

† **ĭn-vĕt'-ẽr-ate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inveterate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inveterate; inveteracy.

> "As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice made him more ready in the execution."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xii.

* **ĭn-vĕt-ẽr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inveteratio*, from *inveteratus*, pa. par. of *invetero.*] [INVETERATE, *a.*] The act of making inveterate; hardening or confirming by long continuance.

ĭn-vĕxed', *a.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *vexi*, perf. indic. of *veho* = to carry.]

Her.: Arched or enarched.

* **ĭn-vĭct',** *a.* [Lat. *invictus.*] Unconquered, indomitable, invincible.

> "With as *inuict* a mynd and manly an herte let vs confesse the worde of God as wold Cryste die for his gospell."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. ii.

ĭn-vĭd'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *invidiosus*, from *invidia* = envy; Ital. & O. Sp. *invidioso*; Sp. *envidioso.*]

* 1. Envious, malignant.

> "May with astonishment *invidious* view
> His toils outdone by each plebeian bee."
> *Smart: Omniscience of the Supreme Being.*

* 2. To be envied; enviable.

> "Such a person appears in a far more honourable and *invidious* state."—*Barrow.*

3. Likely to incur or bring on hatred, odium, ill-will, or envy.

> "He rose and took the advantage of the times,
> To load young Turnus with *invidious* crimes."
> *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* xi. 518.

¶ *Invidious* in its common acceptation signifies causing ill will; *envious* signifies having ill will. A task is *invidious* that puts one in the way of giving offence; a look is *envious* that is full of *envy*. *Invidious* qualifies the thing; *envious* qualifies the temper of the mind. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-vĭd'-ĭ-oŭs-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *invidious; -ly.*]

1. In an invidious manner; enviously, malignantly.

> "These were worded so *invidiously.*"—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1702).

2. In a manner likely to incur odium or ill-will.

ĭn-vĭd'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *invidious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being invidious.

> "We had with us neither spades nor pickaxes; and if love of ease surmounted our desire of knowledge, the offence has not the *invidiousness* of singularity."—*Johnson: A Journey to the Western Islands.*

* **ĭn-vĭg'-ĭl-ançe,** * **ĭn-vĭg'-ĭl-an-çy̆,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *vigilance* (q.v.).] Want of vigilance; neglect of vigilance or watching.

* **ĭn-vĭg'-õr,** * **ĭn-vĭg'-oũr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *vigor* (q.v.).] To invigorate, to animate.

> "What pomp of words! what nameless energy
> Kindles the verse, *invigours* every line."
> *Thompson: On Mr. Pope's Works.*

ĭn-vĭg'-õr-āte, *v.t.* [Formed as if from a Lat. * *invigoratus*, pa. par. of * *invigoro*, from *in-* (intens.), and *vigor* = vigour, strength; Ital. *invigorare.*] To endue with vigour; to give vigour or strength to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to.

> "Would age in thee resign his wintry reign,
> And youth *invigorate* that frame again."
> *Cowper: Hope*, 34.

ĭn-vĭg-õr-ā'-tion, *s.* [INVIGORATE.] The act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.

> "By virtue of a supposed antiperistasis, or *invigoration* of the internal heat of the lime."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 246.

* **ĭn-vīle',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *vile* (q.v.).] To render vile or of no value.

> "It did so much *invile* the estimate
> Of the opened and invulgar'd mysteries."
> *Daniel: Musophilus.*

* **ĭn-vĭl'-lage (age as ĭg),** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *village* (q.v.).] To make into a village; to reduce to the rank or condition of a village.

> "There on a goodly plain (by time thrown downe)
> Lies buried in his dust some auncient towne;
> Who, now *invillaged*, there's only seene."
> *Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, b. i., s. 3.

* **ĭn-vīn'-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Lat. *vin(um)* = wine, and Eng. suff. *-ate.*] Incorporated with wine.

> "Christ should be impanate and *invinate.*"—*Cranmer: Works*, i. 305.

ĭn-vĭn-çĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Eng. *invincible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being invincible; invincibleness.

> "Their absolute faith in the *invincibility* of their arms."—*Edin. Rev.*, Jan., 1871, p. 27.

ĭn-vĭn'-çĭ-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *invincibilis*, from *in-* = not, and *vincibilis* = vincible; *vinco* = to conquer; Sp. *invincible*; Ital. *invincibile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Incapable of being conquered or subdued; unconquerable, insuperable, insurmountable.

> "His power secured thee, when presumptuous Spain
> Baptized her fleet *invincible* in vain."
> *Cowper: Expostulation*, 568.

2. *Hist.*: Belonging to or in any way connected with the secret society described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Irish Hist. (*Pl.*): An Irish secret society, not identical with, though it developed from, that of the Fenians, in or prior to 1882. One of the main objects of the Invincibles was to "remove" (a euphuism for "to assassinate") government officers or others who might incur the displeasure of the association or its leaders. On May 6, 1882, it achieved what doubtless it deemed a great victory, having on that day succeeded in "removing," *i.e.*, in stabbing to death, Lord Frederick Cavendish, who had just arrived from England as Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Thomas A. Burke, the Under-Secretary, in the Phœnix Park at Dublin. The plot was directed against the latter gentleman, and the former, nobly interfering to protect his friend, shared his fate. The nefarious deed arrayed against the unknown murderers the moral feeling of the civilized world, and the government soon overcame the "Invincibles." On February 20, 1883, twenty charged with complicity in the Phœnix Park murders were put on trial; on July 14, Joseph Brady, who had been convicted of actual perpetration of the murder of Mr. Burke, was executed, as were others subsequently. The leading witness, who revealed all the secrets of his fellow conspirators, was one James Carey, a member of the common council of Dublin. He was shot dead in a steamboat near Natal, on July 29, by an Irishman, O'Donnell, who was subsequently brought to England, tried, and executed for his crime in December, 1883.

Invincible Armada, *s.* [ARMADA.]

ĭn-vĭn'-çĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *invincible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being invincible; unconquerableness, insuperableness.

> "Against the *invincibleness* of the general custom (for the most part) men strive in faith."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, bk. i., ch. v.

ĭn-vĭn'-çĭ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *invincib(le); -ly.*] In an invincible manner or degree; insuperably, unconquerably.

> "And as ye have received, so have ye done
> *Invincibly.*" *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 806.

ĭn-vī-ŏ-la-bĭl'-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Eng. *inviolable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inviolable.

> "Our Constitution unites the most perfect security of the subjects' liberty with the most absolute *inviolability* of the sacred person of the sovereign."—*Bp. Horsley: Works*, vol. iii., ser. 44.

ĭn-vī'-ŏ-la-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inviolabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *violabilis* = that may be violated; *violo* = to violate; Sp. *inviolable*; Ital. *inviolabile.*]

1. Not to be profaned, injured, polluted, or treated with irreverence.

2. Not to be broken: as, a promise, a treaty, a contract, &c.

> "He ought to have determined that the existing settlement of landed property should be *inviolable.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. Not to be injured, tarnished, or defamed.

* 4. Not susceptible of hurt or injury.

> "He tried a third, a tough well-chosen spear,
> The *inviolable* body stood sincere."
> *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xii.

* 5. Not to be broken; unbreakable.

> "Their Almighty Maker first ordained,
> And bound them with *inviolable* bands."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. x. 35.

ĭn-vī'-ŏ-la-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inviolable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inviolable; inviolability.

ĭn-vī'-ŏ-la-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *inviolab(le); -ly.*] In an inviolable manner; without profanation, breach, failure, or violation.

> "The path prescrib'd, *inviolably* kept,
> Upbraids the lawless sallies of mankind."
> *Young: Night Thoughts*, ix. 1,111.

* **ĭn-vī'-ŏ-la-çy̆,** *s.* [Eng. *inviola(te); -cy.*] The quality or state of being inviolate; inviolability.

ĭn-vī'-ŏ-late, *a.* [Lat. *inviolatus*, from *in-* = not, and *violatus*, pa. par. of *violo* = to violate; Fr. *inviolé*; Ital. *inviolato*; Sp. *inviolado.*] Not violated or profaned; unhurt, uninjured, unbroken.

> "[She] bound her purpose with a solemn oath,
> A virgin life *inviolate* to lead."
> *Congreve: Homer; Hymn to Venus.*

* **ĭn-vī'-ŏ-lāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *violated* (q.v.).] Inviolated, unbroken, unprofaned.

> "For your honor to kepe your promyse sincerly *inuiolated*, & faithfully obserued."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 8).

* **ĭn-vī'-ŏ-late-ly̆,** * **in-vi-o-late-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *inviolate; -ly.*] In an inviolate manner; without violation; so as not to be violated.

> "All other things, which depend upon the eternal and immutable laws and rights of nature, remaining *inviolately* the same under both covenants, and as unchanged as nature itself."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 6.

* **ĭn-vī'-ŏ-late-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inviolate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inviolate; inviolacy.

* **ĭn'-vĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *invius*, from *in-* = not, and *via* = a way, a road.] Impassable, untrodden.

> "And Virtue *invious* ways can prove."
> *Butler: Hudibras*, pt. i., ch. iii.

* **ĭn'-vĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *invious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being invious or impassable.

> "What is called *inviousness* and emptiness, where all is dark and unpassable, as perviousness is the contrary."—*Ward: Transl. of More's Pref to his Philos. Works* (1770).

* **ĭn-vĭ-rĭl'-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *virility* (q.v.).] Want or absence of manhood; loss or want of manliness or manly character; effeminacy.

> "The *invirility* of Nero, Heliogabalus or Sardanapalus, those monsters, if not shames of men and nature."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, v. 3.

* **ĭn-vïr'-ŏn,** *v.t.* [ENVIRON.]

* **ĭn-vĭs'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inviscatus*, pa. par. of *invisco* = to daub with bird-lime: *in-* = in, on, and *viscum* = mistletoe, bird-lime; Sp. & Port. *enviscar*; Ital. *inviscare.*] [VISCID.] To daub or besmear with glutinous or viscid matter; to catch or involve in glutinous matter.

> "It hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby upon a sudden emission it *inviscates* and tangleth those insects."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxii.

* **ĭn-vĭs′-çĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [INVISCERATE, *a.*] To implant or root deeply.

"Our Saviour seemeth to have affected so much the *inviscerating* this disposition in our hearts."—*Mountagus: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xv., § 1.

* **ĭn-vĭs′-çĕr-ạte,** *a.* [Lat. *invisceratus*, pa. par. of *inviscero* = to put deep into the entrails: *in-* = in, into, and *viscus* (pl. *viscera*) = the intestines, the entrails; Ital. *inviscerare.*] Implanted or rooted deeply.

"Man sigheth (as the Apostle saith) as burthened with *inviscerate* interests."—*Mountagus: Devoute Essayes*, p. i., tr. xiv., § 3.

* **ĭn′-vīṣed,** *a.* [Lat. *invisus*, from *in-* = not, and *visus*, pa. par. of *video* = to see.] Unseen; invisible.

"The diamond; why 'twas beautiful and hard,
Whereto his *invised* properties did tend."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 212.

ĭn-vĭṣ-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *invisibilité*, from *invisible* = invisible (q.v.); Sp. *invisibilidad;* Ital. *invisibilità.*]

I. The quality or state of being invisible; incapability of being seen, or perceived by the sight.

"Around the ideas of religion she throws the ideas of *invisibility*."—*Wallace: Kant*, p. 189.

* 2. That which is invisible.

ĭn-vĭṣ′-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *invisibilis*, from *in-* = not, and *visibilis* = visible (q.v.); Sp. *invisible;* Ital. *invisibile.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not visible; incapable of being seen; not perceptible by the sight.

"I cannot saine, if that it be possible
But Venus had him maked *invisible*
Thus saieth the booke."
Chaucer: Of Dido Queene of Carthage.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. God; the Supreme Being.

"Our father
Adores the *Invisible* only." *Byron: Cain*, i. 1.

* 2. A Rosicrucian, as not daring publicly to declare himself.

II. *Ch. Hist.* (*Pl.*): Heretics who denied the visibility of the Church; followers of Osiander, Flaccius, Illyricus, and Swenkfeld. (*Shipley.*)

ĭn-vĭṣ′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *invisible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being invisible; invisibility.

ĭn-vĭṣ′-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *invisib(le); -ly.*] In an invisible manner; imperceptibly to the sight.

"*Invisibly* the fairy came." *Gay: Fables*, 3.

* **ĭn-vĭ′-ṣion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *vision* (q.v.).] Want or absence of vision or of the power of seeing.

ĭn-vĭ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *invitationem*, accus. of *invitatio*, from *invitatus*, pa. par. of *invito* = to invite (q.v.); Sp. *invitacion.*]

I. The act of inviting, or soliciting a person's company at an entertainment, visit, ceremony, &c.

2. The words or document in which a person is invited.

"He received a list, and *invitations* were sent to all whose names were in it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1884.

* 3. Allurement, enticement.

"To which there are greater *invitations*, greater motives."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

ĭn-vīt′-ạ-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *invitatorius*, from *invitatus*, pa. par. of *invito* = to invite.]

A. *As adj.:* Containing or using invitation.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccles.: The invitatory psalm, *Venite, exsultemus Domino* (xciv. in Vulg., xcv. in A.V.) recited at the beginning of matins in the Roman Church, on all days except the Epiphany, when it forms part of the third nocturn, and the last three days of Holy Week. Possibly a relic of the old Roman practice of omitting the psalm on ferias.

ĭn-vīte′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *inviter*, from Lat. *invito* = to ask, to invite; Sp. *invitar;* Ital. *invitare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. To allure, to attract, to entice, to present allurements or temptations to; to tempt to come.

"God *invited* men onto the folowing of himselfe."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,205.

2. To ask, to bid, to summon; to ask or bid to an entertainment, visit, &c.; to solicit the company of.

"When such company is *invited*, then be as sparing as possible of your coals."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

B. *Intrans.:* To give invitation, to attract, to allure, to call.

"He that *invites* will not the invited mock."
Waller: Of the Fear of God, i. 7.

ĭn-vīte′, *s.* [INVITE, *v.*] An invitation. (*Slang.*)

"Guest after guest arrived; the *invites* had been excellently arranged."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Steam Excursion.*

* **ĭn-vīte′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *invite; -ment.*] The act of inviting; invitation.

"By counsel and moral *invitements*."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., dis. 17.

ĭn-vīt′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *invit(e); -er.*] One who invites.

"Friend with friend, the *inviter* and the guest."
Harte: Epistle from Boetius to his Wife.

ĭn-vīt′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [INVITE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Calling, summoning, bidding courteously.

"The king of the country where her husband was had sent an *inviting* letter to come thither."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Tempting, alluring, seductive, attractive: as, an *inviting* prospect.

C. *As subst.:* Invitation.

"In drinking one to another and mutual *invitings*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 558.

ĭn-vīt′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *inviting; -ly.*] In an inviting manner; attractively; so as to invite or allure.

"If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **ĭn-vīt′-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inviting; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inviting; attractiveness.

"An aptitude and *invitingness*."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 165.

* **ĭn-vĭt-rĭ-fī′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *vitrifiable* (q.v.).] Not vitrifiable; incapable of being vitrified.

* **ĭn′-vō-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *invocatus*, pa. par. of *invoco* = to invoke (q.v.).] To invoke, to call upon; to address in prayer.

"Henry the Fifth! thy ghost I *invocate*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

ĭn-vō-cā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *invocationem*, accus. of *invocatio* = a calling upon, from *invocatus*, pa. par. of *invoco* = to invoke (q.v.); Sp. *invocacion;* Ital. *invocazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of invoking or calling upon in prayer.

"There is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. The act of invoking or calling for the presence or assistance of any being, particularly of some divinity.

"Let us proceed upon
Our *invocation*." *Byron: Heaven & Earth*, i. 1.

* II. *Law:* A judicial call, demand, or order: as, the *invocation* of papers into court.

¶ *Invocation of Saints:*

1. *Roman Theology, &c.:* The authoritative statement of Roman doctrine on this subject is found in a decree of the Council of Trent (sess. 25, held Dec. 3 and 4, 1563), which ordains that "all bishops and others having the duty of teaching" should instruct the faithful—

"That the saints reigning with Christ offer their prayers to God for men; that it is good and useful to invoke them, and to have recourse to their prayers, succour, and assistance to obtain benefits from God through his Son Jesus Christ, our Lord, who alone is our Redeemer and Saviour."

Here two propositions are laid down in the plainest possible manner:—(1) That the saints do intercede for men; (2) the utility of asking such intercession. Theologians allege Scripture and tradition in support of the doctrine and practice (cf. Jer. xv. 1; Luke xv. 7; Rev. v. 8, vi. 9–11, viii. 3). The chief argument is from analogy; the oneness of the mystic Body of Christ (1 Cor. xii. 12); the duty of mutual prayer, and the efficacy of the prayers of the just on earth (James v. 15–18); and the value which St. Paul set on the prayers of his fellow-Christians (Eph. vi. 18, 19; Col. iv. 3, 4; 2 Thess. iii. 1). But on the other hand cf. 1 Tim. ii. 5. It should be noted that the saints are asked to intercede for men, and not to bestow of their own power either temporal or spiritual blessings. Inscriptions in the Catacombs show that the practice was common in the Early Church, and mention of it is made by St. Gregory Nazianzen (*Orat.* xxiv.), St. Basil (*Orat.* xiiv.), St. Gregory Nyssen (*Orat. in S. Theod.*), St. Ambrose (*De Vid.*, cap. xi. n. 55), and St. Augustine (*Serm.* 324; *cont. Faust.* xx. 21). The devotion of the Church is chiefly towards the saints who died after Christ. To the Maccabees alone is a feast celebrated in the whole Latin Church. (The texts are from the A.V.; the Fathers from Migne.)

2. *Anglican Theology, &c.:* There were very many reasons why, when the *Articles of Religion* were "ratified and confirmed," the separation between the Reformed and Roman Churches should be made as marked as possible, and the twenty-second of the Thirty-nine Articles strongly condemns the invocation of saints. The Liturgy is less unfavourable to the doctrine. In the canticle *Benedicite, omnia opera*, from the apocryphal portion of Daniel, the "Angels of the Lord" (Dan. iii. 58 in the Vulg.) and the "Spirits and Souls of the Righteous" (iii. 86) are called upon to "bless the Lord," to "praise him and magnify him for ever." Here there seems to be an admission that angels and the departed just hear the invocations of, though there is no declaration as to their intercession for, members of the Church militant. The practice, as a private devotion, was known in Caroline days, and lingers, in a debased form, in country districts, in the rhyme—

"Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,
Bless the bed that I lie on," &c.

With the Oxford Movement the doctrine of the Invocation of Saints came to the front. Keble (*Visitation of the Sick*) wrote—

"O soothe us, haunt us, night and day,
Ye gentle spirits far away,
With whom we shared the cup of grace,
Then parted; ye to Christ's embrace."

* **ĭn′-vō-cā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *invocat(e); -ory.*] Making invocation; containing invocation; invoking.

ĭn′-vô̤içe, *s.* [A corrupt. of *envois*, an English plural of Fr. *envoi* = a sending, from *envoyer* = to send.]

Com.: A statement on paper concerning goods sent to a customer for sale or on approval. It usually contains the price of the goods sent, the quantity, and the charges upon them made to the consignee. Any other details respecting which it is important for the consignee to be informed are added, and in these respects it differs from a trade bill or definite account.

ĭn′-vô̤ice, *v.t.* [INVOICE, *s.*] To write or enter in an invoice.

ĭn-vōke′, *v.t.* [Fr. *invoquer*, from Lat. *invoco* = to call upon: *in-* = on, upon, and *voco* = to call; Sp. *invocar;* Ital. *invocare.*]

I. To call upon or address in prayer; to solicit in prayer for assistance and protection; to invocate.

"Whilst I *invoke* the Lord, whose power shall me defend." *Surrey: Psalm* lxxiii.

2. To call for solemnly or with earnestness.

"Cheerful hope, so oft *invoked* in vain."
Collins: Verses with a piece of Bride-cake.

3. To call on in attestation: as, To *invoke* the name of the Deity.

* 4. To call for judicially; to order: as, To *invoke* documents into court.

* **ĭn-vŏl′-ụ-ble,** *a.* [As if from a fictive Lat. *involubilis: in-* = not, and *volubilis* = changeable, mutable.] Immovable, immutable (?).

"Infallible, *involuble*, insensible."
Sylvester: Little Bartas, 161.

ĭn-vŏl′-ụ-çĕl, ĭn-vŏl-ụ-çĕl′-lŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *involucrum.*] [INVOLUCRE.]

Bot.: A partial involucre occurring in an umbelliferous plant.

ĭn-vŏl-ụ-çĕl′-lạte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *involucellatus*, from *involucellum.*] [INVOLUCEL.]

Bot.: Having around it an involucel.

ĭn-vŏ-lū′-crạl, *a.* [Eng. *involucr(e); -al.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to an involucre.

ĭn-vŏ-lū′-crā-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *involucr(e); -ated.*]

Bot.: Covered with an involucre; having an involucre.

ĭn-vŏ-lū′-cre (cre as kẽr), ĭn-vŏ-lū′-crŭm, *s.* [Lat. *involucrum* = a wrapper, a covering, a case, an envelope; *involvo* = to roll to or upon: *in-* = in, upon, and *volvo* = to roll.]

Botany:

1. Verticillate bracts surrounding the flowers of Umbelliferæ and Compositæ. Those surrounding the general umbel in the former order are called the universal involucre, and those around the umbellules the partial involucre. An involucre may be caliculated, scaly, imbricated, superimposed, &c. Linnæus calls the involucre the common calyx.

2. The peridium, volva, or annulus of some fungals.

3. The indusium of ferns.

4. (*Pl.*): The sporangia of Equisetaceæ.

ĭn-vŏ-lū′-cred (cred as kẽrd), ĭn-vŏ-lū′-crāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *involucr(e)*; *-ed.*]

Bot.: Having an involucre.

ĭn-vŏ-lū′-crĕt, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng., &c. *involucre.*]

Bot.: An involucel.

ĭn-vŏ-lū′-crŭm, *s.* [INVOLUCRE.]

ĭn-vŏl′-ŭn-tar-ĭl-ȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *involuntary*; *-ly.*] In an involuntary manner; not voluntarily; not spontaneously or of one's own choice; against one's will.

"We shrink *involuntarily* from the remembrance of our task."—*Idler*, No. 102.

ĭn-vŏl′-ŭn-tar-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *involuntary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being involuntary.

"I apprehend there is not an absolute *involuntariness* in this engagement, but a mixt one."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. i., case 8.

ĭn-vŏl′-ŭn-tar-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *involuntarius*: *in-* = not, and *voluntarius* = voluntary.]

* 1. Not acting according to will or choice; unwilling.

"The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *involuntary* throng."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 82.

2. Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; opposed to the will; not spontaneous: as, *involuntary* obedience or submission.

3. Independent of will or choice.

"It is found by experience, that all the voluntary and *involuntary* motions of the body are performed by their [the nerves] means."—*Reid: Intellectual Powers*, ess. 2, ch. ii.

ĭn′-vŏ-lūte, ĭn′-vŏ-lū-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *involutus*, pa. par. of *involvo* = to roll in, or on: *in-* = in, and *volvo* = to roll.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: Rolled up, folded, rolled inward.

2. *Fig.*: Involved.

"The style is so *involute*."—*Poe: Marginalia*, cxvii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) Rolled inwards.

(2) (*Of vernation*): Having the edges rolled inwards spirally on each side, as the leaf of the apple.

(3) A name proposed for the embyro of monocotyledons.

2. *Zool.*: Having its margin turned inward, as in the genus Cypræa.

B. *As substantive:*

Geom.: If a thread be tightly wrapped about a given curve and then unwrapped, being kept stretched, each point of it will generate a curve, called an *involute* of the given curve. The given curve, with respect to any of its involutes, is called an evolute. Any given curve has an infinite number of involutes, and in order to fix the position of any one of them, it is necessary to know not only the evolute, but also one point of the involute.

ĭn-vŏ-lūt′-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *involutus.*] The same as INVOLUTE (q.v.).

ĭn-vŏ-lū′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *involutionem*, acc. of *involutio*, from *involutus*, pa. par. of *involvo* = to roll up; Ital. *involuzione.*] [INVOLVE.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of involving, infolding, or rolling up.

"This communication of names is only in descension, by reason of the *involution*, or comprehension of presbyter within (*episcopus*)."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 23.

2. The state of being involved, intangled, or implicated; complication.

"All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual *involutions*."—*Glanvill.*

3. That which is wrapped or folded round anything.

"Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membraneous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xi.

* 4. A fold, a twist, a turning.

"Such the clue
Of Cretan Ariadne ne'er explained.
Hooks! angles! crooks! and *involutions* wild!"
Shenstone: Œconomy, iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith. & Alg.*: The operation of finding any power of a given quantity, the multiplication of a number into itself any given number of times: thus the third power of 2 is found by involution, or multiplication of the number by itself, and the product by the same number: thus 2 × 2 × 2 = 8. It is the reverse of evolution (q.v.). The operation of involution may be directly performed by continued multiplication, but it is often performed by means of formulas, particularly by the binomial formula.

2. *Gram.*: The insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence between the agent or subject and the verb.

3. *Path.*: The restoration to its normal size of any part which has been abnormally developed. The opposite of evolution.

ĭn-vŏlve′, *v.t.* [Fr. *involver*, from Lat. *involvo* = to roll in or up: *in-* = in, upon, and *volvo* = to roll; Sp. *envolver*; Ital. *involvere.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To roll up; to fold up; to entwine.

"The farre-resounding sea doth in his rage invade
His sandy confines, whose sides groue with his *involved* wave."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ii.

2. To enwrap, to envelope, to infold, to cover with surrounding matter.

"Though long before the sinking day
A wondrous shade *involved* them all."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 25.

3. To wrap up; to surround.

"Also that reuerende study is *involved* in so barbarous a langage, that it is voide of al eloquence."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

* 4. To mix or mingle together confusedly; to confuse.

* 5. To take in, to include, to comprise.

"One death *involves*
Tyrants and slaves." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,022.

6. To include by rational or logical construction; to imply; to comprise as a logical or necessary consequence.

7. To connect by way of natural or necessary consequence.

8. To entangle, to implicate.

"Fond worldlings there *involved* in vaine delight."
Stirling; Domes-day; The Fourth Houre.

9. To place in a position or state; to include.

"*Involving* all the contending parties in the same destruction."—*Burke: A Vindication of Natural Society.*

10. To make complicated or intricate.

"Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or *involved* discourses."—*Locke.*

II. *Arith. & Alg.*: To raise a number to any given power by involution.

¶ For the difference between to *involve* and to *implicate*, see IMPLICATE.

ĭn-vŏlved′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [INVOLVE.] In financial difficulties; as, He is very much *involved*.

* **ĭn-vŏlv′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *involved*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being involved.

"As for the supposal this mistake is built on (the *involvedness* of all men in the guilt of swearing) it is as weak as it is uncharitable."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 5.

* **ĭn-vŏlve′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *involve*; *-ment.*] The act of involving; the state of being involved.

* **ĭn-vŭl′-gar,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *vulgar* (q.v.).] To cause to become or appear vulgar or common; to vulgarise.

"The opened and *invulgared* mysteries."
Daniel: Musophilus.

* **ĭn-vŭl′-gar,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *vulgar* (q.v.).] Not vulgar, not common, refined, elegant.

"The sad parents this lost infant owed,
Were as *invulgar* as their fruit was fair."
Drayton: Moses, bk. i.

ĭn-vŭl-nĕr-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *vulnerability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being invulnerable.

ĭn-vŭl′-nĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *invulnerabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *vulnerabilis* = vulnerable (q.v.); Sp. *invulnerable*; Ital. *invulnerabile.*]

1. Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded or of receiving injury.

"For, from his mother's wombe, which him did beare,
He was *invulnerable* made by magicke leare."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 4.

* 2. Unassailable; that cannot be attacked or moved.

"Prompt to assail, and careless of defence,
Invulnerable in his impudence,
He dares the world."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 1,184.

* 3. Unassailable; that cannot be refuted: as, The argument is *invulnerable*.

ĭn-vŭl′-nĕr-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *invulnerable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being invulnerable; invulnerability.

ĭn-vŭl-nĕr-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *invulnerab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an invulnerable manner; so as to be incapable of being wounded or injured.

* **ĭn-vŭl′-nĕr-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *invulneratus*, from *in-* = not, and *vulneratus* = wounded, pa. par. of *vulnero* = to wound; *vulnus* (genit. *vulneris*) = a wound.] That is not or cannot be wounded; invulnerable, unhurt.

"Not at all on those,
That are *invulnerate* and free from blows."
Butler: Satire upon Marriage.

* **ĭn-wâll′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *wall* (q.v.).] To surround, inclose, or fortify with a wall.

"Three such towns in those places with the garrisons, would be so augmented as they would be able with little to *inwall* themselves strongly."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

* **ĭn′-wâll,** *s.* [INWALL, *v.*] An inner wall.

"With his weight th' *inwall* his breast did knock."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xii.

ĭn′-ward, *a.*, *adv.*, *prep.*, & *s.* [A.S. *inneweard*, *innanweard* = inward, *a.*, from *innan*, *inne* = within; suff. *weard* = towards, -ward.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Internal, interior; being in or within.

2. Internal; connected with or residing in the mind, soul, or thoughts.

"With *inward* struggling I restrained my cries,
And drank the tears that trickled from my eyes."
Dryden: Ovid; Heroic Ep. xi.

* 3. Intimate, familiar, domestic.

"All my *inward* friends abhorred me."—*Job* xix. 19.

* 4. Private, confidential.

"Sir, the king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar . . . for what is *inward* between us, let it pass."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Towards the internal parts; towards the interior; within, internally.

"Arblastes sone & giuues withoute me bende,
& ssote *inward* vaste inou."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 534.

2. Into the mind or thoughts.

"So much the rather thou, celestial Light,
Shine *inward*, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 52.

3. In the mind or heart; mentally.

4. With a curve or bend towards the centre.

"He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

* **C.** *As prep.*: Within.

"*Inward* mine harte I feele blede."
Romaunt of the Rose.

D. *As substantive:*

1. That which is inside or within; especially in the plural the internal parts of an animal; the viscera.

"The prince . . . to his sire assigns
The tasteful *inwards* and nectareous wines."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xx. 325.

* 2. An intimate, a familiar friend, an associate.

"I was an *inward* of his."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

* 3. (*Pl.*): Mental endowments; intellectual parts; genius.

"Mercurie, whom good wise *inwards* grace."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xx.

¶ *Inward* is employed more frequently to express a state than to qualify an object; *internal* qualifies the object: a thing is said to be turned *inward* which forms a part of the inside: it is said to be *internal* as one of its characteristics; *inward*, as denoting the position, is indefinite; any thing that is *in* in the smallest degree is *inward*: but that is properly *internal* which lies in the very frame and system of the body: *inner* which rises in degree on *inward*, is applicable to such bodies as admit of specific degrees of enclosure: so likewise *interior* is applicable to that which is capacious, and has many involutions, as the *interior* coat of the intestines. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **inward-duteous,** *a.* Heartily or sincerely duteous.

> "Which my most true and *inward-duteous* spirit
> Teacheth." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

inward-fits, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: A name given by nurses to slight infantile convulsions, often occurring about four days after birth. They generally arise from improper food.

ĭn-wạrd′-ly̆, *adv.* [A.S. *inweardlice.*]

1. In the interior or inside; internally, within.

> "Grieved to the soule, and groning *inwardly*,
> That he of women's hands so base a death should die."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. iv. 22.

2. Towards the centre: as, To curve *inwardly*.

3. In the heart or soul; mentally, privately, secretly.

> "I bleed *inwardly* for my lord"
> *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

* 4. Intimately, closely, thoroughly, familiarly.

5. To one's self; not aloud.

> "He shrunk, and muttered *inwardly*."
> *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, ii.

ĭn-wạrd′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inward*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being inward or internal.

* 2. Intimacy, familiarity.

> "You know my *inwardness* and love
> Is very much unto the Prince and Claudio."
> *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iv. 1.

* 3. (*Pl.*): The inwards, the bowels, the heart, the soul.

> "Yhe ben not angwischid in us, but yhe ben angwischid in yhoure *ynwardnessis*."—*Wycliffe: 2 Cor.* vi.

ĭn′-wạrds̹, *adv.* [INWARD.] Inward; towards the inside or centre.

> "I would ask what else is reflecting besides turning the mental eye *inwards*!"—*Search: Light of Nat.*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. xi.

ĭn′-wạrds̹, *s. pl.* [INWARD, D. 2.]

ĭn-wēave′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *weave* (q.v.).]

1. To weave in or together; to interweave.

2. To intertwine, to interlace.

> "He saw brisk fountains dance, crisp riv'lets wind
> O'er borders trim, and round *inwoven* bow'rs."
> *Jones: A Hymn to Lachsmi.*

* **ĭn-whēel′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *wheel* (q.v.).] To encircle, to involve, to infold.

> "Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye:
> And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye."
> *Beaum. & Flet.: The Pilgrim*, i. 1.

ĭn′-wĭck, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Scotch *wick* = a narrow passage.] In curling, a station in which the stone stops very near the tee after passing through a wick.

* **ĭn′-wĭt,** * **in-witte,** * **in-wyt,** *s.* [Eng. *in-* (1), and *wit.*] Mind, understanding; the conscience.

> "But enquire of thy next friendes, that is, thine *inwitte*, and me that haue been thy maistresse."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. i.

ĭn′-wĭth, *prep.* [Eng. *in-*, and *with.*] Within.

* **ĭn-wood′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *wood* (q.v.).] To hide in a wood.

> "He got out of the river, and shaking off the water, *inwooded* [*al: inweeded*] himself so as the ladies lost the farther marking his sportfulness."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

* **ĭn-wõrk′,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *work* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To work in or within.

B. *Intrans.:* To work, operate, or exact force within.

* **ĭn-wörn′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *worn* (q.v.).] Worn, wrought, or worked into.

> "By the just judgment of God, long since branded and *inworn* into the very essence thereof."—*Milton: Reason of Church Govern.*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ĭn-wōve′, ĭn-wōv′-ẹn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [INWEAVE.]

ĭn-wrăp′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *wrap* (q.v.).]

1. To wrap up; to cover by wrapping; to infold.

> "Two splendid mantles, and a carpet spread,
> They leave, to cover and *inwrap* the dead."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xxiv. 629.

* 2. To involve, to include.

> "David might well look to be *inwrapped* in the common destruction."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.; The Numbering of the People.*

* 3. To involve in doubt or perplexity; to perplex. (*Bacon.*)

ĭn-wrēa̤the′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *wreathe* (q.v.).] To surround or encircle as with a wreath, or anything resembling a wreath.

> "Bind their resplendent locks *inwreathed* with beams." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 361.

ĭn-wrought′ (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *wrought* (q.v.).] Wrought or worked in among other things; adorned with work or figures.

> "The lute now also sounds, with gold *inwrought*,
> And touched with flying fingers nicely taught."
> *Cowper: To Charles Deodati.* (Transl.)

ī′-ō (1), *s.* [Lat.] An exclamation of joy or triumph.

Ī′-ō (2), *s.* [Gr. Ἰώ (*Iō*). In classical mythology a daughter of Inachus, who founded Argos.]

I. *Astronomy:*

1. An asteroid, the 85th found. [ASTEROID.]

2. One of the satellites of Jupiter.

II. *Zool.:* A genus of Melaniadæ, with a fusiform, inflated, conical, or oval shell; the aperture with a canal. A hundred species are known, all from North America.

ī-ŏd-ăç′-ĕ-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *acetate.*]

Chem.: A salt of iodacetic acid (q.v.).

ī-ŏd-ạ-çēt′-ĭc (or **çēt** as **çĕt**), *a.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *acetic.*] (See the compound.)

iodacetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2I{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. On heating in the dark, an alcoholic solution of ethylic bromacetate with potassic iodide, a brown oil, ethylic iodacetate is obtained. This, on being saponified by a solution of baric hydrate, and the resulting soap decomposed by sulphuric acid, gives a solution of iodacetic acid. It crystallizes in thin, colourless, rhombic plates, which melt at 82°, and decompose at higher temperatures. It is very soluble in water, but does not deliquesce in air. The iodacetates of potassium, sodium, and ammonium are all very soluble, crystalline, and non-deliquescent. The barium salt is slightly soluble in water, but is precipitated by alcohol. The silver salt readily decomposes in presence of water into argentic iodide and glycollic acid. The iodacetate of ethyl is an oily liquid, heavier than water, and possessing an irritating odour.

ī-ŏd-ạ-çēt′-y̆l (or **çēt** as **çĕt**), *s.* [Eng., *iod(ine)*, and *acetyl.*]

Chem.: Acetic iodide. $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}I$. A liquid produced by the action of phosphorus di-iodide or tri-iodide on glacial acetic acid. The product, heated with dilute soda solution and then rectified, yields iodacetyl. It is always coloured brown, owing to the presence of free iodine, and readily decomposes on exposure to light with separation of iodine. It boils at 108°.

ī′-ō-dạl, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *al(cohol).*]

Chem.: $C_2HI_3O = C_2I_3O{\cdot}H$. An oily liquid obtained by adding iodine to a mixture of alcohol and nitric acid, and purifying by agitation with water and distillation over chloride of calcium. It has a variable boiling point, beginning at 25° and rising gradually to 115°. When treated with a solution of potash, it is converted into formic acid and iodoform.

ī-ŏd′-ạ-mīdes̹, *s. pl.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *amides.*]

Chem.: NI_3 or NHI_2. A term applied to a number of compounds, mostly of an explosive character, produced by the action of iodine on ammonia. These compounds, commonly called nitrogen iodides, vary in composition and properties according to the mode of preparation. They are usually prepared by digesting iodine in excess of ammonia, or by decomposing chloride of nitrogen with iodide of potassium. The product obtained is a brownish-black, soft powder, which in the dry state can scarcely be touched without exploding.

ī-ŏd-ăm-mō′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *ammonium.*]

Chem.: Iodide of ammonium. NH_3I. A brownish-black liquid obtained by passing dry ammoniacal gas into dry iodine, 100 parts of iodine absorbing 8·5 parts of ammonia at the ordinary temperature. The product has a metallic lustre, smells of ammonia and iodine, and when heated is decomposed. It is very soluble in alcohol, but is resolved by water into iodide of ammonium and di-iodamide, $2NH_3I = NH_4I + NH_2I$.

iodammonium-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: $NH_3I_2 = (NH_3I)I$. A compound discovered by Guthrie, prepared by adding powdered iodine to a saturated solution of nitrate or carbonate of ammonium mixed with potash. It is a brownish-black liquid soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and bisulphide of carbon, but is decomposed by water, evolving nitrogen gas, and yielding a di-iodamide which explodes spontaneously under water.

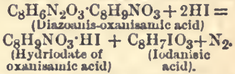
ī-ŏd-ăn′-ĭ-lĭne, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4I{\cdot}NH_2$. Prepared by the reduction of iodonitro-benzene, or by the action of iodine on aniline. It crystallizes in brilliant laminæ, and melts at 25°. Synonymous with iodaphenylamine.

ī-ŏd-ăn-ĭs′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *anis(e oil)*, and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

iodanisic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_7IO_3$. Produced, together with hydriodate of oxanisamic acid, by the action of hydriodic acid on diazoanis-oxanisamic acid:



$$\underset{\text{(Diazoanis-oxanisamic acid)}}{C_8H_6N_2O_3{\cdot}C_8H_9NO_3} + 2HI = \underset{\text{(Hydriodate of oxanisamic acid)}}{C_8H_9NO_3{\cdot}HI} + \underset{\text{(Iodanisic acid)}}{C_8H_7IO_3} + N_2.$$

It forms white needles, insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. The silver salt is a white amorphous precipitate. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.* (1865), iii. 283.)

ī-ŏd-ạ-phĕn-y̆l′-ạ-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, *a(niline)*, *phenyl*; *-amine.*]

Chem.: The same as IODANILINE (q.v.).

ī-ō-dăr-ġyr′-īte (**yr** as **ĭr**), *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *argyrite.*]

Min.: A soft yellow-greenish or brownish flexible translucent mineral, crystallizing hexagonally. Lustre resinous or adamantine. Hardness, 5·5 to 5·71. Compos.: silver, 45·72 to 46·52; iodine, 53·11 to 54·03. Found at Guadalajara in Spain, in Mexico, in Chili, &c.

ī′-ō-dāte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *iod(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of Iodic acid.

iodate of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: KIO_3. Obtained by passing chloric gas through water in which iodine is suspended till it is all dissolved, then adding for every atom of iodine a molecule of $KClO_3$, and ordinary chlorine is liberated, and on evaporation pure KIO_3 is obtained. It crystallizes in small shining crystals which are soluble in thirteen parts of water. It is poisonous. It melts at 560° and gives off oxygen, KI being formed.

ī-ŏd-bĕn′-zēne, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *benzene.*]

Chem.: C_6H_5I. Iodobenzene. An aromatic iodine substitution compound, formed by the action of iodine and benzene, C_6H_6. It is necessary to add iodic acid to decompose the hydriodic acid which is formed, or this would act on the C_6H_5I, re-forming benzene. $5C_6H_6 + 4HIO_3 + 4I = 5C_6H_5I + 3H_2O$. Iodbenzene boils at 188°.

ī-ŏd′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *-ic.*]

Chem.: Of, belonging to, or containing iodine.

iodic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: HIO_3. A monobasic acid obtained by boiling iodine with strong nitric acid, or by passing chlorine into twenty parts of water containing one part of finely-divided iodine in suspension $I_2 + 5Cl_2 + 6H_2O = 10HCl + 2HIO_3$. By evaporation the iodic acid is obtained in transparent six-sided tables, which, when heated to 170°, is converted into the anhydride I_2O_5. Iodic acid is very soluble in water. The solution reddens litmus, and then bleaches it. Iodic-acid is reduced by sulphurous acid. An aqueous solution of iodic acid is a powerful oxidizing agent.

iodic-quicksilver, *s.*

Min.: The same as COCCINITE (q.v.).

iodic-silver, *s.*

Min.: Iodargyrite (q.v.). [IODYRITE.]

ī′-ō-dīde, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: A compound formed by the union of iodine with an element or with a radical.

iodide of ammonium, *s.* [IODAMMONIUM.]

iodide of cadmium, *s.*

Chem.: Cai, Cdi. Formed by the direct union of iodine of cadmium in the presence of water. An ointment is made of it, which acts like lead iodide (q.v.).

iodide of ethyl, *s.* [ETHYL-IODIDE.]

iodide of iron, *s.* [IRON-IODIDE.]

iodide of lead, *s.* [LEAD-IODIDE.]

iodide of nitrogen, *s.* [IODAMIDES.]

iodide of potassium, *s.* [POTASSIUM-IODIDE.]

iodide of silver, *s.*

Chem.: AgI. Argentic iodide. It occurs as a mineral. When argentic nitrate is added to a soluble iodide, a light yellow precipitate is formed, which is insoluble in ammonia. Iodide of silver is very sensitive to the action of sunlight, and is therefore used in photography.

iodide of sulphur, *s.*

Chem.: S_2I_2. A dark gray crystalline mass, resembling native antimony sulphide, prepared by heating a mixture of sulphur and iodine. It is insoluble in water, gives off iodine when exposed to the air, and is rapidly decomposed when exposed to a high temperature. It is a powerful remedy in skin diseases.

ī′-ō-dīne, *s.* [Gr. ἰώδης (*iōdēs*)=violet-coloured; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

1. *Chem.:* Iodine is a haloid monatomic element; symbol I; atomic weight 127. Obtained from the ash of sea-weeds called kelp; this is treated with water, filtered and evaporated to a small bulk; potassium and sodium salts crystallize out and the dark-brown mother liquid is then mixed with sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide, and, gently heated in a still, the iodine distils over and is collected in a receiver.

$$2HI+MnO_2+H_2SO_4=MnSO_4+2H_2O+I_2.$$

The iodine of commerce is generally impure; it may be purified by dissolving it in a solution of potassium iodide till it is saturated, adding water which precipitates pure iodine. Iodine crystallizes in dark gray rhombic crystals, having a metallic lustre resembling graphite; sp. gr. 4·95. It melts at 107° and boils at 175°. Its vapour is of a deep blue colour; when less dense it has a violet colour. Iodine dissolves in 7000 parts of water; it is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and in carbon disulphide. Iodine stains the skin brown, and is soluble in potassium iodide. At ordinary temperatures iodine is slightly volatile, and has a peculiar smell. A small trace of iodine can be detected by its giving a blue colour to starch. The blue colour is destroyed by heat but reappears on cooling. Iodine unites with other elements and radicals, forming iodides. Its affinity for oxygen is greater than that of chlorine, but it has a less affinity for hydrogen, hence hydriodic acid is easily decomposed by chlorine.

2. *Phar.:* Iodine is used externally in chronic skin diseases and over enlarged and indurated parts and diseased joints to alter action or cause absorption, or to kill parasites. It may be applied in the form of a liniment, a solution, a tincture, or an ointment. As a vesicant the liniment may be painted over the part once, or, if need be, twice or three times. The *vapor iodi* (vapour of iodine) may be used as an inhalation in some forms of chronic bronchitis and phthisis. (*Garrod.*)

3. *Comp. Anat., &c.:* A solution of iodine is useful for rendering very transparent objects more distinct.

ī′-ō-dĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *-ism.*]

Pathol.: The morbid effects produced by overdoses of iodine. They are irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, the frontal sinus, the eyes, pharynx, &c., with catarrh, coryza, &c.

ī′-ō-dīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *-ize.*]

1. *Therap.:* To treat with inhalations or external applications of iodine; to place under the influence of iodine.

2. *Photog.:* To prepare with iodine. [IODIZED.]

ī′-ō-dīzed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [IODIZE.]

iodized-collodion, *s.* [COLLODION.]

ī′-ō-dīz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *iodiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which iodizes.

ī-ō-dō-, *pref.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *o* connective.]

Chem.: Having iodine in its composition.

iodo-bromated, *a.* Impregnated with iodine and bromine.

Iodo-bromated waters: Waters thus impregnated. (Used of springs.) They exist at Kreuznach, in Germany, and at Woodhall Spa in England. The waters are used in scrofula, in many chronic skin diseases, in internal disorders, and in constitutional syphilis.

ī-ō-dō-brû′-çĭne, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *brucine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4{\cdot}I_3$. Iodide of brucine. A brown powder, very soluble in hot alcohol, obtained by triturating brucine with an excess of iodine. It is readily decomposed by dilute acids, giving off iodine, and forming salts of brucine.

ī-ō-dō-ca-ôut′-çhĭn, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *caoutchin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}{\cdot}I_3$. A brownish-black oil produced when caoutchin is added to an aqueous, or alcoholic solution of iodine. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. When distilled, it gives off hydriodic acid; but when heated with an acid or an alkali, it is rapidly decomposed.

ī-ō-dō-çĭn′-chōn-ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*; and Eng. *cinchonine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O{\cdot}I_2$. Prepared by triturating cinchonine with about half its weight of iodine, and digesting the product with alcohol. On slowly evaporating the alcoholic-solution, iodo-cinchonine is deposited in saffron-coloured plates. It is insoluble in cold water, but very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether. When heated, it softens, but does not melt till the temperature is raised to 80°. It is decomposed by acids and alkalis.

ī-ō-dō-çĭn-năm′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and *cinnamic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Composed of iodine and cinnamic acid.

iodocinnamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_7IO_2$. Obtained by melting cinnamic acid with an excess of iodine, and boiling the product with water till all the free iodine is volatilized. On cooling the liquid, small stellate crystals of iodocinnamic-acid are precipitated. The acid is very soluble in hot water, and in alcohol.

ī-ō-dō-cō′-deīne, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *codeine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3{\cdot}I_3$. Iodide of codeine. Prepared by dissolving in a small quantity of alcohol equal weights of iodine and codeine. On leaving the mixture at rest for a few days, iodo-codeine is deposited in the form of triangular plates, which show a violet colour by reflected light, but a fine ruby colour by transmitted light. Iodo-codeine is insoluble in water and ether, but dissolves readily in alcohol with a reddish-brown colour. It gives off iodine when heated to 100°.

ī-ŏd′-ō-form, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *o* connect., and *form(yl).*]

Chem.: CHI_3. Obtained by heating iodine with alcohol mixed with sodium carbonate. Iodoform crystallizes in shining yellow six-sided hexagonal plates which melt at 117°. It smells like saffron.

ī-ō-dō-mē′-cōne, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *mecon(in)e* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_3H_4I_8O_3$. A crystalline substance obtained by treating pyromeconic acid with an excess of protochloride of iodine, and precipitating with potash. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, from which it crystallizes in yellow hexagonal plates having an odour of saffron. It has neither an acid nor an alkaline reaction, and sublimes at 90°.

ī-ō-dō-mē′-thāne, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *methane* (q.v.).]

Chem.: CH_3I. Methyl iodide. A colourless sweet-smelling liquid, obtained by distilling 8 parts iodine, 15 parts wood-spirit, and 1 part phosphorus. It is almost insoluble in water, has a sp. gr. 2·199, and boils at 44°–45°. Its vapour density, referred to hydrogen as unity, is 71°.

ī-ō′-dō-nī-trō-phē′-nŏlş *s. pl.* [Pref. *iodo-*; *nitr(ic acid)*; *o* connective, and Eng. *phenol* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Compounds formed by the action of iodine and iodic-acid on the nitrophenols in alkaline solutions, and precipitating from these solutions by hydrochloric acid. Mono-iodonitrophenol has a golden yellow colour, and crystallizes readily, but has not been further examined. Di-iodonitrophenol is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 98°. It crystallizes from a mixture of alcohol and ether in dark yellow needles. Its potassium salt crystallizes in reddish needles, and its sodium salt in dark-brown prisms, having a golden lustre.

ī-ō-dō-phē′-nŏlş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *phenol* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_4I{\cdot}OH$. By the action of iodine and iodic acid on phenol, in presence of an alkali, a mixture of three isomeric mono-iodophenols is obtained. When this is distilled in a current of steam, first a liquid, ortho-iodophenol, passes over, then a solid, meta-iodophenol, and lastly, at a higher temperature, tri-iodo-, or para-iodophenol. The residue still contains a quantity of tri-iodophenol, which, however, may be extracted by alcohol. Ortho-iodophenol is a colourless, oily liquid, with a strong, disagreeable odour. It does not become solid even at – 23°, and is readily decomposed by chlorine, or by nitric acid. Meta-iodophenol is almost insoluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol and ether, from which it crystallizes in flat glistening needles. It melts at 64°–66°. Para-iodophenol is soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and carbon disulphide. It crystallizes from alcohol in large six-sided plates, from ether in the form of needles, and from carbon disulphide in short, thick prisms. From its aqueous solution it is precipitated by hydrochloric acid, as a grayish-white flocculent mass. It has a faint but unpleasant odour, and melts at 89°.

ī-ō-dō-prō-pĭ-ŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iodo-*; *propion(e)*, and suff. *-ic.*]

Chem.: Composed of iodine and propionic-acid.

iodopropionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_5IO_2$. A monobasic acid, obtained by heating glyceric acid in syrupy solution, with phosphorus iodide, or by heating acrylic acid and a solution of hydriodic acid to a temperature of 120°. $C_3H_4O_2+HI=C_3H_5IO_2$. It crystallizes in large colourless plates, which melt at 82°, and are insoluble in cold, readily in hot, water. When heated to 180° with concentrated hydriodic acid, it is converted into propionic acid.

ī-ō-dō-quĭn-īne′, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *quinine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2{\cdot}I_2$. A brown crystalline body, obtained by triturating quinine with iodine. It contains 28·0 per cent. of iodine, and possesses properties exactly similar to iodocinchonine.

ī-ō-dō-săl-ĭ-çȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *salicylic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Composed of iodine and salicylic-acid.

iodosalicylic-acids, *s.pl.*

Chem.: These acids are prepared by adding tincture of iodine, drop by drop, to a cold aqueous solution of barytic salicylate, $C_7H_4Ba''O_3$, and then precipitating with hydrochloric acid; or, by fusing one atom of salicylic acid with two atoms of iodine, and treating the product with a solution of potash, which dissolves out the several iodosalicylic-acids. Mono-iodosalicylic acid, $C_7H_5IO_3$, is a white crystalline mass, slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It crystallizes from water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, in long silky needles, which melt at 196°. Di-iodosalicylic acid, $C_7H_4I_2O_3$, is a white amorphous mass, insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. It is soluble in water acidulated with sulphuric acid, from which it crystallizes in needle-shaped crystals. On being heated it does not melt, but at 214° is decomposed with separation of iodine. Tri-iodosalicylic acid, $C_7H_3I_3O_3$. This acid is very unstable, decomposing during the process of formation into carbonic anhydride and tri-iodophenol.

ī-ȯ-dȯ-sŭl-phür′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *sulphuric* (q.v.).] Composed of iodine and sulphuric acid.

iodosulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_2SO_3I_2$. When a mixture of iodine and lead sulphite is distilled, and the distillate rectified over mercury, iodosulphuric-anhydride is obtained, and this, on being mixed with water, yields iodosulphuric-acid. It may also be prepared by passing sulphurous acid into iodide of starch, and distilling the decolourized liquid. The iodosulphates are prepared by neutralizing the acid with the corresponding bases. Sodium iodosulphate, $Na_2SO_3I_2+10H_2O$, crystallizes in elongated prisms, which are slightly soluble in water and alcohol.

ī-ŏd′-ӯr-īte, *s.* [Fr. *iodure*, and suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: Dana's name for the iodargyrite of the *British Museum Catalogue.*

ī′-ȯ-līte, *s.* [Gr. ἴον (*ion*) = a violet, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: An orthorhombic transparent or translucent mineral, generally blue, but in some cases yellow, or yellowish-gray on the part perpendicular to the vertical axis. Hardness, 7 to 7·5; sp. gr. 2·56 to 2·66; lustre vitreous. Compos.: silica, 48·11 to 50·65; alumina, 28·72 to 33·11; protoxide of iron, 4·10 to 11·58; magnesia, 8·2 to 20·45, &c. Feeble double refraction present. Occurs in granite, gneiss, and more rarely in volcanic rocks, in Bavaria, Tuscany, Norway, Sweden, Greenland, the United States, &c. In its altered state it forms many minerals, such as Pinite, Fahlunite, &c.

¶ *Hydrous Iolite:*

Min.: (1) A variety of Iolite; (2) Bonsdorffite; (3) Auralite; (2) and (3) = Fahlunite (q.v.).

ī′-ŏn, ī-ŏne, *s.* [Gr. ἰών (*iōn*), pr. par. of εἶμι (*eimi*) = to go.]

Elect. (*Pl.*): The substances resulting from decomposition by electrolysis. [Anione, Katione.]

ī-ō′-nĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Ionius*, from Gr. Ἰώνιος (*Iōnios*) = pertaining to Ionia, a district of Asia Minor in which Ionians from Attica settled about B.C. 1050. It extended from the river Hermus along the shore of the Ægean Sea to Miletus.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Ionia.

Ionian-mode, *s.*

Mus.: One of the ecclesiastical modes, commencing on the note C, corresponding exactly in tonality with the major diatonic scale as used in modern music. [Mode.]

Ionian-school, *s.*

Philos.: The first school of Greek philosophy, the distinctive characteristic of which was its inquiry into the constitution of the universe. Thales of Miletus opened the inquiry. The common notion that he taught "the principle of all things was water," must be taken with a distinction. Water, as the principle of Thales, was not water in any determinate form, but water instinct with vital energy, capable of taking an infinite number of forms. This doctrine appears in Hesiod (*Theog.*, 133–136); and the "*ariston men hudōr*" of Pindar (*Olymp.*, i. 1) is proverbial. Thales is usually spoken of as the founder of the Ionian school; he was more—he was the father of Greek speculation. He prescribed no method, and those who followed him did not accept his answer to the question, What is the Beginning of all things? But the special claim of Thales to notice lies in the fact that he was the first to ask the question, and the first to attempt to establish a physical Beginning.

"The whole ordinary arrangement of the *Ionian School* seems to have proceeded on the conviction that each disciple not only contradicted his master, but also returned to the doctrines of his master's teacher."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1867), i. 8.

ī-ŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Ionicus*, from Gr. Ἰονικός (*Ionikos*) = pertaining to Ionia (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Relating or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians.

B. *As substantive:*

Prosody:

1. An Ionic foot.
2. An Ionic verse or metre.

Ionic-dialect, *s.*

Philol.: The dialect of the Greek language spoken in Ionia.

Ionic-foot, *s.*

Pros.: A foot consisting of four syllables, either two long and two short (the *greater Ionic*), or two short and two long (the *smaller* Ionic).

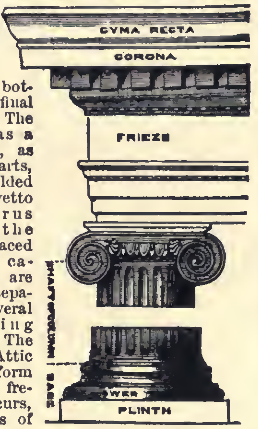
Ionic-metre, *s.* A metre consisting of Ionic feet.

Ionic-mode, *s.*

Mus.: [Ionian-mode].

Ionic-order, *s.*

Arch.: One of the five orders of architecture, the distinguishing characteristic of which is the volute of the capital. Its main features are the same as in the Doric style; their forms, however, are different. The Ionic order has more mouldings, its forms are richer and more elegant, and, as a style, it is lighter and more graceful than the Doric. The Doric order has been compared to the male, and the Ionic to the female figure. The Ionic column has a less diminished shaft and a smaller parabolic curve than the Doric. It is, like the Doric, channelled; the flutings, which are twenty-four in number, are separated by annulets, and are therefore narrower, but at the same time deeper than the Doric, and are terminated at the top and bottom by a final curvature. The column has a base, which, as essential parts, has a moulded or plain cavetto with a torus above, or the torus is placed above two cavetti, which are themselves separated by several intervening mouldings. The so-called Attic base is the form which most frequently occurs, and consists of two tori separated by a cavetto, the whole having a plinth as basis. In the capital the Doric echinus is replaced either by a cyma ornamented with leaves, or, more generally, by an ovolo with a pearl-beading beneath. Instead of the Doric abacus there occurs a cushion-like band in its place, whose ends, wound in a spiral shape and coiled with elastic force, when viewed either from in front or behind, form volutes, which on both sides considerably exceed the diameter of the column, and also surpass the architrave in breadth. These volutes, or scrolls, when viewed from the side, appear to meet in the middle, and form a wavy line over the echinus. The architrave consists of several faciæ, which project slightly one over the other, and which are separated by small hollowed mouldings and capped by a moulded band. The frieze is undivided, either plain or with arabesques representing either implements used in worship or simple plants. The frieze also bears the name of the zophorus. As regards the proportions of the Ionic order, no such remarkable difference as in the Doric is perceptible in the monuments which have been preserved to us. The height of the column is from eight and a-half to nine times the lower diameter; the distance between the columns averages about twice the diameter, while the height of the entablature is not quite one quarter that of the column. The most perfect specimens of the Ionic order are the temples of Minerva Polias and of Erectheus in the Acropolis at Athens, and of Fortuna Virilis and the Coliseum at Rome.



IONIC COLUMN.

Ionic sect or **school,** *s.* [Ionian School.]

ī-ȯ-nĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. ἴον (*ion*) = a violet (*Viola odorata*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A large genus of Violaceæ, tribe Violeæ, closely allied to *Viola* proper. The species are chiefly from the sub-tropical parts of America. *Ionidium parviflorum* and some others are violent purgatives and emetics. They are used in the disease *Elephantiasis tuberculata*, and *I. parviflorum*, *I. Poaya*, and *I. Ituba* as substitutes for Ipecacuanha; the last is given in South America in dysentery and gout. *I. Ipecacuanha* is White Ipecacuanha.

ī-ȯ-nŏp′-sĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ionopsis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Vandeæ.

ī-ȯn-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἴον (*ion*) = a violet, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Ionopsidæ. It consists of small epiphytal orchids from tropical America.

ī-ō′-ta, *s.* [Gr.] The name of the Greek letter ι, and this being frequently indicated by a dot under other letters (as ῳ), known as iota subscript, the word has come to mean a jot, a tittle, a very small quantity.

Ī Ō Ū, *s.* [See def.] A recognised contraction for *I owe you.* A paper with these letters on it, followed by an amount and duly signed. It is a simple acknowledgment of indebtedness to some particular person.

"He teacheth od fellowes to play tricks with their creditors, who, instead of payments, write *I O U.*"—*Breton: Courtier & Countryman*, p. 9.

Ī′-ō-wan, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Iowa, one of our Northern Central States.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Iowa.

ĭp-ĕ-căc-u-an′-ha (*h* silent), **ĭp-ĕ-căc′-u-ăn,** *s.* [The native Brazilian name.]

1. *Bot.:* The plants producing the drug described under 2.

2. *Pharmacy:*

(1) The dried root of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, a cinchonaceous plant from Brazil. [Cephaelis.] The ipecacuanha from that country is called annulated, to distinguish it from the striated kind from Peru. It arrives from Rio Janeiro and elsewhere in contorted pieces, two to four inches long, about the size of a small quill, and knotted. The smell of Ipecacuanha is slight, but disagreeable; the taste bitter, aromatic, and slightly acrid. The active ingredients reside chiefly in the cortex. It contains a feeble alkaloid called ceretin. Its preparations are pills, powders, lozenges, and wine. In large doses it is an emetic; in smaller ones it is an expectorant and an alterative. It is considered a specific in dysentery. "Dover's powder" is a compound powder of Ipecacuanha; it is diaphoretic. Ipecacuanha, made into ointment, is a counter-irritant.

(2) Various other plants produce a similar drug, as, for example, all the Alsodineæ, a tribe of Violaceæ. So also the root of *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha* is said by Barton to be at least as good as the genuine ipecacuanha.

¶ The Ipecacuanha of Cayenne is *Ionidium Ituba;* that of Guiana is the root of *Boerhaavia decumbens*, one of the Nyctagos; that of Venezuela is the root of *Sarcostemma glaucum*, an Asclepiad; Black Peruvian or Striated Ipecacuanha is *Psychotria emetica;* the False Ipecacuanha of Bourbon is *Camptocarpus mauritianus;* False Brazilian Ipecacuanha is *Ionidium Ipecacuanha;* Undulated Ipecacuanha is *Richardsonia scabra;* White Ipecacuanha is (1) *Ionidium Ipecacuanha*, (2) *Richardsonia scabra*, (3) in India, *Tylophora asthmatica*, and the Wild Ipecacuanha of the West Indies is *Asclepias curassavica*, called also Bastard Ipecacuanha.

* **ĭp′-ȯ-crăs,** *s.* [Hippocras.]

ĭp-ȯ-mœ′-a, *s.* [Said to be from ἴψ (*ips*), genit. ἰπός (*ipos*) = bindweed; but Liddell & Scott do not recognize this sense of ἴψ (*ips*). [Ips.] They give ἴψος, ἰψός (*ipsos*) = (1) the cork tree, (2) the ivy; ὅμοιος (*homoios*) = similar.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ, tribe Convolvuleæ. Sepals five; corolla campanulate; stamens five; style single; stigma bilobed; lobes capitate; ovary two-celled, each cell two-seeded. The species, which are numerous, are found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. About a hundred are cultivated in gardens for their showy flowers, which are an ornament to trellis-work. *Ipomœa tuberosa*, the Spanish Arbour-vine of Jamaica, furnishes a kind of scammony; the root of *I. pandurata* is employed in the United States as jalap; *I. Batatoides* is the Male Jalap of Mestitlan; *I. Quamoclit* is sternutatory; *I. Turpethum*, a native of the East Indies, and *I. operculata* are purgative. The foliage of *I. maritima* is made into a fomentation, and applied to joints enlarged by scrofula. The Sweet Potato was formerly called *I. Batatas*, now it is *Batatas edulis*. [Batatas.]

ĭps, *s.* [Gr. ἴψ (*ips*) = a worm that eats horn and wood; also one that eats vine-buds; a cynips (?).]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, placed by Stephens in the family Engidæ, but now removed to Nitidulidæ. They have the club of the antennæ three-jointed, and the last joint of the palpi truncate. The species live on the sap of decaying trees, and are usually found beneath loose bark where there is an exudation of sap. Four British species are known, some of them common. (*Stephens.*)

ĭp'-sĕ dĭx'-ĭt, *phr.* [Lat. = he himself said.] A mere assertion without proof.

ĭp-sĭs'-sĭ-ma vĕr'-ba, *phr.* [Lat.] The very words; the exact words or terms.

ĭp'-sō făc'-tō, *phr.* [Lat.] By the very act or fact.

ĭr-, *pref.* The form which the prefix *in-* assumes before words beginning with *r*. [In-, *pref.*]

***ïr'-a-cŭnd**, *a.* [Lat. *iracundus* = angry.] Passionate.

"A spirit cross-grained, fantastic, *iracund*, incompatible."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 87.

***ïr-a-cŭn'-dĭ-oŭs-lȳ**, *adv.* [As from an Eng. *iracundious*; *-ly*.] Angrily, passionately.

"Drawing out his knife most *iracundiously*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

ī-rā'-dē, *s.* [Turk., from Arab. *irada* = will, desire.] A decree of the Sublime Porte.

Ī'-rāil, *s.* [Eng. *I*, and *rail*.] A double-headed rail with flanges on each side above and below, on the foot and tread; hence like a capital I.

Ī-rā'-nĭ-an, *s.* & *a.* [Pers. *Iran* = Persia.] [Aryan.]

A. *As subst.*: Of or belonging to Iran: as, the *Iranian* languages.

B. *As adj.*: A native of Iran.

Iranian languages, *s. pl.* The Aryan as distinguished from the Turanian languages.

ī-răs-çĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *irascibilité*, from *irascible* = Irascible (q.v.); Sp. *irascibilidad*; Ital. *irascibilità*.] The quality or state of being irascible or easily excited to anger; irritability.

"The *irascibility* of this class of tyrants."—*Rambler*, No. 112.

ī-răs'-çĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irascibilis*, from *irascor* = to be angry; Sp. *irascible*; Ital. *irascibile*.] Easily excited to anger; choleric, hot-tempered, passionate, irritable.

"The hasty and somewhat *irascible* blacksmith."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

ī-răs'-çĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irascible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being irascible; irascibility.

ī-răs'-çĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *irascib(le)*; *-ly*.] In an irascible, choleric, or passionate manner.

ī-rāte', *a.* [Lat. *iratus*. pa. par. of *irascor* = to be angry.] Angry, enraged.

ïre, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *ira*.] Anger, passion, rage, wrath, keen resentment.

"The *ire* of a despotic king
Rides forth upon destruction's wing."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 31.

***ïre'-fŭl**, ***ïre'-fŭll**, *a.* [Eng. *ire*; *-ful(l)*.] Full of ire or anger; angry, wrathful, enraged.

"That *ireful* bastard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee." *Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, iv. 6.

***ïre'-fŭl-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ireful*; *-ly*.] In an ireful manner; with ire; angrily, wrathfully.

"*Irefully* enraged, would needs to open arms."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

***ïre'-fŭl-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *ireful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ireful; ire, wrath, anger.

"Through *irefulnesse* and rashnesse."—*Goldyng; Cæsar*, fo. 204.

ī'-rĕn-arch, *s.* [Eirenarch.]

Ī-rē'-nē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Greek Myth.*: The goddess of peace.

2. *Astron.*: An Asteroid, the fourteenth found. It was discovered by Hind, on May 19, 1851.

***ī-rĕn'-ĭc**, ***ī-rĕn'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Gr. εἰρηνικός (*eirēnikos*) = pertaining to peace, peaceful: εἰρήνη (*eirēnē*) = peace.] Peaceful, pacific; promoting or tending to promote peace.

ī-rĕn'-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr. εἰρηνικός (*eirēnikos*).] [Irenic.] A proposition, scheme, or arrangement for the promotion and maintenance of peace, especially in the church. [Eirenicon.]

ïre'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *ir(on)*; *-stone*.]

Min.: A general term for any hard rock.

ī'-rĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *ir(is)*; *-an*.]

Anat.: Belonging to or in any way connected with the iris.

"The iris receives the *irian* nerves."—*Dunglison.*

ĭr-ĭ-ar'-tĕ-a, *s.* [Named after Juan Iriarte, a Spanish amateur botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Areceæ (q.v.). It consists of few species, all from South America. The hard outer wood of *Iriartea exorrhiza*, the Pashiuba or Paxinba palm of Brazil, is brought to the United States and used in making umbrella handles.

Ĭr'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Irish*; *-ism*.] An Irishism (q.v.); any Irish peculiarity of behaviour.

ī'-rĭd, *s.* [Lat. *iris* (genit. *iridis*); Gr. ἶρις (*iris*), genit. ἴριδος (*iridos*) = the rainbow; the plants described under 2.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The circle round the pupil of the eye; the iris.

"Brown eyes, with a fine benignant light in their *irids*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. v.

2. *Botany*:

(1) *Sing.*: A member of the Iridaceæ (q.v.).

(2) *Pl.*: The name given by Lindley to the Iridaceæ (q.v.).

ī-rĭd-ā'-çĕ-æ, **ī-rĭd'-ĕ-æ**, ***ī'-rĭd-ēş**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *iris* (genit. *iridis*).] [Irid.]

Bot.: Irids, an order of Endogens, alliance Narcissales. It consists of herbs, or more rarely of undershrubs, with tuberous or fibrous roots; leaves generally equitant or distichous; bracts spathaceous; calyx and corolla adherent or coloured; petals three; stamens three; ovary three-celled, many-seeded; fruit capsular. Found at the Cape of Good Hope, the temperate parts of Europe and America, &c.

ī-rĭd'-æ-a, *s.* [Lat. *iris*, genit. *irid(is)*; fem. adj. sing. suff. *-œa*.]

Bot.: A genus of Rose-spored Algals, order Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Cerameæ, family Nemastomidæ or Cryptonemiaceæ. *Iridœa edulis* is sometimes called Dulse, though the genuine Scottish Dulse is *Rhodomenia palmata*.

ī'-rĭd-al, *a.* [Lat. *iris*, genit. *irid(is)* = the rainbow; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling the rainbow.

ī-rĭd-ĕc'-tōme, *s.* [Gr. ἶρις (*iris*), genit. ἴριδος (*iridos*) = the rainbow, the iris, and ἐκτομή (*ektomē*) = a cutting out: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: A knife for operations on the eye.

ī-rĭd-ĕc'-tŏ-mȳ, *s.* [Iridectome.]

Surg.: The act or operation of cutting out a portion of the iris for the purpose of forming an artificial pupil.

ĭr-ĭd-ĕs'-çençe, *s.* [As if from a Lat. **iridescens*, pr. par. of **iridesco* = to become like a rainbow; *iris* (genit. *iridis*) = a rainbow.] The quality or state of being iridescent; exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

ĭr-ĭd-ĕs'-çent, *a.* [Iridescence.] Prismatic, rainbow-like; exhibiting iridescence.

"Here Gubbio's workshops gleam and glow
With brilliant *iridescent* dyes."
Longfellow: Keramos.

ī-rĭd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *iris*, genit. *irid(is)* = the rainbow; Eng. adj. suff. *-an*.] Pertaining to the rainbow. (*Annandale.*)

ī-rĭd-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Iridium.] (See the compound.)

iridio-chlorides, *s. pl.* [Iridium.]

ī-rĭd'-ĭ-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. ἶρις (*iris*), genit. ἴριδος (*iridos*) = a rainbow, the iris, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An optical instrument which shows the inside of the eye, used to detect foreign substances and disease.

ī-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἶρις (*iris*) = the rainbow, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

1. *Chem.*: A tetrad metallic element, symbol Ir.; atomic weight 198; discovered by Descotils in 1803, and by Tennant in 1804, in the black powder which remains when crude platinum is dissolved in nitro-hydrochloric acid. This powder is an alloy of iridium and osmium, called iridosmine or osmiridium. To separate the iridium from the alloy, the black powder is mixed with an equal weight of dry sodium chloride, and heated to redness in a glass tube, through which a stream of moist chlorine gas is transmitted. The further end of the tube is connected with a vessel containing ammonia. Iridium chloride and osmium chloride are formed: the former remains in the tube in combination with the sodium chloride, whilst the latter, being a volatile substance, is carried forward into the receiver where it is decomposed into osmic and hydrochloric acids, which combine with the ammonia. The iridium and sodium chloride left in the tube is dissolved in water, mixed with an excess of sodium carbonate and evaporated to dryness. The residue, after ignition in a crucible, is reduced by hydrogen at a high temperature, and treated successively with water and concentrated hydrochloric acid, by which all impurities are removed, and the metallic iridium left in a finely divided state. Iridium is a white, brittle, very hard metal, fusible, with great difficulty, in the flame of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe. It is insoluble in all acids, but when reduced by hydrogen at a red heat it oxidizes slowly and dissolves in nitro-hydrochloric acid. Iridium forms four oxides—IrO, Ir_2O_3, IrO_2, and IrO_3. The monoxide, or hypo-iridious oxide, IrO, is but little known. The sesquioxide, or iridious oxide, Ir_2O_3, is unstable, having a great tendency to absorb oxygen and become dioxide. The dioxide, or iridic oxide, IrO_2, is the most easily prepared and the most stable. It is prepared by boiling a solution of iridic chloride with an alkali. The trioxide, or periridic oxide, IrO_3, is unknown in the free state, but is found in combination with potash as a black crystalline powder, when iridium is fused with nitre. Iridium forms four chlorides—$IrCl$, $IrCl_2$, Ir_2Cl_6, and $IrCl_4$—but only two of them have been obtained in definite form—viz., the trichloride, or iridious chloride, Ir_2Cl_6, and the tetrachloride, or iridic chloride, $IrCl_4$. Iridious chloride combines with other metallic chlorides, forming compounds, called iridoso-chlorides, which are all olive-green pulverulent salts. Iridic chloride also unites with alkaline chlorides, forming iridio-chlorides, which are all of dark brown colour. There are three iodides of iridium analogous to the chlorides, and three sulphides analogous to the first three oxides. Iridic solutions give, with ammonium or potassium chloride, a crystalline precipitate, which is distinguished from the platinum precipitate by its reddish-brown colour.

2. *Min.*: The Native Iridium of Jameson is Iridosmine (q.v.).

ī-rĭd-ŏş'-mīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *irid(ium)*; *osm(ium)*, with suff. *-ine* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An hexagonal opaque mineral of tin-white or light steel-gray colour and metallic lustre. Hardness, 6 to 7; sp. gr., 19·30 to 21·12. Compos.: iridium, 43·28 to 70·40; osmium, 17·20 to 40·85, &c. Found with platinum in Choco in South America, also in the Ural Mountains and in Australia. Varieties Newjanskite and Sisserskite. (*Dana.*)

ī'-rĭs (pl. **ī'-rĭ-dēş**), *s.* [Lat. *iris* = Gr. ἶρις (*iris*) = rainbow.]

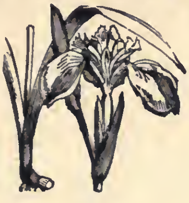
I. *Ord. Lang.*: The rainbow.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The coloured portion of the eye surrounding the black central pupil. It consists of three layers, an anterior epithelial layer, a posterior layer of pigment called the uvea, and a middle fibrous layer.

2. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the order Iridaceæ (q.v.). The perianth is regular, its segments unequal; sepals large, stipulate, reflexed; petals smaller, sub-erect, stipulate; stigmas three, very broad, petaloid. About forty-eight are known, all from the north

temperate zone. Two are British, *Iris Pseudacorus*, the Yellow Flag, common on river banks, canals, &c., and *I. fœtidissima*, the Fetid Tree or Roast-beef plant, with blue purple flowers, and occurring chiefly in chalk or limestone districts. Other species are escapes. The roasted seeds of *I. Pseudacorus* are like coffee. It is a diuretic purgative and emetic, as are *I. tuberosa, I. versicolor*, and *I. verna*. *I. Florentina* furnishes the violet-scented orris-root, which is slightly stimulating. It is used in the preparation of the sweet-scented otto of roses. *I. ensata* has been supposed to furnish the irisa root of India. Dr. Stewart says that it is used externally in the treatment of rheumatism. In Chumba the root and leaves are given in fever. The purple flowers of *I. germanica* and *I. sibirica*, treated with lime, furnish a green colour. *I. sibirica* is anti-syphilitic; *I. fœtidissima* is said to be a cure for scrofula.


IRIS.

¶ The Peacock Iris is the genus Vieusseuxia, the Scorpion Iris *I. alata*, and the Snake's-head Iris *I. tuberosa*, or *Hermodactylus tuberosus*. The name iris is given to the genus because of the variety and beauty of the colours in the flowers.

3. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 7].

iris-diaphragm, *s.*

Optics: A contractile diaphragm, simulating the action of the natural iris, to regulate the size of the aperture in a microscope through which light passes.

iris-disease, *s.* A skin disease (*herpes iris*), appearing generally on the back of the hands, and especially affecting children and fair women. It extends in a radiated manner in different shades of red, whence the name iris.

iris-root, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: The same as ORRIS-ROOT (q.v.).

* **ī′-rĭs-āt-ĕd**, *a.* [Eng. *iris; -ated.*] Exhibiting the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow.

ī′-rĭ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. ἶρις (*iris*) = the rainbow, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to behold.]

Mach.: An instrument invented by Dr. Reade for exhibiting the prismatic colours. It consists of a plate of polished black glass, having its surface smeared with a solution of soap, and dried by wash-leather. If the breath be directed through a tube upon the glass, the vapour will be deposited in coloured rays.

ī′-rĭsed, *a.* [Eng. *iris; -ed.*] Containing colours like those of the rainbow.

Ïr′-ĭsh, *a. & s.* [A.S. *yrisc.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants; like an Irishman.

> "Those early colonists who were proverbially said to have become more *Irish* than Irishmen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Pertaining to the Highlands of Scotland. [ERSE.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Ireland; in the pl., the people of Ireland.

2. The Irish language.

* 3. An old game resembling backgammon.

Irish Church, *s.* [CHURCH OF IRELAND.]

Irish-elk, *s.* [ELK.]

Irish-elm, *s.*

Bot.: *Ulmus montana nigra.*

Irish famine-fever, *s.* [FAMINE-FEVER.]

Irish-furze, *s.*

Bot.: *Ulex strictus.*

Irish-heath, *s.*

Bot.: *Menziesia polifolia.*

Irish-moss, *s.* [CARAGHEEN.]

Irish Presbyterian Church, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A Presbyterian Church, formerly called the Synod of Ulster, as having its strength mainly within that province of Ireland. Its members are mostly descended from the Scotch Presbyterians, who came over by invitation of James I., between 1609 and 1612, to colonize Ulster. [IRISH SOCIETY.] The Church still remains identical in doctrine with the Scottish Establishment. In 1672 Charles II. conferred upon its members a small "Regium Donum" (Royal Gift). This having lapsed, was revived by William III. in 1690, and continued till the passing of the Irish Church Act in 1871. Compensation was given by the Act to the then living ministers entitled to the gift. By the spontaneous transference of this money to the synod, the nucleus of a sustentation fund was obtained, and soon considerably developed by voluntary contributions. By the census of 1881 the Presbyterians in Ireland amounted to 485,503, the vast majority belonging to the Irish Presbyterian Church. In that year it had 36 presbyteries, 621 ministers, 557 congregations, 103,548 communicants, 78,820 families, 8,514 Sunday-school teachers, and 87,047 Sunday-scholars. It raised for all religious and charitable purposes £140,749.

Irish Society, *s.*

Hist.: A committee of citizens belonging to twelve London Companies, invited by James I. in 1613 to take part in cultivating the confiscated lands in Ulster, which, to the extent of 511,465 acres, had become vested in the Crown. The society in large measure built Londonderry, though walls and bastions had been erected there as early as 1609. They largely colonized the county of the same name, which was bestowed in honour of the twelve London companies. The full title of the society is the Honourable Irish Society.

Irish-whin, *s.* [IRISH-FURZE.]

Ïr′-ĭsh-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Irish; -ism.*] A mode of expression or idiom peculiar to the Irish; an iricism.

Ïr′-ĭsh-man, *s.* [Eng. *Irish*, and *man.*] A native or naturalized inhabitant of Ireland.

* **Ïr′-ĭsh-rў̆**, *s.* [Eng. *Irish; -ry.*] The people of Ireland, as opposed to the English settlers, known as the Englishry.

> "Choosing rather to trust the winds and waves than the exasperated *Irishry*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ïr′-īte, *s.* [Lat. *iris* = Gr. ἶρις (*iris*) = the rainbow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Chromate (q.v.).

ī-rī′-tĭs, ī-rĭd-ī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἶρις (*iris*), genit. ἴριδος (*iridos*); suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Path.: Inflammation of the iris, accompanied by vascularity, change in colour and appearance, irregularity and immobility of the pupil, with a visible and varying amount of lymph deposited in, on, and round the iris.

* **ĩrk, * irk-en, * yrke, * irk-yn**, *v.t. & i.* [Sw. *yrka* = to urge, to press, from the same root as *work* and *urge.*]

A. *Trans.:* To tire; to weary; to be irksome or wearisome to. (Now only used impersonally.)

> "It *irks*, high Dame, my noble Lords,
> 'Gainst ladye fair to draw their swords."
> *Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 21.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become tired or weary.

> "To preche also thou myght not *yrke*."—*Myrc: Instructions for Parish Priests*, 526.

ĩrk′-sôme, * yrke-some, *a.* [Eng. *irk; -some.*]

1. Wearisome, tiring, tedious; tiresome by long continuance or repetition.

> "No higher recompence they seek
> Than honest maintenance, by *irksome* toil
> Full oft procured."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.

* 2. Sorrowful, sad, weary.

* 3. Weary; tired.

> "*Yrkesome* of life and too long lingring night."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ii. 6.

ĩrk′-sôme-lў̆, * ĩrk′-sôm-lў̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irksome; -ly.*] In an irksome, tedious, wearisome or tiresome manner.

> "A bar of iron so *irksomly* long."—*Guardian*, No. 143.

ĩrk′-sôme-nĕss, * yrke-som-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *irksome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irksome; tediousness, wearisomeness.

> "The *irksomeness* and weariness of a mind ruffled by resentment."—*Reid: Essays; On the Active Powers*, ch. v.

iron (as ī-ẽrn), *** iren, * yren, * yrene, * yron, * yrun, * yzen**, *s. & a.* [A.S., as subst., *îren, ŷren, îsen, îrsern*, as adj., *îren, ŷren, îsen, îsern*; O. S. *isarn*; O. H. Ger. *îsarn, îsan, îsen*; M. H. Ger. *îsen*; N. H. Ger. *eisen*; Dut. *ysen*; Goth. *eisarn*; Icel. *jarn*; Dan. & Sw. *jern*; Ir. *iarran, earran, iarun*; Gael., as subst., *iaruinn, iaruach*, as adj., *iaruinn, iaruach*; Wel. *haiarn*; Arm. *houarn.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 5.

(2) An article made of iron; spec., one for ironing clothes.

2. *Fig.:* Anything strong, hard, or unyielding.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A minute quantity of ferric oxide, $Fe_2 O_2$, is necessary to the healthy growth of plants.

2. *Chem.:* Ferrum, a metallic tetrad element, symbol Fe, atomic weight 56·, sp. grav. of pure iron 7·8. Iron occurs nearly pure or alloyed with nickel in meteorites, but is generally found in combination with oxygen and as a carbonate. It is widely diffused in rocks, and often forms the chief colouring matter of clays and sands. It also occurs combined with sulphur. The chief ores used for the manufacture of iron are Magnetite, Hæmatite, Brown oxide, Spathic ore, and Clay ironstone. The ore is first calcined, to expel the water and carbonic acid and most of the sulphur, and to convert the oxides to peroxide, which prevents the waste of iron in the form of slag. The calcined ore is then smelted, with the addition of coke and limestone; the limestone unites with the silica present and forms a fusible slag, whilst the oxide of iron is reduced by the action of the carbon monoxide. [BLAST-FURNACE.] The iron thus obtained is called cast or pig iron, and is very impure. Pure iron is prepared by placing four parts of fine iron wire, cut in pieces, and one part of black oxide of iron in a Hessian crucible, and covering it with a mixture of white sand, lime, and potassium carbonate in the proportions used for glass-making; a cover is then closely applied and the crucible exposed to a very high temperature. Iron is a soft, tough, tenacious, malleable, ductile, white metal, not acted upon by dry air; but it rusts in moist air containing carbonic acid, forming a hydrate of the sesquioxide. When heated to redness in the air, it is coated with black magnetic oxide, Fe_3O_4. It burns in oxygen gas, black oxide being formed. Red-hot iron decomposes water, hydrogen being given off. Iron is magnetic; it is soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid and in dilute sulphuric acid with evolution of hydrogen. Iron unites with oxygen, forming ferrous oxide FeO and ferric oxide Fe_2O_3. Intermediate oxides are also known. The salts of iron have already been described. The alchemists represented it by the symbol of Mars ♂. [FERROUS, FERRIC, WROUGHT-IRON, STEEL.]

3. *Geol.:* Iron is widely diffused through the rocks. Many are coloured red by its oxides. It is also deposited from ferruginous springs. [IRON-ORE; BOG IRON-ORE.]

4. *Hist.:* Iron is mentioned in the Bible as early as Gen. iv. 22. Tubal Cain is described as having been an "instructor of every artificer in brass (copper) and iron." On the sepulchres of the Egyptian Thebes, butchers are depicted as sharpening their knives on a round bar of metal which, from being blue, is assumed to be iron. The steel weapons in the time of Rameses III. are also painted blue. There are with them the representations of bronze weapons, which are painted red. [IRON AGE (2).] Iron ore is said to have been discovered in Mount Ida about B.C. 1406. The Romans early knew it. There is so much iron ore in India that it must have been known from remote times. Iron mines came into operation in Britain B.C. 54, and still continue highly productive. The United States is exceedingly rich in iron, which has for many years been largely mined in Pennsylvania, while now a large product is yielded by the mines of Michigan, West Virginia, Alabama, and some other states. In Missouri whole mountains of iron ore exist. Its production from the ores has been largely increased by the substitution of coal for wood as fuel and the employment of the hot blast furnaces. The Bessemer process of converting crude iron into steel was discovered in 1856.

5. *Min.:* Native iron occurs in masses or smaller portions in meteorites. It is nearly pure, still it contains one to twenty per cent. of nickel with traces of cobalt, manganese, tin, copper, chromium, phosphorus, &c. Whether unmeteoric native iron exists is doubtful. Specimens of ore so pure as to admit of direct forging into horseshoes have been mined at Shepherd's Mountain, in the Iron Mountain district of Missouri, U.S. [METEORITE.]

6. *Pharm.:* In the hæmatin or colouring matter of the blood 6½ per cent. is iron. When anæmia occurs, the administration of iron is of much use. It acts also on the nervous system. It often, however, causes constipation, and sometimes also stains the tongue and the teeth. It may be given in the form of reduced iron lozenges, saccharine carbonate of iron, compound mixture of iron, a pill of carbonate of iron, iodide of iron, &c.

¶ (1) Iron Alum = Halotrichite; Iron and Manganese Tungstate = Wolfram; Iron Antimonial Sulphuret = Berthlerite; Iron Apatite = Zwieselite; Iron Arsenate = (1) Pharmacosiderite, (2) Scorodite; Iron Arsenide = Lölingite; Iron Borate = Ludwigite or Lagonite; Iron Carbonate = Chalybite or Siderite; Iron Chromate = Chromite; Iron Gymnite = Hydrophite; Iron Magnetic Oxide = Magnetite; Iron Phosphate = (1) Vivianite, (2) Ludlamite; Iron Pyrites = Pyrites, or Pyrite (q.v.); Iron Sesquioxide = (1) Hæmatite, (2) Göthite, (3) Limonite, (4) Turgite; Iron Silicate = Lievrite; Iron Sinter = Pitticite; Iron Sulphate = Melanterite; Iron Sulphide = (1) Pyrites, (2) Marcasite, (3) Pyrrhotite; Iron Tungstate = Wolfram; Iron Vitriol = Melanterite.

(2) Carburet of Iron = Graphite; Chloride of Iron = Molysite; Columbate of Iron = Tantalite; Cupreous Arsenate or Arseniate of Iron = Scorodite; Diarsenate of Iron = Pittacite; Magnetic Iron-ore = Magnetite; Meteoric or Native Iron [II. 5]; Olagist Iron = Hæmatite; Oxalate of Iron = Humboldtine; Oxide of Iron = Hæmatite; Oxydulated Iron = Magnetite; Iron Sulphate = Melanterite; Tantalate of Iron = Tantalite; Titaniferous Iron = Menaccanite.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made of iron; consisting to a greater or lesser extent of iron.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Resembling iron in hardness. [IRON-SOUND.]

> "Though aged, he was so *iron* of limb,
> Few of our youth could cope with him."
> *Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xxv.

(2) In hardness and inflexibility.

> "While Erin yet
> Strove 'gainst the Saxon's *iron* bit."
> *Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 6.

(3) In heaviness; in mental dulness. [IRON-WITTED.]

> "Him Death's *iron* sleep oppressed." *Philips.*

(4) In power of endurance, in permanence.

(5) In absence of feeling.

(6) In wickedness. [IRON-AGE, 1.]

(7) In wretchedness.

¶ (1) *In irons:* With iron fetters on the hands, the feet, or both.

(2) *To have many irons in the fire:* To carry out many projects at the same time.

iron age, *s.*

1. *Class. Mythol.:* The last of the four great ages of the world described by Hesiod, Ovid, &c. It was supposed to be characterized by abounding oppression, vice, and misery.

2. *Scientific archæol.:* An age, the third in succession, in which weapons and many other implements began to be made of iron, stone having been used for these purposes in the first, and bronze in the second. As the advancement of each tribe or people is not necessarily at the same rate as that of their neighbours, the Iron Age probably did not begin everywhere simultaneously. In Denmark, and perhaps some of the adjacent regions, it may have commenced about the Christian era.

iron-bark, iron-bark tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) Various Eucalypti: *E. resinifera, E. leucoxylon, E. melanophloia,* &c.; (2) Sideroxylon.

iron-block, *s.* A tackle-block with an iron shell and strap.

iron-boat, *s.* A boat made of iron sheets, riveted together.

iron-bottle, *s.* An iron bottle with a screw-plug, for holding quicksilver. It is made by swaging and drawing from a disc of tough wrought-iron. After being brought by swaging to the form of an open-ended cylinder, it is put on a steel mandrel and driven through holes of decreasing dimensions till it becomes a long cylinder. The neck is pressed and twisted into shape, and fitted with a screw-stopper.

iron-bound, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Bound with iron.

2. *Fig.:* Surrounded or bounded with rocks: as, an *iron-bound* shore.

iron-cage, *s.*

Hist.: A cage of iron for the confinement of criminals. Louis XI. of France imprisoned the Cardinal de Balue in one of eight feet square for an act of treachery and ingratitude; and, by one account, Timur similarly treated the Sultan Bayazid I., after taking him captive.

iron-cased, *a.* Cased with iron; ironclad.

iron-chamber, *s.*

Puddling: That portion of the puddling-furnace in which the iron is worked; the reverberatory-chamber, the charge-chamber.

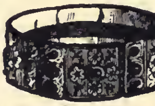
iron-chlorides, *s.pl.* [FERRIC-CHLORIDE; FERROUS-CHLORIDE.]

iron-cross, *s.* A cross of iron.

¶ *Order of the Iron Cross:*

Her. & Hist.: A Prussian order of knighthood, instituted in 1813.

iron-crown, *s.* A crown of gold set with jewels, made originally for the kings of Lombardy, and deriving its name from the fact that it enclosed within its round a circlet of iron, said to have been forged from one of the nails used in the crucifixion of Christ. It was supposed to confer upon the holder sovereignty over all Italy.



IRON-CROWN.

¶ Napoleon I. was crowned with it at Milan on May 26, 1805.

iron-earth, *s.* [BLUE IRON-EARTH.]

iron-fiddle, *s.* A number of pieces of iron wire, of different lengths, fixed at one end, by whose vibration notes are produced. (*Rossiter.*)

iron-fisted, *a.* Close-fisted, niggardly, covetous, miserly.

iron-founder, *s.* One who makes iron castings.

iron-foundry, iron-foundery, *s.* A place where iron castings are made.

* **iron-framed,** *a.* Made or framed of iron; hardy.

iron-froth, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Hæmatite.

iron-furnace, *s.*

Metal.: A furnace in which iron-ore or the metal is exposed to heat. The purposes and construction are various.

iron-glance, *s.*

Min.: A crystallized variety of Hæmatite. Called also Specular Iron (q.v.).

iron-gray, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of a grayish hue, approximating to the colour of freshly-fractured iron.

B. *As subst.:* A gray hue, approximating to the colour of freshly-fractured iron.

* **iron-handed,** *a.* Harsh, severe, cruel.

iron-hat, *a.*

Old armour: A headpiece of iron, made in the form of a hat, and worn from the twelfth to the seventeenth century; a steel-hat.

iron-hearted, *a.* Hard-hearted, harsh, unfeeling, cruel.

> "Think, ye masters *iron-hearted*,
> Lolling at your jovial boards."
> *Cowper: Negro's Complaint.*

iron-horse, *s.*

1. A railway-engine.

2. A bicycle, or other velocipede.

> "Mr. S. started on his third day's journey of the 650 miles ride on his '*iron-horse.*'"—*Echo*, Oct. 29, 1875.

iron-iodide, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* FeI or FeI_2.

2. *Pharm.:* It may be made into a syrup and a pill. Given in scrofula, phthisis, &c.

iron-liquor, *s.* Acetate of iron; used as a mordant by dyers and calico-printers.

iron-lord, *s.* A great ironmaster.

iron-man, *s.*

Cotton-manuf.: A name applied to the self-acting mule invented in 1825 by Roberts, of Manchester.

iron-mask, *s.*

Hist.: A mask, not really of iron, but of black velvet, worn by a mysterious state prisoner in France in the seventeenth century. Who he was is an unsolved historical problem.

iron-natrolite, *s.*

Min.: A dark-green, opaque variety of Natrolite, having a fourth of the alumina replaced by oxide of iron.

iron-ochre, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Hæmatite.

iron-ore, *s.*

Min.: Various minerals containing so large an amount of iron in their composition as to be suitable for smelting. The chief are hæmatite, limonite, and clay-ironstone, which occur in extensive deposits in various parts of the world.

¶ Argillaceous Iron-ore = Clay Ironstone (q.v.); Arsenicated Iron-ore = Pharmacosiderite; Axotomous Iron-ore = Menaccanite; for Bog Iron-ore, see BOG; Brown Iron-ore = (1) Limonite, (2) Göthite; Calcareous Iron-ore = Siderite; Clay Iron-ore = Clay Ironstone; Green Iron-ore = Dufrenite; Jaspery Iron-ore = a jaspery-looking red variety of Clay Ironstone, and Lenticular Iron-ore one with minute flattened concretions; Magnetic Iron-ore = Magnetite; Micaceous Iron-ore = Hæmatite; Ochreous Iron-ore = (1) Hæmatite, (2) Göthite; Octahedral Iron-ore = Magnetite; Pitchy Iron-ore = Pitticite; Red Iron-ore = Hæmatite; Sparry Iron-ore = Siderite; Specular Iron-ore = Hæmatite; Titaniferous Iron-ore = Menaccanite. (*Dana.*)

iron-paper, *s.* A name given to extremely thin sheet-iron, which has been rolled thinner than the finest tissue-paper.

iron-pipe, *s.* A pipe or tube made of iron.

iron-pyrites, *s.* [MENACCANITE.]

¶ Magnetic Iron-pyrites = (1) Pyrrhotite, (2) Troilite; Prismatic, or White Iron-pyrites = Marcasite.

iron-rations, *s. pl.* This term is applied to the supplies taken and carried by the troops themselves on service beyond the sea, when detached from their transport. The ordinary iron rations for two days should be 2 lbs. of preserved meat and 2 lbs. of biscuits, supplemented in such a manner as circumstances admit. (*Voyle.*)

iron-rutile, *s.*

Min.: The ferriferous variety of Rutile (q.v.).

iron-sand, *s.*

Min.: (1) Menaccanite; (2) Magnetite.

iron-sheathed, *a.* Sheathed or cased in iron; iron-cased, ironclad.

iron-shod, *a.* Shod with iron.

iron-shrub, *s.*

Bot.: *Sauvagesia erecta.*

iron-sulphates, *s. pl.* [FERRIC-SULPHATE; FERROUS-SULPHATE.]

iron-sulphides, *s. pl.* [FERROUS-SULPHIDE.]

iron-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) Siderodendron, (2) *Parrotia persica.*

iron-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Vernonia.

* **iron-witted,** *a.* Unfeeling, insensible.

> "I will converse with *iron-witted* fools."
> *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 2.

iron (as ī'-ẽrn), *v.t.* [IRON, *s.*]

1. To furnish or arm with iron.

2. To shackle or fetter with irons; to handcuff.

3. To smooth with a smoothing-iron.

> "Little starched Johnny Crown at his elbow he found,
> His cravat-string new *ironed.*"
> *Rochester: Trial of the Poets for the Bays.*

iron-clăd (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *iron,* and *clad.*]

A. *As subst.:* The system of plating ships with iron was first tried on some of the French floating batteries used at Kinburn in 1855; but, though the results were satisfactory, no advance was made until 1858, when the French again took the lead with the "Gloire," but were quickly followed by the first English armoured vessels of the "Warrior" class, to which were added, to strengthen the ironclad fleet, altered wooden line-of-battle ships, such as the "Royal Alfred," which were cut down and plated. All the early vessels were constructed of wood, but the later specimens have been built of iron framing, and few of the modern ships are alike. None of the early iron-clads mentioned were tested in actual warfare, the first battle of iron-clads taking place between the Monitor and Merrimac, in the early days of our Civil War. The test here applied demonstrated that the days of wooden war-ships were at an end, and this fact was still further indicated by later events of the Civil War. Since its close the nations of Europe have been busy building iron-clad vessels, of various patterns, and increasing the thickness of protective armor, as the power of rifled cannon increased. From war vessels with 3 or 4 inches of iron casting, the thickness has gradually increased, until vessels are now afloat with protective armor 24 inches thick, and with turrets plated with 36 inches of iron. Costly experiments of this kind were entered into by Britain, France, Germany, Italy, &c., while the United States held aloof, quietly watching the products of European navy yards as one by one they were rendered of questionable value by the rapidly increasing penetrative power of the great cannon now produced. About ten years ago this country actively began to build a new navy, and has now afloat a fleet of iron-clads of the finest description yet made, and steadily growing in numbers. In armoring these vessels some highly useful lessons have been learned. Steel replaced iron; and when it was found that even a great thickness of steel was incapable of resisting the power of our great rifled guns, new experiments were made, resulting in the production of a nickel-steel, of remarkable resisting powers, and of methods of hardening the surface of plates so effective that for the present the armor has won the battle, some of the newly-built American iron-clads being impenetrable by the ball of any cannon now in existence. The term iron-clad has now largely become a misnomer. Not only are many of the vessels so entitled built of steel, but steel has replaced iron generally in their armor, hence the phrase steel-clad has become a more correct designation. The monitor idea which played so interesting a part in our Civil War, has largely gone out of use, the unseaworthy character of the low-decked monitors being a serious defect in their navigation. The original monitor went to the bottom in a storm.

B. *As adj.:* Armour-plated; strengthened with plates of iron to resist artillery.

iron-ẽr, (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron,* v.; *-er.*] One who irons.

* **iron-flĭnt (iron as ī′-ẽrn),** *s.* [Eng. *iron,* and *flint.*]

Min.: Ferruginous quartz.

iron-hĕads (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s. pl.* [Eng. *iron,* and *heads.*]

Bot.: Centaurea nigra.

ī-rŏn′-ĭc, ī-rŏn′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *ironique,* from Low Lat. *ironicus,* from Gr. εἰρωνικός (*eirōnikos*) = dissembling; Ital. & Sp. *ironico.*]

1. Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of irony; saying one thing and meaning another.

> "The tone which Niebuhr calls *ironical* is rather that of indifference and uncertainty."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 252.

2. Addicted to or using irony.

ī-rŏn′-ĭc-al-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *ironical; -ly.*] In an ironical manner; with irony.

ī-rŏn′-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ironical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ironical.

iron-ĭng (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Iron, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of smoothing clothes, &c., with an iron.

ironing-board, *s.*

Domestic: A board for laundry ironing, sometimes having a special shape, as for shirt-fronts, &c. [Sleeve-board.]

ironing-lathe, *s.*

Hat-making: A machine having mandrels carrying blocks on which hats are mounted for ironing.

ironing-machine, *s.* A machine for ironing clothes, &c. Specific forms are made for laundry work, for hat-ironing, for hosiery, and for tailors.

* **iron-ĭsh (iron as ī′-ẽrn),** *a.* [Eng. *iron; -ish.*] Somewhat resembling iron.

> "Some, who did thrust a probe or little stick into a chink of the coffin, which bringing out some moisture with it, found it of an *ironish* taste."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.; John Colet.*

* **ī′-rŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *iron(y); -ist.*] One given to using irony; one who deals in irony.

> "To send to the metaphorist for his allegories, to the *ironist* for his sarcasms, &c."—*Martinus Scriblerus: Art of Sinking,* ch. xiii.

iron-mas-tẽr (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron,* and *master.*] A manufacturer of iron.

iron-mŏn-gẽr (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron,* and *monger.*] One who deals in iron wares or hardware.

> "Obvious in the shops of blacksmiths, locksmiths, gunsmiths, cutlers, clockmakers, *ironmongers,* and others."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 485.

¶ The Ironmongers' Company is one of the London City Companies. It was incorporated by Edward IV. in 1463.

iron-mŏn-gẽr-y̆ (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s.* [Eng. *ironmonger; -y.*] Ironware; hardware; such iron goods as are usually kept for sale in shops.

iron-mōuld (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron,* and *mould.*] A spot on cloth caused by iron rust.

iron-mōuld (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *v.t.* [Iron-mould, *s.*] To spot or stain cloth, &c., by touching it with iron rust.

* **iron-sĭck (iron as ī′-ẽrn),** *a.* [Eng. *iron,* and *sick.*]

Naut.: A term applied to a ship when the bolts and nails have become so corroded or eaten with rust that she begins to leak.

iron-sīde (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron,* and *side.*] Originally one of the veteran soldiers of Cromwell's army; a hardy veteran.

iron-smĭth (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron,* and *smith.*] One who works in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, &c.

iron-stōne (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron,* and *stone.*]

Min.: A "stone" or mineral into the composition of which iron largely enters.

¶ (1) For Clay Ironstone, see Clay.

(2) Blue Clay Ironstone = Vivianite; Brown Clay Ironstone exists in compact masses, or in concretionary nodules; it may be pisolitic or oolitic. (*Dana.*)

ironstone-china, *s.* One of the contributions of Wedgwood to the ceramic art. The materials of the Staffordshire ware are calcined flints and clay. The flints are burned in kilns, and then, while hot, plunged into water, by which they are cracked through their whole substance. They are then ground with water, in mills resembling the arrastra, to the consistence of cream. The clay, from Dorsetshire and Devonshire, is mixed with water, and in this state, as well as the flint, is passed through fine sieves to separate the grosser particles. The flint and clay are now mixed by measure, and the mixture is passed again through a sieve for better incorporation. In this state it is called *slip,* is evaporated to a proper consistence, and tempered in the pug-mill. Cups, pots, basins, and other round articles are turned rough on the horizontal potter's-wheel, and when half dried are again turned in a lathe. They are then fully dried in a stove, and polished up with coarse paper.

iron-wäre (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron,* and *ware.*] Tools, utensils, &c., made of iron.

iron-wood (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron,* and *wood.*]

Bot.: (1) Sideroxylon (*Loudon*); (2) various species of *Diospyros* (ebony); (3) *Metrosideros vera.* That of North America (1) *Ostrya virginica,* and (2) *Carpinus americana;* that of Jamaica *Erythroxylon areolatum;* that of New South Wales *Argyrodendron trifoliatum;* that of Tasmania, *Notelæa ligustrina.* Bastard ironwood is *Xanthoxylon Pterota,* Black Ironwood *Olea undulata,* and White *Vepris lanceolata.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

> "After this I made a great heavy pestle or beater of the wood called *ironwood.*"—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe,* pt. i.

iron-wõrk (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron,* and *work.*]

1. Anything made of iron; a general term for those parts of a structure, vessel, carriage, &c., which are made of iron.

> "The smashing of some of the *ironwork,* and the complete disablement of the steamer."—*Daily News,* August 26, 1884.

2. (*Pl.*): An establishment where iron is manufactured, wrought, or cast into heavy work, as cannons, rails, &c.

iron-wõrt (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) Siderites; (2) *Galeopsis Ladanum.*

¶ *Yellow ironwort:*

Bot.: Galeopsis villosa.

iron-y̆ (iron as ī′-ẽrn), *a.* [Eng. *iron; -y.*]

1. Made or consisting of iron; containing iron.

> "The *irony* particles carried off."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. Resembling iron in any of its qualities or characteristics: as, an *irony* taste.

ī′-rŏn-y̆, *s.* [Fr. *ironie,* from Lat. *ironia,* from Gr. εἰρωνεία (*erōneia*) = dissimulation, irony, from εἴρων (*eirōn*) = a dissembler; properly the pr. par. of εἴρω (*eirō*) = to speak; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ironia.*] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. The intention is mildly to ridicule undue pretensions or absurd statements while nominally accepting them unquestionably.

> "In Plato's comedy there is almost always some under-current of bitterness; it is *irony,* not joyousness."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy,* i. 207.

* **ĭr′-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *ir(e); -ous.*] Angry, wrathful, choleric, passionate.

> "An *irous* man, God send him litel might."
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 7,597.

* **ĩrp, * ĩrpe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A grimace; a contortion of the body.

> "From Spanish shrugs, French faces, smirks, *irps,* and all affected humours."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels,* v. 11.

* **ĩrp,** *adv.* [Irp, *s.*] With grimaces or contortions.

> "Maintaine your station, briske and *irpe.*"—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels,* iii. 5.

ĭr-rā′-dĭ-ançe, ĭr-rā′-dĭ-an-çy̆, *s.* [Lat. *irradians,* pr. pr. of *irradio* = to irradiate (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being irradiant; the act of irradiating; emission of rays of light upon any object.

> "Love not the heavenly spirits, and how their love
> Express they?—by looks only, or do they mix
> *Irradiance?*" *Milton: P. L.,* viii. 617.

2. That which irradiates or renders irradiant; that which is irradiated.

> "Supreme *irradiance!* speed the distant ray;
> Far speed the dawn of thy internal day."
> *Brooke: Universal Beauty,* bk. vi.

* **ĭr-rā′-dĭ-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *irradians,* pr. par. of *irradio.*] Emitting beams of light; irradiating.

> "So bright the lamp of night, the constant moon, . . .
> Oft thro' the fleecy cloud *irradiant* bends,
> And to benighted lands her influence lends."
> *Boyse: To Marcella.*

* **ĭr-rā′-dĭ-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *irradiatus,* pa. par. of *irradio* = to cast beams on: *ir-* = *in-* = on, upon, and *radius* = a ray.] Irradiated, illumined; made brilliant or bright.

> "Thou chief of bards, whose mighty mind
> With inward light *irradiate,* mirror-like
> The sov'reign planter's primal work displayed."
> *Mason: English Garden,* bk. i.

ĭr-rā′-dĭ-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *irradier;* Sp. *irradiar;* Ital. *irradiare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally:*

1. To illuminate or shed a light upon by

casting beams on; to brighten; to make bright or brilliant.

"Such, poets feign, *irradiated* all o'er
The sun's abode on India's utmost shore."
Cowper: Elegy iii. (Transl.)

* 2. To radiate into; to penetrate by radiation.

"Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate.

"So much the rather thou, celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 52.

2. To brighten up, to cheer; to make to appear bright.

"Such beauty did his looks *irradiate.*"
Sherburne: Rape of Helen.

* 3. To decorate, to adorn.

"No weeping orphan saw his father's store
Our shrines *irradiate*, or imblaze the floor."
Pope: Eloïsa to Abelard, 136.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To emit rays, to shine.

ĭr-rā-dĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *irradiatus*, pa. par. of *irradio* = to irradiate (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of irradiating or emitting beams of light.

"Probably, therefore, it is, that the moon is illuminate by the bright *irradiation* and shining beams of the sun."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 953.

(2) Illumination, brightness, irradiance.

"Sooner may a dark room enlighten itself, without the *irradiation* of a candle."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13.

2. *Fig.:* Intellectual illumination or light.

"The means of immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

II. *Technically:*

Optics, Astron., &c.: A curious phenomenon, in virtue of which a star or any bright object appears larger than it really is. If a thin platinum wire be intensely heated by the passage of an electric current, it seems to a person distant about fifty feet to be as thick as a pencil. In this way the sun's diameter looks larger than it is in the sky. (*Forbes: Transit of Venus* (1874), p. 50.) While, however, a white or a bright object on a dark ground looks larger than it is, a black one on a bright ground is diminished in apparent magnitude.

* **ĭr-răd′-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ir-* for *in-* = in, on, and *radicatus*, pa. par. of *radicor* = to take root; *radix* (genit. *radicis*) = a root.] To fix by the root; to fix firmly.

ĭr-ră′-tion-ạl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *irrationalis*, from *ir-* for *in-* = not, and *rationalis* = rational (q.v.); Fr. *irrationel*; Sp. *irracional*; Ital. *irrazionale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Void of reason or understanting.

"Discord first,
Daughter of Sin, among the *irrational*
Death introduced." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 708.

2. Not according to reason; contrary to reason; absurd.

"It is equally *irrational* and unjust to deny them the power of improving their minds as well as their fortunes."—*Burke: On the Penal Laws against the Catholics.*

II. *Math.:* Any quantity which cannot be exactly expressed by an integral number, or by a vulgar fraction: thus, $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational quantity, because we cannot write for it either an integral number, or a vulgar fraction; we may, however, approximate to it as closely as may be desired. In general, every indicated root of an imperfect power of the degree indicated, is irrational. Such quantities are often called surds.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A person devoid of reason or understanding.

"For the poor shiftless *irrationals.*"—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

¶ *Irrational* is not so strong a term as *foolish:* it is applicable more frequently to the thing than to the person, to the principle than to the practice; *foolish* on the contrary is commonly applicable to the person as well as the thing; to the practice rather than the principle. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭr-ră-tion-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *irrational*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being irrational; want of reason or understanding.

"Which would bring on us the charge of *irrationality.*"—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iv., ch. ii.

ĭr-ră′-tion-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *irrational*; *-ly.*] In an irrational manner; without reason; contrary to reason; absurdly.

"It may not *irrationally* be doubted."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 105.

* **ĭr-ră′-tion-ạl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irrational*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being irrational; irrationality.

* **ĭr-rĕ-bŭt′-tạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *rebut*; *-able.*] Incapable of being rebutted or refuted. (*Coleridge.*)

* **ĭr-rĕ-çĕp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *receptive* (q.v.).] Not receptive; incapable of receiving.

ĭr-rĕ-clāim′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reclaimable* (q.v.).]

1. Incapable of being reclaimed; that cannot be reclaimed or recalled from error or vice; incapable of being reformed.

"This unthankful, this *irreclaimable* people of England."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

2. That cannot be reformed; inveterate.

"Such *irreclaimable* inclinations to what is vitious."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. x.

* 3. That cannot be checked or repressed: as, an *irreclaimable* fit of anger. (*P. Holland.*)

ĭr-rĕ-clāim′-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *irreclaimab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an irreclaimable manner; so as not to admit of reformation; obstinately.

"Others *irreclaimably* persist in their rebellion."—*Glanvill: Aerial State.*

* **ĭr-rĕc-ŏg′-nīz-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *recognizable* (q.v.).] Not recognizable; that cannot be recognized.

ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çĭl-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *irreconcilable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being irreconcilable; irreconcilableness.

ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çĭl′-a-ble, * **ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çīle′-ạ-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *irréconciliable*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *réconcilier* = to reconcile; Sp. *irreconcilable*; Ital. *irreconciliabile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Incapable of being reconciled, appeased, or pacified; implacable.

"To wage by force or guile eternal war
Irreconcilable to our grand foe,
Who now triumphs." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 122.

2. Incapable of being made to agree, accord, or harmonize; incongruous, inconsistent, incompatible. (Followed by *with*, and formerly also by *to.*)

"The manifest and *irreconcileable* repugnancy of its doctrines."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 190.

* 3. Incapable of being atoned for; incapable of atonement.

"That *irreconcileable* schism of perdition and apostacy, the Roman antichrist."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government.*, bk. i., ch. vi.

B. *As subst.:* One who cannot be reconciled, appeased, or satisfied; specif., a member of a legislative assembly who will not work in harmony with his fellow-members.

ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çĭl′-ạ-ble-nĕss, * **ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çīle′-ạ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irreconcilable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being irreconcilable; irreconcilability.

"That which long since I wrote, of the *irreconcileablenesse* of Rome."—*Bp. Hall: The Reconciler.* (To the Reader.)

ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çĭl′-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *irreconcilab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an irreconcilable manner; in a manner not admitting of reconciliation.

"The doctors differ infinitely and *irreconcileably.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., § 6.

* **ĭr-rĕc′-ŏn-çīle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reconcile* (q.v.).] To prevent or hinder from being reconciled.

"As the object calls for our devotion, so it must needs *irreconcile* us to sin."—*Bp. Taylor: Life of Christ*, iii. 15.

* **ĭr-rĕc′-ŏn-çīled,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reconciled* (q.v.).] Not atoned for, not expiated.

"If a servant . . . die in many *irreconciled* iniquities."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

* **ĭr-rĕc′-ŏn-çīle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reconcilement* (q.v.).] Want of reconciliation; irreconciliation.

"Such an *irreconcilement* between God and Mammon."—*Wake.*

* **ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çĭl-ĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reconciliation* (q.v.).] Want of reconciliation, disagreement.

* **ĭr-rĕ-cord′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *recordable* (q.v.).] That cannot be recorded; incapable of being recorded; not fit to be recorded.

ĭr-rĕ-cŏv′-ẽr-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *recoverable* (q.v.).]

1. That cannot be recovered or regained; incapable of being recovered; not capable of being recalled.

2. Incapable of being remedied, restored, or made good; irreparable, irremediable.

"Gave apprehensions of some loss *irrecoverable* to the province of Holland."—*Sir W. Temple: Memoirs*, 1672-9.

* 3. Incapable of being escaped from or avoided.

"Till they fall into *irrecoverable* damnation."—*Bp. Hall: Occasional Meditations*, § 63.

ĭr-rĕ-cŏv′-ẽr-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irrecoverable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being irrecoverable.

ĭr-rĕ-cŏv′-ẽr-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *irrecoverabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In an irrecoverable manner or degree; beyond recovery or remedy.

"O dark, dark, dark amid the blaze of noon;
Irrecoverably dark."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 81.

* **ĭr-rĕ-cū′-pẽr-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *recuperable* (q.v.).]

1. Irrecoverable.

"Thus *irrecuperable* joy is went."
Chaucer: Testament of Love, bk. i.

2. Irremediable, irreparable.

"What *irrecuperable* damage either to us or them."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxvii.

* **ĭr-rĕ-cū′-pẽr-ạ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *irrecuperab(le)*; *-ly.*] Irrecoverably, irremediably, irreparably.

* **ĭr-rĕ-cüred′,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *recure* = recovery.] Incapable of being cured.

* **ĭr-rĕ-cūş′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *irrecusabilis*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *recusabilis* = that should be rejected; *recuso* = to reject, to decline.] Not liable to exception.

"It is a proposition *irrecusable.*"—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, p. 138.

ĭr-rĕ-dēem-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *irredeemable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being irredeemable.

ĭr-rĕ-dēem′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *redeemable* (q.v.).] Not redeemable; not subject to be paid off at its nominal value. Applied especially to a depreciated currency.

ĭr-rĕ-dēem′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irredeemable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being irredeemable; irredeemability.

ĭr-rĕ-dēem′-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *redeemably* (q.v.).] So as not to be redeemed; irrecoverably, irreparably; beyond redemption or recovery.

"But though past time be gone, we are not to consider it *irredeemably* lost."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

Ĭr-rĕ-dĕnt′-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Ital. (*Italia*) *irredent(a)*: *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *redenta*, fem. of *redento*, pa. par. of *redimere* = to redeem; Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* In Italian politics, one of the party of the Left, in whose accession to office in 1876 the cry of "Italia Irredenta," and pledges in favour of the recovery of the unredeemed territory, were powerful factors. Unredeemed Italy was held to include Trieste and the Trentino, in the occupation of Austria; the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland; and Nice and Malta, in the respective possession of France and England. The taking office by the Left was viewed with alarm in many countries, especially in Austria, where the precautionary measure was taken of strengthening and garrisoning the fortresses on the Italian frontier. The movement, however, had no solid foundation in the feeling of the Italian people.

"If the Italian Government has little to fear from the *Irredentists*, the Austrian Government has still less."—*Saturday Review*, Dec. 30, 1882, p. 845.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or in any way connected with the Irredentists.

"An attack on the office of a newspaper which advocates the *Irredentist* cause."—*Saturday Review*, Aug. 25, 1883, p. 234.

ĭr-rĕ-dūç′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reducible* (q.v.).] Not reducible;

incapable of being reduced, or brought into a certain state, condition, or form.

"These observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* into water."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 50.

* **ĭr-rĕ-dū̆ç′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irreducible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irreducible.

* **ĭr-rĕ-dū̆ç′-ĭ-bly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *irreducib(le); -ly.*] In a manner not reducible; so as not to be reducible.

* **ĭr-rĕ-dŭc-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Eng. *irreductible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irreductible or irreducible.

* **ĭr-rĕ-dŭc′-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reductible* (q.v.).] Irreducible.

* **ĭr-rĕ-flĕc′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reflection* (q.v.).] Want or absence of reflection. (*Brougham.*)

* **ĭr-rĕ-flĕc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reflective* (q.v.).] Not reflective.

ĭr-rĕf-rạ-gạ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Fr. *irréfragabilité*, from *irréfragable.*] The quality or state of being irrefragable; irrefragableness.

ĭr-rĕf′-rạ-gạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irrefragabilis* = not to be withstood: *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *refragor* = to oppose, to withstand; Sp. *irrefragable;* Ital. *irrefragabile.*] Not refragable; incapable of being refuted or confuted; undeniable, incontestable, indubitable.

"By these inscriptions of *irrefragable* and undeniable antiquitie."—*Evelyn: Sculptura.*

ĭr-rĕf′-rạ-gạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irrefragable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irrefragable; incapable of being refuted; incontestability.

ĭr-rĕf′-rạ-gạ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irrefragab(le); -ly.*] In an irrefragable manner; in a manner not admitting of being contested or refuted; with force or strength above refutation.

"So dearly and *irrefragably* proved."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 6.

* **ĭr-rĕ-frăn′-ġĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *refrangible* (q.v.).] Not refrangible; not to be broken or violated.

ĭr-rĕ-fūt′-ạ-ble, ĭr-rĕf′-ụ-tạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *refutable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being refuted or disproved.

"I can return to it a full and *irrefutable* answer."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.* (Pref.)

ĭr-rĕ-fūt′-ạ-bly̆, ĭr-rĕf′-ụ-tạ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irrefutab(le); -ly.*] In an irrefutable manner; so as not to be refuted; irrefragably.

* **ĭr-rĕ-ġĕn′-ẽr-ạ-çy̆,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *regeneracy* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being irregenerate; irregeneracy.

ĭr-rĕ-ġĕn-ẽr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *regeneration* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being regenerate; an irregenerate state.

ĭr-rĕg′-ụ-lạr, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *irregularis: ir-* = *in-* = not, and *regularis* = according to rule; *regula* = a rule; Fr. *irrégulier;* Sp. *irregular;* Ital. *irregolare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not according to rule or common form: as, an *irregular* building.

2. Not according to established rules, principles, customs, or usage: as, *irregular* proceedings at a meeting.

3. Not according to the rules or principles of art: as, an *irregular* verse.

4. Not in conformity with the law; not strictly legal.

"The Declaration of Right, an instrument which was indeed revolutionary and *irregular.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

5. Not conformable to nature, or the usual course of natural laws; unusual.

"Whatever in those climes he found
Irregular in sight or sound
Did to his mind impart
A kindred impulse." *Wordsworth: Ruth.*

6. Not in conformity with the laws of moral rectitude; immoral, vicious: as, an *irregular* life.

7. Not straight, not direct.

"The place of meeting was a flowery meadow, through which a clear stream murmured in many *irregular* meanders."—*Jones: Arcadia.*

8. Not uniform: as, *irregular* motion.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of a corolla, &c.*): Having its symmetry destroyed by some inequality of parts, as the corolla of the horse-chestnut, that of the violet, &c.

2. *Geom.:* Applied to a figure, whether plane or solid, whose sides as well as angles are not all equal and similar among themselves.

3. *Gram.:* Deviating from the common or regular form in respect to the inflectional terminations.

4. *Music:* Applied to a cadence which does not end upon the tonic chord.

5. *Mil.:* Undisciplined; not embodied according to regular form: as, *irregular* cavalry.

6. *Nat. Science:* Not symmetrical; not according to the typical form of the species, genus, order, &c., to which it belongs.

B. *As subst.:* One who does not conform to established rule; specif., a soldier not under regular discipline. [A. II. 5.]

¶ *Irregular*, that is literally *not regular*, marks merely the absence of a good quality; *disorderly*, that is literally out of order, marks the presence of a positively bad quality. What is irregular may be so from the nature of the thing; what is *disorderly* is rendered so by some external circumstance. Things are planted *irregularly* for want of design; the best troops are apt to be *disorderly* in a long march. *Irregular* and *disorderly* are taken in a moral as well as a natural sense.

irregular-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Bones of a complex figure, as vertebræ. Generally they are situated along the median line of the body. Called also mixed bones.

irregular-echinoids, *s. pl.*

1. *Zool.:* *Echinoidea exocyclica*, one of two groups of Echinoidea (Sea-urchins). They are generally oblong, pentagonal, heart-shaped, or discoidal, having no masticatory apparatus; they have the anus outside the apical disc, and but four genital plates. The Irregular Echinoids are divided into eight families—Echinoconidæ, Collyritidæ, Echinonidæ, Echinobrissidæ, Echinolampadæ, Clypeastridæ, Ananchytidæ, and Spatangidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* (See the several families).

irregular-reflection, *s.*

Optics: Reflection in all directions.

* **ĭr-rĕg′-ụ-lạr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *irregular; -ist.*] One who is irregular. (*Baxter.*)

ĭr-rĕg-ụ-lăr′-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Fr. *irrégularité*, from Lat. *irregularis* = irregular (q.v.).

1. The quality or state of being irregular; deviation from regularity; want of regularity or conformity to established rules, usage, or practice; deviation from a straight line.

"I found it necessary to distinguish those *irregularities* that are inherent in our tongue."—*Johnson: Eng. Dict.* (Pref.)

2. That which is irregular; that which deviates from the rest; an inequality: as, an *irregularity* on the surface.

3. A deviation from law, human or divine, or from moral rectitude; irregular, disorderly, or immoral practices.

"He . . . had been distinguished there only by his *irregularities.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. An impediment to taking holy orders. (*Wharton.*)

ĭr-rĕg′-ụ-lạr-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irregular; -ly.*] In an irregular manner; without or contrary to method, rule, or order.

"The abodes of men *irregularly* massed."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

* **ĭr-rĕg′-ụ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ir-* = *in-* (2) = not, and *regulatus*, pa. par. of *regulo* = to regulate (q.v.).] To make irregular, to throw out of order, to disorder.

"Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvii.

* **ĭr-rĕg′-ụ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ir-* = *in-* = not; *regula* = a rule, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Lawless, unprincipled, licentious.

"Conspired with that *irregulous* devil, Cloten."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

* **ĭr-rĕ-jĕct′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *rejectable* (q.v.).] That cannot be rejected.

"The latter (Arminians) deny it to be *irrejectable.*" —*Boyle: Works*, i. 278.

* **ĭr-rĕ-lăps′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2); Eng. *relaps(e)*, and *-able.*] Not liable to relapse. (*More.*)

* **ĭr-rĕ-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *relation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being irrelative; want of relation or connection.

* **ĭr-rĕl′-ạ-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *relative* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Not relative; not connected with other things; single, unconnected.

"And from this last noted head, ariseth that other of joining causes with *irrelative* effects."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

B. *As subst.:* That which is not relative or connected.

* **ĭr-rĕl′-ạ-tĭve-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *irrelative; -ly.*] Unconnectedly.

"The severed leaves and portions of scripture do *irrelatively* betray and evidence their own heavenly extraction."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 276.

ĭr-rĕl′-ĕ-vạnçe, ĭr-rĕl′-ĕ-vạn-çy̆, *s.* [Eng. *irrelevan(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being irrelevant: as, the *irrelevance* of an argument.

ĭr-rĕl′-ĕ-vạnt, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2); Eng. *relevant* (q.v.).] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to illustrate or support.

"Most of them were of an irregular and *irrelevant* nature."—*Burke: Charges against Warren Hastings.*

ĭr-rĕl′-ĕ-vạnt-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irrelevant; -ly.*] In an irrelevant manner; not pertinently.

* **ĭr-rĕ-liēv′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *relievable* (q.v.).] Not relievable; that cannot be relieved.

ĭr-rĕ-lĭġ′-ĭŏn, *s.* [Fr.] Want of religious feeling; contempt of religion; impiety, ungodliness.

"The accusation of *irreligion* brought against him is not sufficiently made out."—*Jortin: Eccles. History.*

* **ĭr-rĕ-lĭġ′-ĭŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *religionist* (q.v.).] One who is destitute of religious feeling; an irreligious or ungodly person.

ĭr-rĕ-lĭġ′-ioŭs, *a.* [Fr. *irréligieux*, from Lat. *irreligiosus*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *religiosus* = religious; Ital. & Sp. *irreligioso.*]

1. Destitute of religious feelings or principles; contemning religion; impious, ungodly.

"And it seldome or neuer chaunceth that any man is so *irreligious.*"—*Goldinge. Cæsar*, fo. 158.

2. Contrary to religion or religious principles; impious, ungodly, profane, wicked.

"There is nothing so *irreligious* but a violent passion may betray men to."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

¶ *Irreligious* is negative; *profane* and *impious* are positive, the latter being much stronger than the former. All men who are not positively actuated by principles of religion are *irreligious*. *Profanity* and *impiety* are, however, of a still more heinous nature; they consist not in the mere absence of regard for religion, but in a positive contempt of it and open outrage against its laws. When applied to things, the term *irreligious* seems to be somewhat more positively opposed to religion: an *irreligious* book is not merely one in which there is no religion, but that also which is detrimental to religion, such as sceptical or licentious writings: the *profane* in this case is not always a term of reproach, but is employed to distinguish what is expressly spiritual in its nature, from that which is temporal: the history of nations is *profane*, as distinguished from the sacred history contained in the Bible. On the other hand, when we speak of a *profane* sentiment, or a *profane* joke, *profane* lips, and the like, the sense is personal and reproachful; *impious* is never applied but to what is personal, and in the worst sense. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭr-rĕ-lĭġ′-ioŭs-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irreligious; -ly.*] In an irreligious manner; profanely, impiously; with irreligion or impiety.

"To perform holy duties *irreligiously.*"—*Milton: Civil Power in Eccles. Causes.*

ĭr-rĕ-lĭġ′-ioŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irreligious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irreligious; irreligion, ungodliness

"More especially the sin of *irreligiousness* and prophaneness."—*Wilkins: Nat. Religion*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **ĭr-rĕ-mē′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *irremeabilis*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *remeabilis* = returning;

remeo = to return : *re-* = back, and *meo*=to go.] Admitting of no return; not permitting the retracing of one's steps.

"Forbid to cross the *irremeable* flood."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 92.

ĭr-rĕ-mē′-dĭ-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irremediabilis*, from *ir-*=*in-*=not, and *remediabilis* = remediable (q.v.); Sp. *irremediable;* Ital. *irremediabile.*]

*1. Incapable of being cured or healed; incurable.

"*Irremediable* pains."—*Rambler*, No. 165.

2. Incapable of being remedied, corrected, or redressed.

"By deficiencies and inconveniences I here mean those things, which are wont to be complained of, and not *irremediable.*"—*Boyle: Works*, iii., 350.

ĭr-rĕ-mē′-dĭ-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irremediable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irremediable.

ĭr-rĕ-mē′-dĭ-ạ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *remediab(le); -ly.*] In an irremediable manner; in a manner that precludes remedy or cure; incurably, irretrievably.

"Leave him *irremediably* in the condition he hath brought himself into."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

* **ĭr-rĕ-mĭss′-ĭ-ble,** * **ir-re-miss-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *irremissibilis*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *remissibilis* = that may or can be remitted, from *remissus*, pa. par. of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.).] That cannot be remitted, forgiven, or pardoned; unpardonable.

"His other heresy that euery deadly sin after baptisme should be *irremissible.*"—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 544.

* **ĭr-rĕ-mĭss′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irremissible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irremissible.

"Thence arises the aggravation and *irremissibleness* of the sin against the Holy Ghost."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. i., p. 467.

* **ĭr-rĕ-mĭss′-ĭ-bly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *irremissib(ly); -ly.*] In an irremissible manner or degree; unpardonably.

* **ĭr-rĕ-mĭss′-iŏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *remission* (q.v.).] The act of refusing or delaying to remit or pardon. (*Donne.*)

* **ĭr-rĕ-mĭss′-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *remissive* (q.v.).] Not remissive; not remitting; unforgiving.

* **ĭr-rĕ-mĭtt′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *remittable* (q.v.).] That cannot be remitted or forgiven; unpardonable.

"The sinne against the Holie Ghost, which they call *irremittable.*"—*Holinshed: Scotland* (an. 1569).

* **ĭr-rĕ-môv-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Pref. *irremovable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irremovable.

* **ĭr-rĕ-môv′-ạ-ble,** * **ir-re-move-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *removable* (q.v.).]

1. Not removable; that cannot be removed; immovable, unalterable.

"Constant devotion and *irremoveable* pietie to his Prince."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 231.

2. Immovable, inflexible, determined.

"Hee's *irremoveable*,
Resolved for flight."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

* **ĭr-rĕ-môv′-ạ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irremovable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irremovable; irremovability.

ĭr-rĕ-môv′-ạ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irremovab(le); -ly.*] In an irremovable manner; so as not to be moved; inflexibly, unalterably.

"But above all, so firmly and *irremoveably* fixed to the profession of the true Protestant Religion."—*Evelyn: Miscel. News from Brussels.*

* **ĭr-rĕ-môv′-ạl,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *removal* (q.v.).] Absence or want of removal; the state of not being removed.

* **ĭr-rĕ-mū′-nẽr-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *remunerable* (q.v.).] Not remunerable; incapable of being remunerated or rewarded.

* **ĭr-rĕ-no͡wned′,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *renowned* (q.v.).] Not renowned; not celebrated, unrenowned.

ĭr-rĕp-ạ-rạ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Eng. *irreparable; -ity.*] The state or quality of being irreparable; incapacity or impossibility of repair or recovery.

ĭr-rĕp′-ạ-rạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irreparabilis* = that cannot be repaired or restored: *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *reparo* = to repair (q.v.); Sp. *irreparable;* Ital. *irreparabile.*]

1. Incapable of being repaired or remedied; irremediable; incurable.

"Run into the most *irreparable* and pernicious disorders."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. vi., ch. i., p. 139.

2. Incapable of being recovered or regained; irretrievable.

"War hath determined us, and foiled with loss
Irreparable."
Milton: P. L., ii. 331.

ĭr-rĕp′-ạ-rạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irreparable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irreparable.

ĭr-rĕp′-ạ-rạ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irreparab(le); -ly.*] In an irreparable manner; incurably; irretrievably; beyond recovery or remedy.

"We find such adventures to have sometimes befallen artists *irreparably.*"—*Boyle: Works*, i. 334.

* **ĭr-rĕ-pēal-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Eng. *irrepealable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irrepealable.

* **ĭr-rĕ-pēal′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *repealable* (q.v.).] Not repealable; incapable of being legally repealed; irrevocable.

"Such are the confidents that ingage their *irrepealable* assents."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxiii.

* **ĭr-rĕ-pēal′-ạ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irrepealable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irrepealable; irrepealability.

* **ĭr-rĕ-pēal′-ạ-bly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *irrepealabl(e); -ly.*] So as not to admit or be capable of repeal.

* **ĭr-rĕ-pĕnt′-ạnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *repentance* (q.v.).] Want of repentance or penitence; impenitence.

"There are some dispositions blame-worthy in men, . . . as unchangeableness and *irrepentance.*"—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 47.

* **ĭr-rĕ-plāçe′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = in (2), and Eng. *replaceable* (q.v.).] That cannot be replaced.

"That reserve which is necessary whenever general use of such incomparable and *irreplaceable* gems of art is advocated."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1882.

ĭr-rĕ-plĕv′-ĭ-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *repleviable* (q.v.).]

Law: Incapable of being replevied.

ĭr-rĕ-plĕv′-ĭş-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *replevisable* (q.v.).]

Law: The same as IRREPLEVIABLE (q.v.).

ĭr-rĕp-rĕ-hĕn′-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irreprehensibilis*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *reprehensibilis* = reprehensible (q.v.).] Not reprehensible; free or exempt from blame; blameless.

"'Tis *irreprehensible* in physitians to cure their patient of one disease, by casting him into another, less desperate."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxii.

ĭr-rĕp-rĕ-hĕn′-sĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irreprehensible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irreprehensible.

ĭr-rĕp-rĕ-hĕn′-sĭ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irreprehensib(le); -ly.*] In an irreprehensible manner; so as not to incur blame.

* **ĭr-rĕp-rĕ-şĕnt′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *representable* (q.v.).] Not representable; incapable of being represented.

"God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God."—*Stillingfleet.*

ĭr-rĕ-prĕss′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *repressible* (q.v.).] Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control.

ĭr-rĕ-prĕss′-ĭ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irrepressib(le); -ly.*] In an irrepressible manner or degree.

ĭr-rĕ-prōaçh′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reproachable* (q.v.).] Not reproachable; not deserving of or calling for reproach or blame; free from reproach or blame; blameless, upright, innocent.

"His intentions were *irreproachable.*"—*Beattie: On Truth*, pt. iii., ch. iii.

¶ For the difference between *irreproachable* and *blameless*, see BLAMELESS.

ĭr-rĕ-prōaçh′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irreproachable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irreproachable.

ĭr-rĕ-prōaçh′-ạ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irreproachab(le); -ly.*] In an irreproachable manner; in a manner beyond reproach or blame; blamelessly; faultlessly.

"From this time, says the monk, the bear lived *irreproachably.*"—*Addison: Switzerland.*

ĭr-rĕ-prôv′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Not deserving or calling for reproof or censure; blameless, unblamable, irreproachable.

"Not only all other ways are dangerous and unpassable, and this *irreproveable*, but also that there is direct evidence enough to prove it solid and rational."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. v.

ĭr-rĕ-prôv′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irreprovable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irreprovable; freedom from blame, censure, or reproof; blamelessness.

ĭr-rĕ-prôv′-ạ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irreprovab(le); -ly.*] In an irreprovable or irreproachable manner.

* **ĭr-rĕp-tĭ′-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *irrepto*, freq. from *irrepo* = to creep in: *ir-* = *in-* = into, and *repo* = to creep.] Crept in; secretly or privately introduced; surreptitious.

* **ĭr-rĕp′-ụ-tạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reputable* (q.v.).] Not reputable; disreputable.

"It's very *irreputable* for a young woman to gad about to men's lodgings."—*Female Tatler*, No. 4.

* **ĭr-rĕ-sĭl′-ĭ-ẹnt,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resilient* (q.v.).] Not resilient.

* **ĭr-rĕ-şĭst′-ạnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resistance* (q.v.).] Forbearance to resist; non-resistance; passive submission or obedience.

† **ĭr-rĕ-şĭst-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Eng. *irresistible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irresistible.

"In what bold colours has the Poet drawn his impetuosity and *irresistibility!*"—*Lewis: Statius*, bk. x. (Note.)

ĭr-rĕ-şĭst′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resistible* (q.v.).] Not resistible; that cannot be resisted; incapable of being successfully resisted or withstood; superior to opposition or resistance.

"But James supposed that the primate was struck dumb by the *irresistible* force of reason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ĭr-rĕ-şĭst′-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng *irresistible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irresistible.

"For the remotenesse, violence, *irresistiblenesse* of the blow, are the enemies of the church described by the speare and dart."—*Bp. Hall: Defeat of Cruelty.*

ĭr-rĕ-şĭst′-ĭ-bly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irresistib(le); -ly.*] In an irresistible manner; in a manner or degree not admitting of resistance.

"For *irresistibly* their power presides
In all events, and good and ill divides."
Wilkie: Epigoniad, bk. vii.

* **ĭr-rĕ-şĭst′-lĕss,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *resistless* (q.v.).] Resistless; incapable of being resisted or withstood; irresistible.

"When beauty in distress appears,
An *irresistless* charm it bears."
Yalden: In Allusion to Horace, bk. ii., ode 4.

* **ĭr-rĕş′-ŏ-lụ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resoluble* (q.v.).]

1. Incapable of being resolved or dissolved; incapable of resolution into parts; indissoluble.

"I know it may be here alledged, that the productions of chemical analyses are simple bodies, and upon that account *irresoluble.*"—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 74.

2. Incapable of being released or relieved, as from guilt.

"The second is in the *irresoluble* condition of our souls after a known sin committed."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 3, case 9.

* **ĭr-rĕş′-ŏ-lụ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irresoluble; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irresoluble; resistance to separation of parts.

"Queisetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 514.

ĭr-rĕş′-ŏ-lûte, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resolute* (q.v.).] Not resolute; not firm or constant in purpose; not decided or determined; wavering, hesitating, vacillating, undecided.

"Weak and *irresolute* is man."
Cowper: Human Frailty.

ĭr-rĕş′-ŏ-lûte-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irresolute; -ly.*] In an irresolute, hesitating, or wavering manner; with hesitation.

"Between the incompatible objects on which his heart was set, he, for a time, went *irresolutely* to and fro."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭr-rĕş′-ō̇-lûte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irresolute; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irresolute; want of firmness of purpose; hesitation, irresolution.

ĭr-rĕş-ō̇-lû′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resolution* (q.v.).] Want of resolution or firmness of purpose; want of decision; indecision; hesitation; fluctuation or wavering of the mind.

"He had by his *irresolution* forfeited the favour of William."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* **ĭr-rĕ-şŏlv-a̤-bĭl′-ĭ-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *irresolvable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irresolvable.

ĭr-rĕ-şŏlv′-a̤-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resolvable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being resolved.

* **ĭr-rĕ-şŏlv′-a̤-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irresolvable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irresolvable; irresolvability.

* **ĭr-rĕ-şŏlved′,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resolved* (q.v.).] Not resolved, not settled in opinion, undetermined.

"While a person is *irresolved*, he suffers all the force of temptation to call upon him."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 11.

* **ĭr-rĕ-şŏlv′-ĕd-lȳ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *irresolved; -ly.*] Without settled opinion; hesitatingly, doubtfully.

"Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 198.

ĭr-rĕs-pĕct′-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *respective* (q.v.).]

1. Not respective or having regard to circumstances or conditions; regardless of circumstances; not making distinction or difference.

"The execution of that decree . . . is equally free and *irrespective*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. xiii.

* 2. Not respectful, not showing respect.

"Irreverend and *irrespective* behaviour."—*Sir G. C. Lewis.* (*Annandale.*)

¶ *Irrespective of* is used prepositionally in the sense of not having regard or respect to; leaving out of account: as, *Irrespective of* that, there are other reasons.

ĭr-rĕs-pĕct′-ĭve-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irrespective; -ly.*] Without regard to circumstances or conditions.

"Can he ascribe this reprieve to anything but to mercy, to mere undeserved mercy, that places the marks of its favour absolutely and *irrespectively* upon whom it pleases?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 11.

* **ĭr-rĕs′-pĭr-a̤-ble,** * **ĭr-rĕs-pïr′-a̤-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *respirable* (q.v.).] Not respirable; not fit for respiration.

* **ĭr-rĕ-spŏns-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ̆,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *responsibility* (q.v.).] Want of responsibility; freedom from responsibility.

ĭr-rĕ-spŏns′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *responsible* (q.v.).]

1. Not responsible; not answerable; not liable to be called to account.

"They left the crown, what, in the eye and estimation of law, it had ever been, perfectly *irresponsible*."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

2. Not trustworthy; not to be relied on or trusted.

"What a dangerous thing therefore is it for men to intrust such a treasure as their innocence and religion in such *irresponsible* hands."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv.

* **ĭr-rĕ-spŏns′-ĭ-blȳ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *irresponsib(le); -ly.*] In an irresponsible manner; so as not to be responsible.

† **ĭr-rĕ-spŏns′-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *responsive* (q.v.).] Not responsive.

* **ĭr-rĕ-strāin′-a̤-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *restrainable* (q.v.).] That cannot be restrained; incapable of restraint.

"*Irrestrainable*, irresistible, or unalterable."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, p. 91.

* **ĭr-rĕ-sŭs′-çĭt-a̤-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resuscitable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being resuscitated or revived.

* **ĭr-rĕ-sŭs′-çĭt-a̤-blȳ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *irresuscitab(le); -ly.*] So as not to be capable of resuscitation.

ĭr-rĕ-tĕn′-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *retentive* (q.v.).] Not retentive; not apt to retain: as, an *irretentive* memory.

* **ĭr-rĕ-trāçe′-a̤-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *retraceable* (q.v.).] Not retraceable; incapable of being retraced.

ĭr-rĕ-triēv′-a̤-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *retrievable* (q.v.).] Not retrievable; that cannot be retrieved, recovered, or remedied; irrecoverable, irreparable.

"Unaffected with *irretrievable* losses."—*Rambler*, No. 48.

ĭr-rĕ-triēv′-a̤-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irretrievable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irretrievable.

ĭr-rĕ-triēv′-a̤-blȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irretrievab(le); -ly.*] In an irretrievable manner; irreparably, irrevocably.

"The danger they were in of being *irretrievably* lost."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. v. (Pref.)

* **ĭr-rĕ-tũrn′-a̤-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *returnable* (q.v.).] Incapable of returning or of being recalled.

"Forth *irreturnable* flieth the spoken word."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 429.

* **ĭr-rĕ-vēal′-a̤-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *revealable* (q.v.).] That cannot be revealed.

* **ĭr-rĕ-vēal′-a̤-blȳ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *irrevealab(le); -ly.*] So as not to be revealable.

ĭr-rĕv′-ẽr-ẹnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *irreverentia*, from *irreverens* = irreverent (q.v.); Sp. *irreverencia.*]

1. The quality or state of being irreverent; want of reverence or veneration; want of a due regard or respect for the character, position, or authority of a superior; irreverent conduct or actions.

"That is the natural language, the true signification and import of all *irreverence*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

* 2. The quality or state of being disregarded or treated with disrespect.

"The *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

* **ĭr-rĕv′-ẽr-ẹnd,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reverend* (q.v.).] Irreverent.

"If any man use immodest speech or *irreverend* gesture."—*Strype: Life of Abp. Grindal*, App. bk. ii.

ĭr-rĕv′-ẽr-ẹnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irreverens*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *reverens*, pr. par. of *revereor* = to revere (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *irreverente.*]

1. Wanting in reverence or respect towards the Supreme Being, or any superior; having no veneration; disrespectful.

"Witness the *irreverent* son
Of him who built the ark." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 101.

2. Proceeding from or characterized by irreverence; expressive of or displaying a want of reverence or respect.

"Dishonouring the grace by *irreverent* cavils at the dispensation."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii. § 4.

ĭr-rĕv′-ẽr-ẹnt-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irreverent; -ly.*] In an irreverent manner; without due regard or respect.

"To speak *irreverently* of God, or to scoff at religion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

† **ĭr-rĕ-vẽrs′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reversible* (q.v.).]

1. Not reversible; incapable of being reversed or turned the opposite way.

2. Incapable of being recalled, repealed, or annulled; irrevocable.

"This rejection of the Jews, as it is not universal, so neither is it final and *irreversible*."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccl. Hist.*

† **ĭr-rĕ-vẽrs′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irreversible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irreversible.

† **ĭr-rĕ-vẽrs′-ĭ-blȳ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *irreversib(le); -ly.*] In an irreversible manner; so as to be irreversible; irrevocably.

"Many myriads of solifidians have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly*."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 462.

* **ĭr-rĕv-ō̇-ca̤-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ̆,** *s.* [Eng. *irrevocable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irrevocable.

ĭr-rĕv′-ō̇-ca̤-ble, * **ĭr-rĕv′-ō̇-ka̤-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *revocabilis*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *revocabilis* = revocable (q.v.); Sp. *irrevocable*; Ital. *irrevocabile.*] Not revocable; incapable of being revoked or recalled; that cannot be reversed, repealed, or annulled; irreversible, unalterable.

"Wrathful Jove's *irrevocable* doom,
Transfers the Trojan state to Grecian hands."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 439.

ĭr-rĕv′-ō̇-ca̤-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irrevocableness.*] The quality or state of being irrevocable.

ĭr-rĕv′-ŏc-a̤-blȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *irrevocab(le); -ly.*] In an irrevocable manner; in a manner not admitting of repeal or recall; beyond recall.

"I pledge my word, *irrevocably* past."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

* **ĭr-rĕv′-ō̇-ka̤-ble,** *a.* [IRREVOCABLE.]

* **ĭr-rĕv′-ō̇-lu̥-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *revoluble* (q.v.).] That cannot roll or turn round; not revolving; having no rotatory motion.

"Progressing the dateless and *irrevoluble* circle of eternity [they] shall clasp inseperable hands."—*Milton: On the Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

* **ĭr-rhĕ-tŏr′-ĭc-a̤l,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *rhetorical* (q.v.).] Not rhetorical; unpersuasive.

ĭr′-rĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *irrigatus*, pa. par. of *irrigo* = to moisten, to irrigate: *in* = on, upon, and *rigo* = to moisten; Ital. *irrigare.*]

* 1. To water, to wet; to fill with a fluid or liquid.

"We say that blood, coming to a part to *irrigate* it, is . . . at length transmuted into the nature of that part."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxiv.

* 2. To moisten.

"Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*
Their dry-furred tongues."
J. Philips: Cider, bk. ii.

3. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow and spread over it.

ĭr-rĭ-gā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *irrigatio*, from *irrigatus*, pa. par. of *irrigo* = to irrigate (q.v.); Fr. *irrigation*; Ital. *irrigazione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Agric.*: The act of watering land by causing a stream to flow and spread over it.

"This way of *irrigation* may by a cheap and easy mechanical contrivance be very much improved."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 447.

2. *Med.*: The art or operation of making water trickle over an inflamed wound or other portion of the body morbidly affected.

* **ĭr-rĭg′-u̥-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *irriguus* = irrigating, from *irrigo* = to irrigate; Ital. *irriguo.*]

1. Watery, watered.

"The flow'ry lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spread her store."
Milton: P. L., iv. 255.

2. Penetrating gently, as water into the earth.

"Rash Elpenor . . . thought
To exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep."
Philips: Cider, bk. ii.

* **ĭr-rĭş′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *risible* (q.v.).] Not risible; not capable of laughter.

* **ĭr-rĭ′-şion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *irrisionem*, acc. of *irrisio* = a laughing at, from *irrisus*, pa. par. of *irrideo* = to laugh at: *in-* = at, and *rideo* = to laugh; Sp. *irrision*; Ital. *irrisione.*] The act of laughing at or mocking another; mockery, derision.

"Then he againe, by way of *irrision*, Ye say very true indeed."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 212.

ĭr-rĭt-a̤-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ̆, *s.* [Fr. *irritabilité*, from Lat. *irritabilitatem*, acc. of *irritabilitas*, from *irritabilis* = irritable (q.v.); Sp. *irritabilidad*; Ital. *irritabilità.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being irritable or easily provoked or irritated; susceptibility to irritation; petulance.

"During some hours his gloomy *irritability* kept his servants, his courtiers, even his pr ts, in terror."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.* (*Of a muscle*): Vital contractibility, the property of visibly contracting, even after death, on the application of a stimulus. It varies in duration according to the muscle irritated. The right auricle has been found irritable for sixteen and a half hours after death. A voluntary muscle has been found irritable twenty-four hours after death. The great physiologist Albert Von Haller directed much attention to the subject of irritability.

2. *Bot.*: Excitability of an extreme character, in which an organ exhibits movements different from those commonly met with in plants. Its known causes are three—atmospheric pressure, spontaneous motion, and the contact of other bodies. Thus plants sleep, the compound leaves, where such exist, folding together; so also the sensitive plant shrinks from touch.

3. *Pathol.* (*Of any organ*): Morbid excitement or excitability, often with pain. Thus there may be irritability of the bladder.

ĭr′-rĭt-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irritabilis*, from *irrito* = to irritate (q.v.); Sp. *irritable*; Ital. *irritabile.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Easily irritated or exasperated; petulant, fretful.

> "His *irritable* and imperious nature was constantly impelling him to quarrel with both."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Susceptible of being worked into a heat or painfulness: as, an *irritable* sore.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Gen.:* Capable of being acted upon with effect by stimuli.

(2) *Spec.* (*Of muscles*): Capable of contracting under the influence of stimuli. [IRRITABILITY, II. 1.]

2. *Bot.:* Capable of being excited to motion under the influence of certain stimuli.

ĭr′-rĭt-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irritable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being irritable; irritability.

ĭr′-rĭt-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *irritab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an irritable manner; with irritation.

* **ĭr′-rĭt-ạn-çȳ** (1), *s.* [Eng. *irritant* (1); *-cy.*] The quality or state of being irritant or irritating.

ĭr′-rĭt-ạn-çȳ (2), *s.* [Eng. *irritan(t)* (2); *-cy.*]

Scots Law: The quality or state of being irritant or of no force or effect; the state of being null and void.

ĭr′-rĭt-ạnt (1), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *irritans*, (genit. *irritantis*), pr. par. of *irrito* = to provoke, to enrage, stimulate, incite, or excite.]

A. *As adj.:* Exciting irritation; producing excitement; causing pain, heat, or tension by mechanical injuries, chemical action, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Pharmacy:*

(1) *Sing.:* That which produces irritation or excitement of any muscle, nerve, or other organ or part of the body.

(2) *Pl.:* Garrod makes Irritants the first order of his second division, that of external remedies. He includes under it three groups—(1) Rubefacients, (2) Epispastics, Vesicants, or Blistering Agents, and (3) Pustulants.

2. *Toxicology:* An irritant poison (q.v.).

¶ *Pure irritant:* A poison producing inflammation without corrosive action on the tissues.

irritant-poison, *s.*

Toxicol.: A poison which produces inflammation with or without corrosive action on the tissues, as arsenic, mercury, or other mineral poisons.

ĭr′-rĭt-ạnt (2), *a.* [Lat. *irritans*, pr. par. of *irrito* = to invalidate: *in-* = not, and *ratus* = ratified, valid.] Rendering null and void; invalidating.

irritant-clause, *s.*

Scots Law: A clause in a deed declaring null and void certain specified acts if they are done by the party holding under the deed. It is supplemented by the resolutive clause.

ĭr′-rĭ-tāte (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *irritatus*, pa. par. of *irrito* = to irritate.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To excite, to stir up, to inflame.

> "Dydde with vncleane motions or countynances *irritate* the myndes of the dauncers."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xix.

2. To excite heat, redness, and inflammation in; to inflame, to fret: as, To *irritate* a sore.

3. To excite anger or displeasure in; to vex, to annoy, to exasperate.

> "The persecution which the separatists had undergone had been severe enough to *irritate*, but not severe enough to destroy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* 4. To give greater force or energy to; to increase; to heighten.

> "Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely."—*Bacon.*

* 5. To excite, to heat, to stimulate.

> "Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.:* To excite irritation in; to excite the irritability of. [IRRITABILITY.]

2. *Pathol.:* To cause morbid excitement in.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To excite, to heat, to inflame.

> "Music too . . . is tempered by the law;
> Still to her plan subservient melts in notes,
> Which cool and soothe, not *irritate* and warm."
> *Glover: Leonidas*, bk. ii.

* **ĭr′-rĭ-tāte** (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *irritatus*, pa. par. of *irrito* = to invalidate: *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *ratus* = ratified, valid.] To invalidate; to make of none effect; to render null and void. (*Scotch.*)

* **ĭr′-rĭ-tāte,** *a.* [IRRITATE (1), *v.*] Excited, heightened, inflamed.

> "When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and *irritate*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

ĭr-rĭ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *irritationem*, accus. of *irritatio*, from *irritatus*, pa. par. of *irrito* = to irritate (1); Sp. *irritacion*; Ital. *irritazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of irritating, provoking, exasperating, or vexing.

2. The state of being irritated; anger, vexation, annoyance, exasperation.

3. The act of exciting heat or inflammation.

> "It will often happen, that the fibres or motive organs of the stomach, bowels, and other parts will, by that *irritation*, be brought to contract themselves vigorously."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 212.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pathol.:* An abnormally potent sensation or action, or both together, produced by mechanical or chemical agents, or other causes. Even hunger will produce this action, simulating that produced by strength, but the reaction with increased weakness is great and immediate.

2. *Physiology:*

(1) *Gen.:* The normal action, both in character and amount, produced by appropriate stimuli on any portion of the bodily frame.

(2) *Spec.:* The contraction of the muscles under the operation of appropriate stimuli.

* **ĭr′-rĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *irritat(e)*; *-ive.*]

1. Serving or tending to irritate or excite.

2. Accompanied with or produced by increased action or irritation: as, an *irritative* fever.

* **ĭr′-rĭ-tā-tõr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *irritat(e)*; *-ory.*] Irritating; causing irritation.

> "By reason either of some passion or of some *irritatory* and troublesome humor in his behaviour."—*Hale: Rem. Erring Christians.*

* **ĭr-rīte′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *irriter*, from Lat. *irrito* = to irritate (1).] To irritate, to exasperate, to influence, to provoke.

> "*Irriting* and provoking men unto anger."—*Grafton: Edw. V.* (an. 1).

* **ĭr′-rör-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *irroratus*, pa. par. of *irroro*, from *ir-* = *in-* = on, upon, and *roro* = to distil dew; *ros* (genit. *roris*) = dew.] To moisten with dew; to bedew.

* **ĭr-rör-ā′-tion,** *s.* [IRRORATE.] The act of bedewing; the state of being bedewed.

* **ĭr-rû′-brĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *rubrical* (q.v.).] Not rubrical; not according to the rubric.

* **ĭr′-rû-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *irrugatus*, pa. par. of *irrugo*: *in-* (intens.), and *rugo* = to wrinkle.] To wrinkle.

* **ĭr-rŭpt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *irruptus*, pa. par. of *irrumpo* = to break into: *in-* = in, into, and *rumpo* = to break.] Broken violently and with great force.

ĭr-rŭp′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *irruptionem*, accus. of *irruptio*, from *irruptus*, pa. par. of *irrumpo*; Sp. *irrupcion*; Ital. *irruzione.*]

1. A breaking in; a bursting in; an attack.

> "With terrible *irruption* bursting o'er
> The marble cliffs." *Falconer: Shipwreck*, iii.

2. A sudden invasion or incursion into a country; an inroad.

† **ĭr-rŭpt′-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *irrupt(us)*, pa. par. of *irrumpo*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Rushing or bursting in or upon.

Ĭr′-vĭng-ītes̹, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The followers of the Rev. Edward Irving, who was born at Annan, in Dumfriesshire, on August 15, 1792; in 1819 became assistant to the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, in St. John's Church, Glasgow; in July, 1823, was chosen pastor of a small Scottish Presbyterian congregation in Cross Street, Hatton Garden, and attracting thither crowds of eminent people, had built for him a fine church in Regent Square, to which he removed in 1829. On October 16, 1831, the gift of speaking in unknown tongues was alleged to have been bestowed upon some people, most of them females, in his congregation, the same phenomenon having arisen on a limited scale before in Glasgow. Irving believed that the miracle recorded in Acts ii. 4–11 had occurred again, and that Pentecostal times had returned. The more sober-minded of his flock and his ministerial brethren thought differently, and were strongly influenced by the consideration that no human being of any nationality recognised the new tongue as his own. Irving's views regarding the human nature of Christ were also deemed erroneous. On May 3, 1832, it was decided that Mr. Irving was unfit to retain the pastorate of Regent Square Church, and on March 15, 1833, the Presbytery of Annan, which had licensed him as a preacher, deposed him from the ministry. He died on December 8, 1834. His followers are often popularly termed Irvingites, but the official designation of the denomination which he founded is the Holy Apostolic Church. They use a liturgy framed in 1842 and enlarged in 1853. They have an altar on which candles are lit, and they burn incense (q.v.). As church officers they have apostles, angels, prophets, &c. In 1851 they had in England thirty chapels. In 1854 one was opened in Gordon Square, London, which is now their leading place of worship.

ĭs̹, *v.* [See def.] The third person sing., pres. indic. of the substantive verb *to be.* It represents the Sansc. *asti*, Goth. *ist*, Lat. *est*, Gr. ἐστί (*esti*).

ĭs-, *pref.* [Iso-.]

ĭs̹′-ạ-bĕl, *s.* [From *Isabelle.* Generally referred to Isabelle of Austria, daughter of Philip II. of Spain, and wife of Archduke Albert of Austria, who, in A.D. 1601, made a vow not to change her linen until her husband had taken Ostend, which he was besieging. The town, however, held out till A.D. 1604, by which time her linen had assumed a dingy hue.] A pale brownish-yellow colour, dull yellow with a mixture of gray and red.

isabel-bear, *s.* [ISABELLINE-BEAR.]

isabel-colour, isabella-colour, *s.* The same as ISABEL (q.v.).

ĭs̹-ạ-bĕl′-lĭne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *isabellinus.*] [ISABEL.]

isabelline-bear, *s.*

Zool.: Ursus isabellinus, a lighter variety of the Syrian bear. It is of a yellowish-brown colour, but the hue varies according to the season of the year. It is found in the Himalaya Mountains, and feeds chiefly on vegetables. Called also the Indian White Bear.

īs-ăb-nõr′-mạl, *s.* [Pref. *is-*, and Eng. *abnormal* (q.v.).]

Meteor. (*Pl.*): Deviations from mean temperature.

† **īs-ạ-dĕl′-phoŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *is-*; Gr. ἀδελφός (*adelphos*) = a brother, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (*Of a diadelphous flower*): Having the two "brotherhoods" or bundles of stamens equal.

† **īs′-ạ-gōġe, † īs-ạ-gŏgue,** *s.* [Gr. εἰσαγωγή (*eisagōgē*) = (1) (*Gen.*) a bringing in; (2) (*Law*) a bringing of cases into court; (3) (*Rhet.*) an introduction, an elementary treatise.] [ISAGOGICS.]

Rhet., Theol., &c.: An introduction to the study of a department of thought.

īs-ạ-gŏġ′-ĭc, ī-să-gŏġ′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *isagogicus*; Gr. εἰσαγωγικός (*eisagōgikos*) = introductory; εἰσαγωγή (*eisagōgē*) = an introduction: εἰς (*eis*) = into, and ἀγωγή (*agōgē*) = a leading; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.]

Theol., Rhet., &c.: Introductory. (*J. A. Alexander.*)

īs-ạ-gŏġ′-ĭcs, *s.* [ISAGOGIC.]

Theol., &c.: Introduction (q.v.); the preliminary investigations regarding the sacred books, &c., before reaching hermeneutics and exegesis.

ī′-să-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἴσος (*isos*) = equal, and γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle; Fr. *isagone.*]

Math.: A figure whose angles are equal.

Ī-sā′-ĭ-ah, Īs-ā′-iạh (i as y), *s.* [Heb. יְשַׁעְיָהוּ (*Yeshayahu*) = the salvation of Jehovah, *i.e.*, the salvation effected by Jehovah; Gr. Ἡσαΐας (*Hēsaias*).]

Script. Hist.: One of the greatest of the Hebrew prophets. He was the son of Amos, whom some of the fathers supposed to be the prophet Amos, the names being identical in Greek; in Hebrew, however, they are different, the prophet being Amos, and Isaiah's father Amots. As in the vision recorded in Isaiah vi., the prophet is represented as being in the court which none but the descendants of Aaron might enter, he was perhaps a priest. He was born probably between B.C. 788 and 783. He married a woman to whom, as to him, prophetic gifts were given (Isa. viii. 3). One of his sons was called Shear-jashub = a remnant returns, or a remnant will return (vii. 3); another Maher-shalal-hash-baz = hasten to the spoil, quickly carry off the prey. Isaiah exerted great influence at the court of Jerusalem under Ahaz, and yet more under Hezekiah. He was contemporary with Amos, Hosea, Micah, and perhaps with Joel. Besides his prophecies, he wrote also biographies or histories of Uzziah (2 Chron. xxvi. 22), and Hezekiah (xxxii. 32). Tradition says that he was sawn asunder by order of King Manasseh, his tragic fate, it is supposed, being alluded to in Heb. xi. 37. [¶]

¶ *The Prophecies of Isaiah:*

Scripture Canon: The first and most important of the prophetic books. It is headed "The vision of Isaiah, the son of Amoz, which he saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, Kings of Judah." If chapter vi. is chronologically the earliest of any, and describes his first call to the prophetic office, his utterances would commence in B.C. 758, 757, or 756. If the prophecies are arranged in the order of time, then chapters i.–v. would belong to an earlier period. Omitting these writings of uncertain date, the next utterances are in the reign of Ahaz, none apparently belonging to the sixteen years of Jotham's reign. He continued at least till the fourth year of King Hezekiah, B.C. 712, a period of 44 to 46 years. This is the minimum span of his prophecies; the maximum is much greater.

The book naturally divides itself into three parts: (1) chapters x. to xxxv., the earlier prophecies; (2) ch. xxxvi. to xxxix., an historic appendix or intercalation; and (3) ch. xl. to lxvi. the later prophecies. The standpoint in this third section is that of the Babylonian captivity, and Cyrus, who set the two tribes free, is mentioned by name (xliv. 28, xlv. 1). Hence Koppe (A.D. 1779–1781) supposed a second author, a view adopted by Doderlein, Eichhorn, Justi, Paulus De Wette, Gesenius, Ewald, and nearly all rationalistic critics. On the other hand Hengstenberg, Havernick, Keil, &c., have maintained the integrity of Isaiah. Viewed as a poetic composition the book of Isaiah exhibits genius of a very high order. There are numerous quotations from or references to Isaiah in the New Testament, ch. liii. and other prophecies (vii. 14; ix. 1, 2; liii. 4; lxiii. 1–3) being considered Messianic and applied to Jesus. Hence Jerome considered that Isaiah should rather be called an evangelist than a prophet, and he is not unfrequently called the fifth Evangelist.

Isaiah i. 9 = Rom. ix. 29; vi. 9, 10 = Mat. xiii. 14, 15, Acts xxviii. 25-27; vii. 14 = Mat. i. 22, 23; viii. 14 = Rom. ix. 33; ix. 1, 2 = Mat. iv. 14-16; x. 22 = Rom. ix. 27, 28; xl. 3 = Mat. iii. 3, Mark i. 3; xlii. 1-3 = Mat. xlii. 17-20; xliv. 25 = 1 Cor. i. 19, 20; liii. 1. = Rom. x. 16; liii. 4 = Mat. viii. 17; liii. 7-8 = Acts viii. 32-35; lv. 3 = Acts xiii. 34; lvi. 7 = Mat. xxi. 13; lxi. 1-3 = Luke iv. 17-21; lxv. 1, 2 = Rom. x. 20-21; lxv. 17 = 2 Pet. iii. 13: lxvi. 24 = Mark ix. 43-48.

īs-ăl′-lȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *is(atis)*; *allyl*, and suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $CH_2{\cdot}C{\cdot}CH_2$. A gaseous hydrocarbon, isomeric with allylene, prepared by the electrolysis of potassic itaconate. It combines directly with bromine, forming a crystalline isallylene tetrabromide, $CH_2Br{\cdot}CBr_2CH_2Br$. It gives no precipitate with ammoniacal solutions of silver salts.

īs-ăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *is(atis)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

isamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{13}N_3O_4$. Imasatic acid. Produced by the action of warm ammonia on isatine. It crystallizes in glistening rhombic plates of the colour of red iodide of mercury, which are slightly soluble in boiling water, forming a bright yellow solution, but very soluble in hot alcohol and in ether. It dissolves in hydrochloric acid with a beautiful violet colour, but is violently attacked by bromine, forming indelibrome $C_{16}H_8Br_4N_3O_3$. By boiling with dilute acids it is decomposed into ammonia and isatine. Ammonium isamate, $C_{16}H_{12}(NH_4)N_3O_4$, crystallizes in microscopic needles. Potassium isamate, $C_{16}H_{12}KN_3O_4$, is a very stable compound, and may be boiled without decomposing.

īs-ăm′-īde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *is(atis)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}N_4O_3$. Amasatin. A bright yellow powder, produced by heating ammonium isamate till water is driven off, and washing the residue with water. It is insoluble in water and ether, but moderately soluble in boiling alcohol containing ammonia.

īs-ăp-ŏs-tŏl′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *is-* (q.v.), and Eng. *apostolic.* Cf. also Gr. ἰσαπόστολος (*isapostolos*).]

1. (*Of persons*): Equal in sanctity or devotedness or in success to the apostles.

2. *Of laws or customs:* As binding on the Christian conscience as if they had been instituted by apostles.

ī-săr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. ἴσος (*isos*) = equal to, the same as; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Isariacei (q.v.). It consists of filamentous moulds, parasitic, some on insects, especially Hymenoptera, on dead pupæ, spiders' nests, and partly upon various vegetable substances. (*Berkeley.*)

ī-săr-ĭ′-ĕ-ī (pl. **ī-săr-ĭ-ā′-çĕ-ī**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *isaria;* Lat. mas. pl. adj. suff. *-ei, -acei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Hyphomycetous fungi. The fertile threads are compacted, and have deciduous pulverulent spores at their free apices. British genera, Isaria, Anthina, and Ceratium.

ĭ-săs′-træ-a, *s.* [Pref. *is-*, and Mod. Lat. *astræa* (2) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Actinozoa, family Astræidæ. It is from the Oolite. Morris enumerates twelve species as British.

īs′-a-tăn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *isat(is)*; *-an.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_3$. A white compound produced by boiling disulphisatyde with acid ammonium sulphate. It dissolves in boiling alcohol, and deposits on cooling in the form of rectangular crystals. When strongly heated it yields a mixture of isatine and indine. Boiling nitric acid decomposes it, with the formation of a violet powder, somewhat resembling nitrindin.

īs′-a-tāte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *isat(is)*; *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of isatic-acid (q.v.).

ī-săt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isat(is)*; *-ic.*] See the compound.

isatic-acid, *s.*

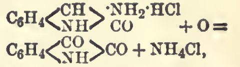
Chem.: $C_8H_7NO_3 = {}_{\cdot C_6H_4\cdot NH_2.}^{\cdot CO\cdot CO\cdot OH.}$ By boiling a solution of potassium isatine, it is converted into potassic isatate, $C_8H_6NKO_3$, which, on the addition of plumbic acetate, gives a precipitate of plumbic isatate. When this is suspended in water, decomposed with sulphuretted hydrogen, and the filtrate evaporated in vacuo, a white flocculent deposit of isatic acid or trioxindol is obtained. Ammonium isatate is capable of existing only in solution. Barium isatate, $C_8H_6BaNO_3$, produced by the action of baryta water on isatine, crystallizes in scales. The silver salt, $C_8H_6AgNO_3$, crystallizes in fine yellow prisms, which are very soluble in water. Isatic acid unites with bromine and chlorine forming bromisatic and chlorisatic acids.

ī-săt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *isat(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Brassicaceæ, tribe Notorhizeæ.

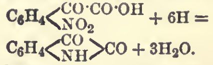
īs′-a-tĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *isati(s)*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_5NO_2 = C_6H_4{<}{}^{CO}_{NH}{>}CO$. Obtained by suspending finely powdered indigo in three times its weight of boiling water, and adding gradually nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·35 until the blue colour has disappeared. On cooling, crude isatine is deposited, and may be purified by dissolving in potash, precipitating with hydrochloric acid, and crystallizing from alcohol. It crystallizes in the form of brilliant yellowish-red prisms, which dissolve readily in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether. It may also be produced synthetically by the action of oxidizing agents on amido-oxindol:



$$C_6H_4{<}{}^{CH}_{NH}{>}{}^{\cdot NH_2\cdot HCl}_{CO} + O = C_6H_4{<}{}^{CO}_{NH}{>}CO + NH_4Cl,$$

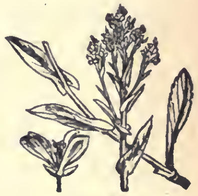
or by the reduction of orthonitro-phenyl glyoxalic acid in alkaline solution:



$$C_6H_4{<}{}^{CO\cdot CO\cdot OH}_{NO_2} + 6H = C_6H_4{<}{}^{CO}_{NH}{>}CO + 3H_2O.$$

Isatine does not unite with acids, but rather plays the part of an acid. It dissolves in potassic hydrate, forming a dark violet-coloured solution of potassium isatine, which, on addition of argentic nitrate, gives carmine-red crystals of argentic isatine, $C_8H_4NO_2Ag$. It also yields crystalline compounds, with alkaline hydric sulphites. Boiling with concentrated nitric acid, it is converted first into nitrosalicylic acid, and finally into trinitro-phenol. When strongly heated, isatine fuses and sublimes in part unchanged.

īs′-a-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *isatis*, from Gr. ἰσάτις (*isatis*) = a plant, *Isatis tinctoria* (?), producing a dark dye-wood. (Def.)]



ISATIS.

Bot.: Wood. The typical genus of the Cruciferous family Isatidæ (q.v.). It consists of tall, erect, annual or biennial branched herbs, with equal sepals and one-celled indehiscent pods, oblong, ovate, or orbicular, thickened in the middle, the wing or margin very broad. Species twenty-five to thirty. One, *Isatis tinctoria* (Dyer's Woad) is half wild in Britain. The ancient Britons are said to have stained themselves blue with it. It is still cultivated in Lincolnshire, as *I. indigotica* is in China, for dyeing purposes.

ī-sa-tō-sŭl-phür′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *isat(is)*; *o* connective, and Eng. *sulphuric.*] (See the compound.)

isatosulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_5NO_2{\cdot}SO_3$. Prepared by boiling indigo-carmine with sulphuric acid, and decolorising by means of acid chromate of potassium. On adding nitrate of potassium to the hot filtered solution, potassium isatosulphate is deposited in the form of a brownish-yellow sandy powder. By dissolving this powder in hot baryta water, and decomposing the barium salt formed, with an equivalent quantity of sulphuric acid, isatosulphuric acid is obtained in the free state. It is a strong acid, separating even some of the mineral acids from their salts. When evaporated in vacuo, it yields a yellow, silky, crystalline mass, which does not alter on exposure to the air. It is soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether and in benzene. It forms two classes of salts, monobasic and dibasic, the former of which are very stable compounds, retaining their water of crystallization till heated above 100°.

īs-a-trŏp′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. &c. *is(atis)*, and *atropic.*] (See the compound.)

isatropic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_2 = C_6H_5C{}^{\cdot CH_2}_{\cdot CO\cdot OH}.$ An acid isomeric with cinnamic acid, obtained together with atropic acid, by heating tropic acid with hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in thin rhombic plates, which are slightly soluble in water. It melts at 200°, and is not oxidized by chromic acid.

ī′-sa-tȳde, *s.* [Eng. *isat(ine)*; suff. *-yde* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_4$. A white crystalline powder produced by the action of nascent hydrogen, evolved from zinc and hydrochloric acid, on isatine. It is insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, from which it separates, on cooling, in microscopic scales. It softens when heated, changing to a violet brown; at a higher temperature it suffers partial decomposition. Isatyde bears the same relation to isatin, that indigo-white bears to indigo-blue.

* **ĭsçh**, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *issir*, from Lat. *exeo*, from *ex-* = out, and *eo* = to go.] To issue; to come or go out.

ĭs-chæ′-mĭ-a̤, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ἴσχαιμος (*ischaimos*) = staunching blood: ἴσχω (*ischō*) = to hold, check, or curb, and αἷμα (*haima*) blood.]

Pathol.: This affection of the discs of the eye is caused by distension of the ophthalmic veins, as in meningitis and hydrocephalus; if extreme, the optic nerves suffer considerable destruction, and become atrophied. This condition is described by Von Graefe as "obstruction at the cavernous sinus, with concurrent action of the sclerotic ring."

ĭs-chĭ-ăd′-ĭc, ĭs-chĭ-ăd′-ĭck, *a.* [Gr. ἰσχιόν (*ischion*), ἰσχιαδικός (*ischiadikos*); Fr. *ischiadique.*] In anatomy, an epithet applied to the crural vein; in pathology, the *ischiadick* passion is the gout in the hip, or the sciatica. (*Harris.*)

ĭs-chĭ-ăg′-ra, *s.* [Gr. ἰσχίον (*ischion*) = the hip joint, and ἄγρα (*agra*) = hunting, catching, seizure.]

Path.: Gout situated in the hip joint; sciatica.

ĭs′-chĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ischi(um)*(q.v.); Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Anat. & Path.: Of or belonging to the ischium or hip joint; ischiadic, ischiatic.

ĭs-chĭ-ăl′-gĭ-a̤, *s.* [Gr. ἰσχίον (*ischion*) = the hip joint, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Path.: Pain in the hip joint.

ĭs-chĭ-ăt′-ĭc, *a.* [ISCHIADIC.]

ĭs-chĭ-ăt′-ō-çēle, ĭs′-chĭ-ō-çēle, *s.* [Eng. &c. *ischiati(c)*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = tumour.]

Surg.: Hernia or rupture through the sacrosciatic ligaments; a rupture between the os sacrum and the tuberosity of the os ischium.

ĭs-chĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἰσχίον (*ischion*) = the hip joint.]

Anat., &c.: Of or belonging to the hip joint.

ischio-capsular, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the hip joint and capsular. There is an *ischio-capsular* ligament.

ischio-cavernous, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the hip joint and cavernous. There is an *ischio-cavernous* muscle.

ischio-rectal, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the rectum and to the hip joint. There is an *ischio-rectal* fossa.

ĭs-chĭ-ō′-dŭs, ĭs-chȳ̆-ō′-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἰσχύς (*ischus*) = strength, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Chimæridæ, found in the Secondary and Tertiary deposits.

ĭs′-chĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἰσχιόν (*ischion*) = the hip joint.]

Anat. & Zool.: One of the bones in the pelvic arch in vertebrated animals. It forms the posterior and inferior part of the os innominatum, and bounds the obturator foramen in the lower half of its extent.

† **ĭsch-nō-phō′-nĭ-a̤**, *s.* [Gr. ἰσχνοφωνία (*ischnophōnia*) = (see def.), ἰσχνόφωνος (*ischnophōnos*) = thin-voiced; ἰσχνός (*ischnos*) = dry, withered, meagre, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound, a tone.]

Pathology:

1. Thinness of voice.
2. Stuttering.

ĭs-chu̇-rĕt′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ischur(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-etic.*]

Pharmacy:

A. *As adj.*: Having the quality of mitigating or removing ischuria.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine fitted to mitigate or remove ischuria.

ĭs-chür′-ĭ-a̤, is-chu-ry, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἰσχουρία (*ischouria*): ἴσχω (*ischō*) = to hold or curb, and οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine.]

Pathol.: Suppression of urine occurs sometimes in teething, in hysteria, or some morbid conditions of the blood, and is accompanied with pain, often severe. Less complete suppression is called retention of urine, and the local sufferings are more severe.

ĭs-chȳ̆-ō′-dŭs, *s.* [ISCHIODUS.]

ĭs-chȳ̆p′-tẽr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἰσχύς (*ischus*) = strength, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin; Lat. termination *-us*. Named from the size and strength of the fin.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes found in the Trias of North America.

ĭs-chyr-ŏ-mȳ′-ĭ-dæ (yr as ïr), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ischyromys* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Rodentia containing only one species of Ischyromys (q.v.).

ĭs-chyr′-ŏ-mȳ̆s (yr as ïr), *s.* [Gr. ἰσχυρός (*ischuros*) = strong, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Ischyromyidæ (q.v.). It is known only by a North American fossil rodent, *Ischyromys typus*, described by Dr. Leidy from remains found by Dr. Hayden in Miocene deposits in the "Bad Lands" of Wyoming. It resembles the Musk Rat, but has closer affinity to the Squirrels, and certain resemblances to the Beavers.

Ī′șe, *phr.* [See def.] Scotch for "I shall."

> "Never fear, *I'se* be caution for them—*I'se* gie you my personal warrandice."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvi.

ī′-sẽr-īne, ī′-sẽr-īte, *s.* [So named from having been found near the river Iser (the "Iser rolling rapidly" of Campbell's "Hohenlinden"), and suffs. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Isometric titanic iron, in the form of iron sand. Colour, iron-black passing into brownish-black. Compos.: titanic acid, 13·20 to 57·19; sesquioxide of iron 15·67 to 63·00; protoxide of iron, 17·79 to 31·10; magnesia, 1·94 to 8·62. Found in numerous localities, including Great Britain, Bohemia, Saxony, and many other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, in various localities of the New World, &c. It occurs in many parts of the United States.

ī′-sẽr-īte, *s.* [ISERINE.]

ī-sẽr′-tĭ-a̤, *s.* [Named after P. E. Isert, a German surgeon in the Danish service at Accra.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Isertidæ (q.v.). It consists of shrubs or small trees with scarlet flowers, from Central America.

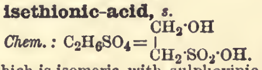
ī-sẽr′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *isert(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Cinchoneæ.

īs-ē-thĭ-ŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *is(atis)*; *ethion(e)*, and suff. *-ic.*]

isethionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_6SO_4$ =



$$\begin{array}{l} CH_2{\cdot}OH \\ | \\ CH_2{\cdot}SO_2{\cdot}OH \end{array}$$

This acid, which is isomeric with sulphovinic acid, was discovered by Magnus in 1833. It is obtained most readily by adding sulphuric anhydride to anhydrous ether, cooled by a mixture of ice and salt. The resulting thick, oily liquid is diluted with water, boiled for several hours in order to decompose the ethionic acid, and then saturated with baric carbonate. The liquid, filtered at the boiling point, yields, first crystals of baric methionate, and afterwards, on further evaporation, baric isethionate $(HO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}SO_2{\cdot}O)_2Ba$. On decomposing the baric salt with sulphuric acid, and evaporating the filtrate, isethionic acid is obtained in the form of deliquescent needles. The isethionates, which can be prepared by decomposing the baric salt with solutions of the respective metallic sulphates, are all soluble in water, and slightly soluble in alcohol. They crystallize well, and in many cases can be heated to 350° without decomposition. Ammonium isethionate, $C_2H_5(NH_4)SO_4$, crystallizes in well-defined octahedrons, which do not lose weight at 120° Potassic isethionate, $C_2H_5K{\cdot}SO_4$, forms rhomboidal prisms, which melt between 300° and 350°. The copper salt, $C_2H_5Cu{\cdot}SO_4$, forms pale-green prisms with rhombic base; at 140° to 150° it turns white, and gives off twenty per cent. of water of crystallization.

-ĭsh, *suff.* [See def.]

1. An adjectival suffix, representing A.S. *-isc*, *-ysc*, Dan. *-isk*, Ger. *-isch*, Fr. *-esque* = partaking of the nature of, as fool, fool*ish*, Dane, Dan*ish*, &c. Suffixed to adjectives, it lessens the signification, as white, whit*ish* ≐ somewhat white; sweet, sweet*ish* = rather sweet.]

2. As a verbal suffix it is derived from the Lat. inchoative suffix *-esc*, as in flor*esco* = to begin to flower or flour*ish*, from *floreo* = to flourish. It is generally found in verbs which have come through the French, and which retain the influence of that suffix in some of their tenses, as *finir*, *finissant*, Eng. *finish*; *punir*, *punissant*, Eng. *punish*, &c.

ĭsh, ische, *s.* [A corruption of *issue* (q.v.).] Issue; liberty or right of going in and out.

¶ *Ish and entry:*

Scots Law: A term in a charter implying a right to all ways and passages, in so far as they may be necessary to kirk and market, through the adjacent grounds of the grantor, who is by the clause laid under that burden.

Ĭsh′-mā-ẹl-īte, *s.* [From *Ishmael*, Heb. יִשְׁמָעֵאל (*Ishmael*), Sept. Ἰσμαήλ (*Ismaēl*); suff. *-ite.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A descendant of Ishmael (Gen. xvi. 12).

2. An Ismaelian (q.v.).

II. *Fig.*: One resembling Ishmael, whose hand was against every man and every man's hand against him; one at war against society.

Ĭsh′-mā-ẹl-īt-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Ishmaelit(e)*; *-ish.*] Like Ishmael; like an Ishmaelite.

Ī′-sĭ-ăc, *a.* [Lat. *Isiacus.*] Of or pertaining to Isis.

Isiac-table, *s.* A spurious Egyptian monument, consisting of a plate of copper bearing a representation of most of the Egyptian deities with Isis in the centre, said to have been found by a soldier at the siege of Rome, in 1525.

* **īs′-ĭ-cle**, *s.* [ICICLE.]

ī-sĭd-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Isis* (genit. *Isidis*), from Gr. Ἶσις (*Isis*).] [ISIS.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-family of Gorgonidæ. The axis is flexible, horny, and only partly calcareous.

ī-sĭd′-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **ī-sĭd′-ĭ-a̤**), *s.* [Loudon and Paxton derive it from Gr. ἴσος (*isos*) = equal, in allusion to the small difference existing between the podetia and the substance of the frond. May it not be from *Isis*, *Isidis*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form?]

1. A genus (?) of Crustaceous Lichens, *Isidium Westringii*, is used in dyeing. (*Lindley*, &c.)

2. A corolla-like elevation of the thallus of a lichen bearing a globule at its end. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ī′-sĭd-o͡id, *a.* [Lat. *Isis* (genit. *Isidis*), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form (?)]

Bot.: (*Of a lichen*): Covered with isidia [ISIDIUM, 2.]

ī′-șĭn-glass, *s.* [Corrupted from Eng. *icing*, and *glass*, i.e., *iceglass.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The dried swimming bladder of various species of Acipenser prepared and cut into fine shreds. It consists of a gelatinous tissue, which on boiling yields gelatine.

2. A popular name for sheets of mica.

II. *Phar.*: A solution of gelatine figures among officinal preparations.

isinglass-stone, *s.* [ISINGLASS, I. 2.]

Ī′-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *Isis*; Gr. Ἶσις (*Isis*) = (1) the Egyptian goddess of fecundity and sister of Osiris, (2) a planet or coral.]

1. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 42].

2. *Zool.*: A genus of corals, the typical one of the sub-family Isidinæ (q.v.). The sclerobasis consists of alternate calcareous and horny segments, the former giving rise to branches. *Isis hippuris* is from Amboyna, *I. polyantha* from the American seas, and *I. coralloides* from those of India.

3. *Palæont.*: Found in the Miocene beds.

Ĭş'-lam, * Ĕs'-lam, Ĭş'-lam-ĭşm, *s.* [Arab. *Islam* = (1) the true or orthodox faith among the Muhammadans, (2) obedience to the will of God, submission, (3) the Muhammadan religion, (4) the Muhammadan church or community.] [*Catafago.*] A name given to Muhammadanism (q.v.).

Ĭş'-lam-ĭşm, *s.* [Arab. *Islam; -ism.*] Muhammadanism.

Ĭş'-lam-īte, *s.* [Arab. *Islam; -ite.*] A Muhammadan.

Ĭş-lam-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Islamit(e); -ic.*] Of or belonging to Islam; Muhammadan.

Ĭş'-lam-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Arab., &c. *Islam;* suff. *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To render Muhammadan, to convert to Muhammadanism.

B. *Intrans.:* To go over to the Muhammadan faith.

īs'-land (*s* silent), *** i-lond, * i-lond, * y-land, * y-lond,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *igland,* from *ig* = an island, and *land* = land; Dut. *eiland;* Icel. *eyland;* Sw. *öland;* Ger. *eiland.* The A.S. *ig, ieg, eg,* also appears as *-ea, -ey* in English place-names, as in Angles*ey,* Batter*sea,* &c., and in Icel. *ey* = an island; Dan. & Sw. *ö;* O. H. Ger. *-awa, -auwa,* in composition; Goth. *ahwa;* O. H. Ger. *ahe* = a stream; Lat. *aqua;* Eng. *ait, eyot.* The *s* in *island* is owing to a confusion with *isle* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A piece of land surrounded by water, as distinguished from mainland or continent.

> "[They were] come vnto an *iland* waste and voyd."
> *Spenser: F. Q.,* II. vi. 11.

2. Anything resembling an island; as a mass of floating ice.

B. *As adj.:* Of the nature of an island; situated on an island: as, an *island* home.

¶ (1) *Island of Reil:*

Anat.: The central lobe within the fissure of Sylvius in the cerebrum. It is a triangular eminence, forming a sort of delta between the two divisions of the fissure.

(2) *Islands of the Blest, Island of the Blest:*

Greek Mythol.: Imaginary islands, situated in the West, thought to be the abode of good men after death. The following passage from Cooke's translation of Hesiod's *Works & Days* (i. 170) shows the ancient belief as to the nature of the enjoyment to be found there:—

> "There in the *Island of the Blest* they find,
> Where Saturn reigns, an endless calm of mind;
> And there the choicest fruits adorn the fields,
> And thrice the fertile year a harvest yields."

This passage has been amplified both by Homer (*Odyss.* iv. 563, *sqq.*) and Virgil (*Æn.* vi. 637–44). The same idea of fertility occurs in the Apocalypse (xxii. 2), and Bernard de Morlaix, in *De Contemptu Mundi,* says of the Celestial Country:

> "Lux erit aurea, terraque lactea, melle redundans."

*** īs'-land** (*s* silent), *v.t.* [ISLAND, *s.*]

1. To form into an island; to cause to become or appear like an island; to surround with water.

2. To dot, as with islands.

īs'-land-ẽr (*s* silent), *s.* [Eng. *island; -er.*] An inhabitant of an island.

> "Ye *islanders,* bound in the ocean's chain."
> *Drayton: Robert Duke of Normandy.*

*** īs'-land-ȳ** (*s* silent), *a.* [Eng. *island; -y.*] Pertaining to islands; full of islands.

īsle (1) (*s* silent), *** ile, * yle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *isle* (Fr. *île*), from Lat. *insula* = an island; Sp. *isla;* Ital. *isola.*] An island: chiefly used in poetry.

> "In sight of Troy lies Tenedos, an *isle*
> Renowned for wealth."
> *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* ii. 27.

*** īsle** (2) (*s* silent), *s.* [AISLE.] A corruption of *aisle.*

*** īsle** (*s* silent), *v.t.* [ISLE (1), *s.*] To form into an island; to cause to become or be like an island; to isolate.

> "*Isled* in sudden seas of light."
> *Tennyson: Fatima,* 33.

*** īsleş'-man** (first *s* silent), *s.* [Eng. *isle,* and *man.*] An islander.

> "The *islesmen* carried at their backs
> The ancient Danish battle-axe."
> *Scott: Marmion,* v. 5.

īs'-lĕt (*s* silent), *s.* [Eng. *isle* (1); dimin. suff. *-et.*]

1. *Lit.:* A little isle or island.

> "An *islet* upon the coast of Scotland, in the German sea."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 24. (Note.)

2. *Fig.:* A spot within another of a different hue, as on the wing of a butterfly, or the blossom of a plant. (*Tennyson: Enid,* 1,324.)

-ĭşm, *suff.* & *s.* [Gr. -ισμος (*-ismos*) = condition, act; Lat. *-ismus;* Fr. *-isme.*]

A. *As suff.:* A common suffix in English, meaning doctrine, theory, principle, system or practice of the abstract idea of the word to which it is suffixed: as, spiritual*ism,* monothe*ism,* &c., also an idiom peculiar to the country named, as Gallic*ism,* Irish*ism.*

B. *As subst.:* A doctrine or theory, especially one of a pretentious or absurd character.

> "Compared with any of the *isms* current."—*Carlyle: Past & Present,* bk. ii., ch. xv.

Iş'-ma-ĕ-līteş, Iş-mā-ē'-lĭ-anş, *s. pl.* [From an Ishmael (see def.), and Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ites, -ians.*]

Hist.: A branch of the Shiites. Djafar Madeck, the sixth Imam from Ali, having lost his elder son Ismael, appointed his younger son Mousa to be his successor. A schism followed among the Shiites, one party contending that the Imamship should have descended to the posterity of Ismael. The Fatimide dynasty were Ismaelite, so were the Assassins (q.v.).

ĭs-nar'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Antoine Dante Isnard, member of the Academy of Sciences.]

Bot.: A genus of Onagraceæ, tribe Jussiæeæ. *Isnardia palustris* is called, by Joseph Hooker, *Ludwigia palustris.* The root of *I. alternifolia* is said to be emetic.

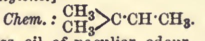
ī-sō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἴσος (*isos*) = equal to, the same as.]

1. *Gen.:* Equal to.

2. *Bot.* (*Of an organ*): Equal in the number of its divisions or parts to another one. [ISOSTEMONOUS.]

ī-sō-ăm'-ȳ-lēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric),* and *amylene.*]

Chem.:



$\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_3\end{matrix}\!>C\cdot CH\cdot CH_3$. A mobile, colourless oil of peculiar odour, obtained by distilling isoamylic alcohol with zinc chloride. It has a specific gravity of ·663 at 0°, and boils at 35°. It is readily decomposed by an acid, even in the cold, hydrochloric acid producing isoamylic chloride, and hydriodic acid isoamylic iodide.

ī-sō-a-mȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric); amyl,* and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

isoamylic-alcohol, *s.* Isobutyl carbinol. [AMYL-ALCOHOL]

ī-sō-ar'-ca, *s.* [Pref. *iso-* = eqnal, and Lat. *arca* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Arcadæ. Fourteen species are known, from the Lower Silurian to the Chalk.

ī-şō-bar', † ī-sō-bäre', *s.* [Pref. *iso-,* and Gr. βάρος (*baros*) = weight.]

Phys. Geog. & Meteor. (*Pl.*): Lines connecting places which have the same mean barometric pressure. Three modifications of them exist: those connecting places which have equal pressure in January, those which possess it in July, and those in which it exists during the whole year. The closer the isobars are the stronger the wind, the further apart the lighter the wind.

ī-sō-bar'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isobar; -ic.*]

Phys. Geog. & Meteor.: Having equal barometric pressure; of or belonging to isobars.

ī'-sō-bar-ĭşm, * i-so-bar-ysm, *s.* [Eng. *isobar; -ism.*]

Phys. Geog. & Meteor.: Equality of barometric pressure.

ī-sō-băr-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and *barometric* (q.v.).]

Phys. Geog. & Meteor.: The same as ISOBARIC (q.v.).

ī-sō'-brĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. βριάω (*briaō*) = to make strong, to be strong.]

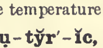
Bot.: An epithet proposed by Cassini for Dicotyledons because their force of development in connexion with the embryo is equal on both sides.

ī-sō-bū'-tāne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric); but(yl),* and suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: $(CH_3)_3CH$. Trimethyl-methane, or methyl-isopropyl, is formed by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on tertiary butyl iodide, or by the action of zinc on tertiary butyl alcohol in presence of water. It is a colourless gas which liquefies at 17°.

ī-sō-bū'-tēne, ī-sō-bū'-tȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric); but(yl),* and suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.:



$\begin{matrix}H_3C\\H_3C\end{matrix}\!>C = CH_2$, Isobutylene. Produced by the action of alcoholic potash on isobutyl iodide, or on tertiary butyl iodide. It may also be formed by passing the vapour of isoamylic alcohol through a red-hot tube. It is an unpleasant smelling gas, which condenses on cooling with a mixture of ice and salt, to a colourless liquid, which boils at —6°.

ī-sō-bū'-tȳl, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric),* and *butyl.*] [BUTYL.]

isobutyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: Isopropyl carbinol. [BUTYL ALCOHOL.]

ī-sō-bū-tȳl'-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *isobutyl,* and *amine.*]

Chem.: $CH(CH_3)_2\cdot CH_2\cdot NH_2$. Obtained by distilling potassium isobutyl sulphate with potassium cyanate, and treating the distillate, which contains isobutyl isocyanate, with potash. It has a specific gravity of 0·7357 at 15°, and boils at 67°·5.

ī-sō-bū'-tȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric),* and *butylene.*] [ISOBUTENE.]

ī-sō-bū-tȳr'-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric); butyr(ic),* and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_7O\cdot NH_2 = (CH_3)_2 : CH\cdot CO\cdot NH_2$. Prepared by heating isobutyric acid with ammonium thiocyanate. It is an agreeable, aromatic smelling, crystalline mass, soluble in water. It melts at 100°, and sublimes in the form of iridescent scales.

ī-sō-bū'-tȳr-āteş, *s. pl.* [Eng. *iso(meric),* and *butyrates.*]

Chem.: The salts of isobutyric-acid, resembling in general properties the butyrates. Calcium isobutyrate, $(C_4H_7O_2)_2Ca + 5H_2O$, crystallizes in monoclinic needles, which are slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in hot water. Silver isobutyrate, $C_4H_7O_2Ag$, crystallizes from hot water in transparent scales. Zinc isobutyrate, $(C_4H_7O_2)_2Zn$, crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, which are soluble in cold water, but decrease in solubility as the temperature is increased.

ī-sō-bu-tȳr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric),* and *butyric.*] (See the compounds.)

isobutyric-acid, *s.* [BUTYRIC-ACID.]

isobutyric-ether, *s.* [BUTYRIC-ETHER.]

ī-sō-bu-tȳr-ō, *pref.* [ISOBUTYRONE.] (See the compound.)

isobutyro-nitrile, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_7N = (CH_3)_2CH\cdot CN$. Isopropylic-cyanide. Prepared by adding potassic-cyanide to isopropylic iodide, or by heating isobutyric acid with potassic sulpho-cyanate. It is an oily liquid, possessing a peculiar aromatic odour, and boiling at 107°.

ī-sō-bū'-tȳr-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric);* and *butyrone.*]

Chem.: $((CH_3)_2\cdot CH)_2CO$. Diisopropyl-ketone. Obtained by the dry distillation of calcic isobutyrate, or by carefully oxidizing di-isopropyl oxalic acid. It distils at 124°, and is oxidized by chromic acid to isobutyric, acetic, and carbonic acids.

ī-sō-căp-rō-, *pref.* [ISOCAPROIC.] (See the compound.)

isocapro-nitrile, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{11}N = (CH_3)_2\cdot CH\cdot CH_2\cdot CH_2CN$. Isoamylic cyanide. An unpleasant smelling oil, obtained by the dry distillation of isoamylic potassic sulphate with potassic cyanide, or by heating amyl iodide with potassic cyanide and alcohol. It boils at 146°, and has a specific gravity of 0·806. Like most other nitrils, it unites with metallic chlorides to form crystalline compounds.

ī-sō-ca-prō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric),* and *caproic.*] (See the compound.)

isocaproic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: [Caproic-acid].

ī-sō-car′-dĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Heart-cockle; a genus of Molluscs, family Cyprinidæ. The shell is cordate and ventricose; the hinge teeth 2–2, the laterals 1–1 in each valve. Five recent species are known from Britain, &c., and ninety fossil, the latter from the Trias onward.

ī-sō-çĕt′-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *(a)cetamide.*]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{31}NO$. Obtained by heating in a sealed tube a mixture of the oil of *Jatropha Curcas* and strong ammonia. It is a white, nacreous powder, melting at 67°, and is not attacked by strong potash.

ī′-sȯ-cheim, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. χεῖμα (*cheima*) = winter-weather, cold, frost, winter.]

Physical Geog. & Meteor.: An isocheimal or isochimenal line. [Isochimenal.]

ī-sȯ-cheī′-mal, *a.* [Isochimal.]

ī-sȯ-cheī′-mĕn-al, ī-sȯ-cheī′-mȯn-al, *a.* [Isochimenal.]

ī-sȯ-cheī′-mĕn-ē, *s.* [Isochimene.]

ī-sȯ-chī′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *isochil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Epidendreæ (q.v.).

ī-sȯ-chī′-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip; cf. Gr. ἰσόχειλος (*isocheilos*), ἰσοχειλής (*isocheilēs*) = level with the lip or edge.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Isochilidæ (q.v.). The species are from South America.

ī-sȯ-chī′-mal, ī-sȯ-cheī′-mal, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isocheim*; *-al.*] Marking equal winters. [Isochimenal.]

isochimal-lines, *s. pl.* [Isochimenal-lines.]

ī-sȯ-chī′-mĕn-al, ī-sȯ-chī′-mȯn-al, ī-sȯ-cheī′-mȯn-al, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isochimen(e)* (q.v.); *-al.*]

Meteor.: (See etym. and compound).

isochimenal-lines, *s. pl.*

Meteor.: Lines drawn on the globe over places in which the winter temperature is the same.

ī-sȯ-chī′-mĕn-ĕ, ī-sȯ-cheī′-mĕn-ĕ, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. χειμών (*cheimōn*) = a storm, winter.] An isocheim (q.v.).

ī-sȯ-chō-lĕs′-tẽr-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *cholesterin.*]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{44}O$, occurs, together with cholesterin, in the grease of sheep's wool, and may be separated by saponifying the fat, heating the mixture of cholesterin and isocholesterin thus obtained with benzoic acid, whereby they are converted into benzoic ethers, and crystallizing these compounds from common ether, the cholesteryl benzoate separating in thick, tabular crystals, the isocholesteryl benzoate in slender needles, and from the latter the isocholesterin may be obtained by heating with alcoholic potash. It melts at 137°–138°, and does not give any colour with chloroform and sulphuric acid. In all other respects it resembles cholesterin.

ī-sȯ-chrō-măt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Eng. *chromatic* (q.v.).] Of the same colour.

isochromatic-lines, *s. pl.*

Optics: Coloured rings appearing when a pencil of polarized light is transmitted along the axis of a crystal, as of mica or nitre, and, after passing through a plate of tourmaline, finally reaches the eye.

ī-sŏch′-rŏn-al, *a.* [Isochronous.]

isochronal-line, *s.*

Physics: A line down which a heavy body descends with uniform velocity.

ī-sŏch′-rŏn-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *isochronal*; *-ly.*] In an isochronal manner; so as to be isochronal.

* **ī′-sȯ-chrōne,** *a.* [Isochronous.] The same as Isochronous (q.v.).

ī-sȯ-chrŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Isochronous.]

ī-sŏch′-rȯn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *isochron(ous)*; *-ism.*] The state or quality of being isochronous.

ī-sŏch′-rȯn-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἰσόχρονος (*isochronos*) = equal in age or time: pref. *iso-*, and Gr. χρόνος (*chronos*) = time.]

Hor.: A clock designed to keep perfectly accurate time.

ī-sŏch′-rȯn-oŭs, ī-sŏch′-rȯn-al, ī-sȯ-chrŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἰσόχρονος (*isochronos*) = equal in age or time: pref. *iso-* = equal; Gr. χρόνος (*chronos*) = time, and suff. *-ous, -al, -ic.*]

Hor. (Of two pendulums): Performing their beats in the same time.

ī-sŏch′-roŭs, ī-sȯ-chrō′-ŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. χροιά (*chroia*), χρόα (*chroa*), χρώς (*chrōs*) = . . . colour.] Having a uniform colour throughout.

ī-sȯ-clī′-nal, ī-sȯ-clī′-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. κλίνω (*klinō*) = to make to bend.]

Magnetism: Having the same inclination or dip.

isoclinal-lines, isoclinic-lines, *s. pl.*

Magnetism: Lines connecting places in which the dipping-needle makes equal angles.

ī-sȯ-crō-tŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *crotonic.*] (See the compound.)

isocrotonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: [Crotonic-acid].

ī-sȯ-crȳ′-mal, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isocrym(e)*; suff. *-al.*] Of, belonging to, or constituting an isocryme.

ī-sȯ-crȳme, *s.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. κρύμος (*krumos*) = frost.]

Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: The cold-water line, having a mean temperature of 68° F.; the cold limit of coral-making polypes.

ī-sȯ-çȳ′-clŭs, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

Zool.: An animal composed of a succession of equal rings. (*Owen: Comp. Anat. Inv. Animals.* Gloss.)

ī-sŏç′-ȳ-mēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *cymene.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4(CH_3){\cdot}CH:(CH_3)_2$. A colourless liquid formed by the action of sodium on an ethereal solution of methylic iodide and parabrom-cumene. It boils at 217°, and has a sp. gr. 1·3014 at 15°.

ī-sȯ-dī-a-băt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. διαβατικός (*diabatikos*) = able to pass through; διαβαίνω (*diabainō*) = to pass over: διά (*dia*) = through, and βαίνω (*bainō*) = to walk.]

Thermodynamics (Of a substance): Receiving or giving out equal quantities of heat.

isodiabatic-lines, isodiabatic-curves, *s. pl.*

Physics: Two lines on a diagram, the one exhibiting the law of variation of the pressure and density of a fluid during the lowering of its temperature; the other, during its rise. These two lines are isodiabatic if the quantity of heat given out by the fluid during a certain stage of the lowering of the temperature is the same as that given out during the corresponding stage of its rise.

ī-sō-dī-glȳ-cŏl-, *pref.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*; pref. *di-* = two, and *glycol.*] (See the compound.)

isodiglycol-ethylenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_8$. An acid isomeric with diglycol-ethylenic acid, prepared by heating to 100°, in a strong vessel, a solution of milk-sugar and bromine, and neutralising the product with moist oxide of silver. On decomposing the filtered solution by means of sulphydric acid, evaporating at a gentle heat and saturating with cadmium carbonate, cadmium isodiglycol-ethylenate crystallizes out in granular groups of monoclinic needles. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, and from the latter it is precipitated by ether in flocks. The aqueous solution gives no precipitate with neutral or basic acetate of lead. It melts at 98°, and at a higher temperature chars, giving off the odour of burnt sugar. Ammonium isodiglycol-ethylenate, $C_6H_9(NH_4)O_6{\cdot}H_2O$, crystallizes in large transparent crystals, soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. The calcium salt crystallizes in large shining plates. The barium, strontium, and silver salts are gelatinous and easily decomposed. The sodium salt, $C_6H_9NaO_6{\cdot}2H_2O$, forms tufts of prisms, which give off half their water at 100°.

ī-sȯ-dī-mor′-phĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Eng. *dimorphism* (q.v.).]

Crystallog.: Isomorphism between the two forms of a dimorphous substance.

ī-sȯ-dī-mor′-phoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Eng. *dimorphous* (q.v.).]

Crystallog.: Having the quality of isodimorphism (q.v.).

ī-sō-dī-năph′-thȳl, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*; pref. *di-* = two, and *naphthyl(ene).*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{14} = C_{10}H_7{\cdot}C_{10}H_7$. Obtained by passing the vapour of naphthalene through a red-hot tube. It crystallizes in white plates, having a slight fluorescence, and melts at 187°.

ī-sŏd′-ȯ-mŏn, ī-sŏd′-ȯ-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἴσος (*isos*) = equal, and δομός (*domos*) = a building.]

Greek Arch.: A method of building walls, in which the thickness and length of the stones forming the courses were uniform, but the stones were so laid that the vertical joints of each course were directly over the middle of the stones forming the course below.

ī-sō-dŭl′-çīte, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *dulcite.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_5H_2O$. An isomeride of mannitan, obtained by boiling quercitrin with dilute mineral acids. It is in the form of large transparent crystals, which are very soluble in water and melt at 107°, with loss of their water of crystallization.

ī-sȯ-dȳ-năm′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Eng. *dynamic* (q.v.).]

Magnetism, &c.: Having equal force or power; of equal size.

isodynamic-lines, *s. pl.*

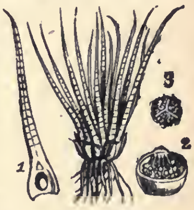
Magnetism: Lines connecting places in which the magnetism is of equal intensity.

ī-sȯ-dȳn′-a-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἰσοδύναμος (*isodunamos*) = equal in power: pref. *iso-*; Gr. δύναμις (*dunamis*) = power, might, strength, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: The same as Isobrious (q.v.).

ī-sō-ĕt′-ēş, *s.* [Lat. *isoetes*; Gr. ἰσοετής (*isoetēs*), as adj. = equal in years; as subst. = an evergreen plant: pref. *iso-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἔτος (*etos*) = a year.]

Bot.: Quillwort; a genus of Lycopodiaceæ, formerly placed under Marsileaceæ. It consists of aquatic or terrestrial plants, with long subulate or filiform, often tubular leaves, sheathing at the base; capsules sessile in the axils of the leaves, traversed by transverse threads, those of the outer leaves containing globose macrospores, and those of the inner oblong trigonous microspores, the crustaceous integument of the latter marked with three radiating lines. Known species six or eight, chiefly from the North temperate or from the warm regions. They are found in the regions named, and may be obtained both in the New and Old Worlds, in suitable localities.



ISOETES.

1. Leaf, with capsule at base. 2. Capsule cut across. 3. Spore.

ī-sȯ-ġē′-ȯ-thẽrm, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*; Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth or land, and θέρμη (*thermē*) = heat.] An isogeothermic line (q.v.).

ī-sȯ-ġĕ-ȯ-thẽr′-mal, ī-sȯ-ġĕ-ȯ-thẽr′-mĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isogeotherm*; *-al, -ic.*] (See etym. and compound.)

isogeothermic-lines, *s. pl.*

Geog. & Meteor: A term introduced by Kupffer for lines drawn on a globe or map across those places in which the mean temperature of the soil is the same.

ī-sô-gŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἰσογώνιος* (*isogōnios*) = equiangular; pref. *iso-*, aud *γωνία* (*gonia*) = an angle.]

Magnetism: (See etym. and compound).

isogonic-lines, *s. pl.*

Magnetism: Lines connecting those places on the earth's surface at which the declination of the magnetic needle is the same. The first chart of the kind was constructed by Halley, in 1700.

ī-sō-grăph′-ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to isography.

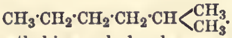
ī-sō-grăph′-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* In an isographic manner.

ī-sŏg′-ră-phў, *s.* The imitation of handwriting.

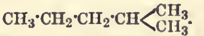
ī-sō-ġyr′-oŭs (yr as ïr), *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. *γῦρος* (*guros*) = a circle.]

Bot.: Forming a complete spire.

ī-sō-hĕp′-tāne, *s.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*), and *heptane.*]

Chem.: 
$CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH{<}\begin{smallmatrix}CH_3\\CH_3\end{smallmatrix}$. Obtained as ethyl-isoamyl, by decomposing a mixture of equal parts of ethyl- and amyl-iodide, by means of sodium. It is an oily liquid, boiling at 90°·3, and having a sp. gr. of 0·6969 at 0°. Chlorine acts upon it in diffused daylight, a mixture of the primary and secondary chlorides being formed, which cannot be separated by fractional distillation.

ī-sō-hĕx′-āne, *s.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*), and *hexane.*]

Chem.: 
$CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH{<}\begin{smallmatrix}CH_3\\CH_3\end{smallmatrix}$. Prepared first by Wurtz, by acting on a mixture of ethyl-iodide and isobutyl-iodide with sodium. It was named by him, ethyl-butyl. Isohexane is a mobile liquid, boiling at 62°, and having a sp. gr. of 0·7011 at 0°. Its vapour density is 3·053.

ī-sō-hȳ-drô-, *pref.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*), and *hydro*(*gen*).]

isohydro-benzoin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$. A crystalline compound formed by the action of sodium amalgam on an alcoholic solution of benzaldehyde. It crystallizes from water in efflorescent, long, shining, four-sided prisms, from alcohol in anhydrous monoclinic prisms. It melts at 119·5°, and differs from hydro-benzoïn in not being converted into benzoïn when heated with strong nitric acid.

ī-sô-hȳ′-ĕ-tōse, *a.*

isohyetose-lines, *s. pl.*

Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: Lines passing over those places on a globe or map where the annual rainfall is the same.

* **ī′-sôl-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *isol*(*ate*); *-able.*] Capable of being isolated.

ī′-sôl-āte, *v.t.* [Ital. *isolato,* from *isola,* Lat. *insula* = an island; Fr. *isoler.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To place or set in a place by oneself or itself; to place in a detached situation; to insulate; to disassociate from others.

2. *Elect.:* The same as INSULATE (q.v.).

ī′-sôl-ā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ISOLATE, INSULATED.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Separated or detached from others; placed or standing by oneself or itself.

2. *Elect.:* [INSULATED].

* **ī′-sôl-ā-tĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *isolated; -ly.*] In an isolated manner.

ī-sôl-ā′-tion, *s.* [ISOLATE, *v.*] The act of isolating; the state of being isolated.

ī-sô-lē′-pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale, rind, or husk.] Named from the equal glumes.

Bot.: A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Scirpeæ. About a hundred species are known, mostly from temperate climates.

ī-sŏl′-ô-goŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = proportion.] Bearing the same proportion; proportionate.

isologous-series, *s.*

Chem.: Applied to any series of compounds in which the terms differ, proportionately, in one or more of their elements, thus:—

C_3H_8	C_3H_6	C_3H_4	C_3H_2
Propane.	Propene.	Propine.	Propone.

is an isologous-series, in which the successive terms differ by H_2.

ī′-sô-mẽr, *s.* [ISOMERIDE.]

ī-sô-mĕr′-ĭc, ī-sô-mĕr′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. *ἰσομερής* (*isomerēs*) = having an equal share of anything: pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, a share.]

Chem.: Pertaining to isomerism.

ī-sŏm′-ẽr-īde, ī′-sô-mẽr, *s.* [Eng., &c. *isomer*(*ic*); *-ide.*]

Chem.: An isomeric body.

ī-sŏm′-ẽr-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. *ἰσομερής* (*isomerēs*), and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] [ISOMERIC.]

Chem.: A term applied to those bodies which are composed of the same elements, in the same proportions, but which differ either in their physical characteristics, or in their chemical properties. They may be divided into three distinct classes: isomeric, metameric, and polymeric bodies.

Isomeric bodies or isomerides are those which show analogous decompositions and changes, when heated, or when treated with reagents, but differ in physical properties. The terpenes, $C_{10}H_{16}$, constitute the chief ingredients in the essential oils of turpentine, lemon, orange, juniper, &c. They have the same composition, and resemble each other closely in their chemical actions, but they differ in odour, boiling point, and their action on polarised light. They are true isomers, in the strict sense of the word.

Metameric bodies, or metamerides, are those which exhibit dissimilar transformations when heated, or when acted on by reagents. The molecular formula, $C_3H_6O_2$, represents the three compounds, propionic acid, ethyl formate, and methyl acetate. Propionic acid, a crystalline body, is converted by potash into potassium propionate; ethyl formate, a colourless, aromatic liquid, boiling at 56°, is resolved by potash into ethylic alcohol and potassium formate; whilst methyl acetate, a colourless, volatile liquid, is decomposed by potash into wood spirit (methylic alcohol) and an acetate. These three compounds, which are composed of the same elements in the same proportions, differ in the nature of their products when acted on by reagents, and are said to be metameric with one another.

Polymeric bodies, or polymerides, contain the same elements in the same proportions, but have different molecular weights. The most striking example is exhibited by the hydrocarbons, all of which are multiples of the lowest, namely, methene, CH_2, which, however, is not known in the free state. Thus we have ethylene, C_2H_4, propylene, C_3H_6, butylene, C_4H_8, amylene, C_5H_{10}, all of which possess the same per centage composition, but different molecular weights. All polymerides exhibit regular gradations of boiling points, and vapour densities.

ī-sô-mĕr-ô-mor′-phĭşm, *s.* [Gr. *ἰσομερής* (*isomeres*), *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, and suff. *-ism.*] [ISOMERIC.]

Crystallog.: Isomorphism between substances having the same atomic proportions.

ī-sŏm′-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [ISOMERIC.]

Bot. (*Of a flower*)*:* Equal in number, having all the parts equal in number, as having five sepals, five petals, five stamens, &c.

2. *Crystallog., Min., &c:* Of like composition. (Used of isomorphism between substances of the same atomic proportions.)

ī-sô-mĕt′-rĭc, ī-sô-mĕt′-rĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος* (*isos*) = equal, and Eng. *metric, metrical* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Equal in measure; characterized by equality of measure.

2. *Crystallog.:* Monometric, tessular.

isometrical perspective, *s.* A method of perspective drawing which allows of buildings being represented with base lines at any angle of view, but without the other lines of any side of such building converging, as they do in ordinary perspective, to a vanishing point. It is generally adopted for birds'-eye views of extensive buildings, which thus combine the advantages of a ground plan and elevation.

ī-sô-mor′-phĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*; Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, shape, and suff. *-ism.*]

Min.: A general law, discovered in 1819 by Professor Mitscherlich, of Berlin, by which the variation of minerals is governed. It is that the ingredients of any single species of mineral are not absolutely fixed as to their kind and quality, but one ingredient may be replaced by an equivalent portion of some analogous ingredient. Thus in augite the lime may be in part replaced by portions of peroxide of iron, or of manganese, while the form of the crystal and the angle of the cleavage plane remains the same. These substitutions are, however, confined within certain limits. (*Lyell,* &c.)

ī-sô-mor′-phoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphe*) = a form, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Chem.: A term applied to certain substances, which have the same crystalline form, and are also analogous in their chemical constitution. The alums, for instance, no matter what their composition, all crystallize in octahedra, and if we place a crystal of potassium alum in a solution of chrome-alum, the crystal will continue to increase with perfect regularity from the deposition of the latter salt. "Bodies having apparently an exactly similar constitution are not necessarily isomorphous, but are rather divisible into two or more groups, of which the respective members are isomorphous; on the other hand, the possession of an equal number of atoms is not essential to isomorphism, for two atoms of one element are not unfrequently isomorphous with one atom of another element; and sometimes a molecular group is isomorphous in its combinations with an elementary atom—NH_4 with K, for example. There are also numerous examples of bodies crystallizing in the same form, but without exhibiting any similarity of chemical constitution." Isomorphous bodies are generally arranged according to the crystallographic systems. The elements belong to the monometric system, with the exception of arsenic, antimony, and bismuth, which belong to the hexagonal. The protoxides, the proto-chlorides, bromides, and iodides, and the proto-sulphides are also monometric. The carbonates belong partly to the trimetric, and partly to the hexagonal, the nitrates to the hexagonal and the monometric, and the alums to the monoclinic systems. When the same body is found to crystallize in two different forms, it is said to be dimorphous. (CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, CRYSTALS.]

ī-sô-năn′-dra, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, *n* euphonic, and Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man, a stamen.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapotaceæ. *Isonandria obovata,* an evergreen tree, growing in Tennaserim, yields a kind of gutta-percha, and *Isonandra Gutta* the gutta percha itself. (*Watt: Economic Products of India,* i. 1.)

ī-sô-nī-trō-phēn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*); *-nitr*(*ic*); *o* connective, and *phenic.*] (See the compound.)

isonitrophenic-acid, *s.* [PHENIC-ACID.]

ī-so-nŏm′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Eng. *nomic* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to isonomy; equal in law or right.

ī-sŏn′-ô-mў, *s.* [Gr. *ἰσονομία* (*isonomia*) = distribution, equality of rights, specially equality of rights in a Greek democracy.] Equality of political or legal rights.

ī-sō-ŏc-tўl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*), and *octylic.*] (See the compound.)

isooctylic-acid, *s.* [OCTYLIC-ACID.]

ī′-sō-œn-ăn-thўl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*), and *œnanthylic.*] (See the compound.)

isoœnanthylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $(CH_3)_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Isoheptoic acid. An unpleasantly smelling, oily liquid, obtained by heating a mixture of sodic ethylate and isovalerate in carbonic oxide. It boils at 210°–213°. Its barium salt forms an amorphous mass, whilst its calcium salt $(C_7H_{13}O_2)_2Ca + 2H_2O$ crystallizes in microscopic needles.

ī-sŏp′-a-thў, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *παθή* (*pathē*), *παθός* (*pathos*) = suffering.]

Medicine:

1. The attempted cure of a disease by the virus of the same malady.

2. The idea that a diseased organ may be cured by eating the analogous organ of a healthy animal.

ī-sȯ-pĕn′-tāne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *pentane.*] [PENTANE.]

ī-sȯ-pĕn′-tēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *pentene.*] [PENTENE.]

ī-sȯ-pĕn-tўl′-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*; *-pentyl*, and *amine.*] [AMYLAMINE.]

ī-sȯ-pĕr-ĭ-mĕt′-rĭc-al, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isoperimetr(y)*; *-ical.*]

Geom.: Of or belonging to Isoperimetry (q.v.).

ī-sȯ-pẽr-ĭm′-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. περίμετρον (*perimetron*) = circumference; Eng. suff. *-y.*]

Geom.: Having equal perimeters, circumferences, or boundaries.

ī′-sȯ-phāne, *s.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. φαίνω (*phainō*) = to cause to appear.]

Min.: The same as FRANKLINITE (q.v.).

ī-sŏph′-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Bot.: Transformable into something else.

ī′-sȯ-pŏd, ī′-sȯ-pŏde, *a.* & *s.* [ISOPODA.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the feet equal in length; Isopodous.

B. *As subst.*: A crustacean of the order Isopoda (q.v.).

"One group of *Isopods*, the Oniscidæ."—*Dr. Henry Woodward*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 210.

ī-sŏp′-ȯ-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: An order of Crustaceans, division Thoracipoda, legion Edriophthalmia. The body is composed of seven segments, as a rule nearly equal in size. The legs, which are seven pairs, are almost of the same length. They are fitted for walking, swimming, or adhering as parasites. The posterior (abdominal) appendages are converted into leaf-like respiratory apparatus. The heart is near the tail. Prof. Milne-Edwards divides the Isopoda into three sub-orders or sections, the Cursorial, Natatory, and Sedentary Isopods. The Cursorial section includes the families Oniscidæ, Asellidæ, and Idotheidæ; the Natatory two, Sphæromidæ and Cymothoidæ; and the Sedentary one, Bopyridæ. The common wood-louse is a well-known example of Isopoda.

2. *Palæont.*: The Isopoda are believed to extend from the Devonian times till now.

ī-sȯ-pŏd′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *isopod(a)*; *i* connective, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.]

Entom. (*Of a larva*): Shaped like an isopod.

ī-sŏp′-ȯ-doŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *isopod(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Having feet of equal length; of, belonging, or relating to the Isopoda (q.v.).

"Various forms which may be *Isopodous*."—*Nicholson*: *Palæont.*, i. 389.

ī-sȯ-pŏl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Gr. ἰσοπολιτεία (*isopoliteia*) = (1) equality of civil rights, (2) a treaty between two states for a reciprocity of such rights: ἴσος (*isos*) = equal, and πολίτης (*politēs*) = citizen.] Equal rights of citizenship, as conferred by the people of one city or state upon those of another.

"Between America and England one would be glad if there could exist some *isopolity*."—*A. H. Clough*: *Remains*, i. 213.

ī′-sȯ-prēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *(te)rpene* transposed (?).]

Chem.: C_5H_8. A volatile hydrocarbon, polymeric with caoutchin, produced by the dry distillation of caoutchouc and gutta percha. It is an oily liquid, possessing a naphtha-like odour. It boils at 37°, and has a sp. gr. of 0·6823 at 20°. It is an unstable compound, decomposing, by keeping, into a white amorphous mass, having the composition, $C_{10}H_{16}O$.

ī-sȯ-prō′-pĭ-ŏn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *propionate.*] [PROPIONIC ACID.]

ī-sȯ-prō-pĭ-ŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *propionic.*] [PROPIONIC-ACID.]

ī′-sȯ-prŏp′-yl, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *propyl.*] [PROPYL.]

isopropyl-carbinol, *s.* [BUTYL-ALCOHOL.]

ī-sō-pũr-pür′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *purpuric.*] (See the compound.)

isopurpuric-acid, *s.* [PURPURIC-ACID.]

ī′-sō-pyre (yr as ïr), *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, here = like, and Gr. πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.]

Min.: An opaque to sub-translucent, slightly magnetic, brittle mineral; in colour grayish or velvet-black, occasionally spotted with red; in lustre vitreous; its hardness 6 to 6·5; sp. gr., 2·9 to 3. Compos.: silica, 47·09; alumina, 13·91; sesquioxide of iron, 20·07; lime, 15·43; and protoxide of copper, 1·94. Found at St. Just near Penzance, and on the Calton Hill near Edinburgh.

ī-sŏs′-çĕ-lēş, *a.* [Lat., from Gr. ἰσοσκελές (*isoskelēs*) = having equal legs or sides; ἴσος (*isos*) = equal, and σκέλος (*skelos*) = a leg; Fr. *isocèle.*]

Geom.: Having two legs or sides only that are equal: as, an *isosceles* triangle.

ī-sȯ-seīş′-mal, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Eng. *seismal* (q.v.).] Relating to equal earthquake action.

isoseismal-lines, *s. pl.*

Geol. (*Pl.*): Lines on a map or globe resting where earthquake action is equal.

ī-sȯ-spŏn′-dў-lī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. σπόνδυλος (*spondulos*) = a vertebra.]

Ichthy.: A sub-order of Teleocephali. It consists of soft-rayed fishes, with the head naked, an adipose fin or abdominal sutures often present; dentition and habitat various. Families: Stomiatidæ (the Stomiatoids), Scopelidæ (the Scopelids), Synodontidæ (the Synodonts), Percopsidæ (Trout Perches), Salmonidæ (Salmon), Clupeidæ (Herrings), Hyodontidæ (Mooneyes), Engraulidæ (Anchovies), Albulidæ (Lady Fishes), Dussumieridæ (Round Herrings), and Elopidæ (Jew Fishes). (*Jordan*: *Vertebrates; Northern United States*, 1876.)

ī-sȯ-spör′-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. σπόρος (*sporos*), σπορά (*spora*) = a seed.]

Bot. (*Of Cryptogams*): Having spores all of one size. The prothallium developed from them grows for a considerable time independently of the spore, and bearing both male organs (antheridia) and female ones (archegonia). It contains the orders Filices, Equisetaceæ, and Ophioglossaceæ. (*Thomé.*)

ī-sȯ-stĕm′-ȯn-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*; Gr. στήμον (*stēmon*) = warp; Lat. *stamen* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the stamens equal in number to the petals. (*De Candolle.*)

ī-sō-stĭl′-bēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *stilbene.*]

Chem.: $CH_2 = C(C_6H_5)_2$. Unsymmetric diphenyl-ethene. A colourless non-solidifying oil, obtained by boiling diphenyl-monochlorethane with alcoholic potash. It boils at 277°, and by oxidation is converted into diphenylketone.

ī-sō-tar-tăr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *tartaric.*] (See the compound.)

isotartaric-acid, *s.* [TARTARIC ACID.]

ī-sȯ-thĕr′-al, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isother(e)*; *-al.*] (See etym. and def.)

isotheral lines, *s.*

Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: Lines on a globe or map passing over places in which the mean summer temperature is the same.

ī′-sȯ-thēre, *s.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. θέρος (*theros*) = summer.]

Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: An isotheral line (q.v.).

ī′-sȯ-thẽrm, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. θέρμη (*thermē*) = heat.]

Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: An isothermal line.

ī-sȯ-thẽr′-mal, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and θέρμη (*thermē*) = heat.]

Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: Of or belonging to zones or divisions of the land, ocean, or atmosphere, which have an equal degree of mean annual warmth. (*Lyell.*)

isothermal-lines, *s. pl.*

Geog. & Meteor.: Lines on a globe or map passing over places in which the mean general temperature is the same. Humboldt first generalized the observations and collected the facts bearing on isothermal lines.

isothermal-zone, *s.*

Geog. & Meteor.: The space between two isothermal lines.

ī-sȯ-thẽr-ŏm′-brōse, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal (q.v.); Gr. θέρος (*theros*) = summer, and ὄμβρος (*ombros*) = rain.] (See etym. and def.)

isotherombrose-lines, *s. pl.*

Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: Lines on a globe or map drawn across places having the same amount of rain in summer.

ī-sŏt′-ȯm-a, *s.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal (q.v.)., and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Bot.: A genus of Lobeliaceæ, tribe Lobeleæ. *Isotoma longiflora*, a West Indian species, is very poisonous, both to horses and men. It is an over-potent cathartic.

ī-sō-tŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἴσος (*isos*) = equal, and τόνος (*tonos*) = tone.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Indicating or having equal tones.

2. *Mus.*: Applied to a system of music in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones.

ī-sō-trī-mor′-phĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *isotrimorph(ous)*; *-ism.*]

Crystallog.: Isomorphism between the three forms of two trimorphous substances.

ī-sō-trī-mor′-phoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*; Gr. τρίμορφος (*trimorphos*) = triple: pref. τρι-, from τρίς (*tris*) = three, and μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Crystallog.: Presenting the phenomenon of isotrimorphism (q.v.).

ī-sȯ-trŏp′-ĭc, ī-sȯ-trŏp′-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. τροπή (*tropē*), or τρόπος (*tropos*) = a turn.] (For def. see compound.)

isotropic-substances, *s. pl.*

Optics, &c.: Substances singly refracting. (*Rutley*: *Study of Rocks*, 2nd ed. (p. 76.) (Opposed to anisotropous = doubly refracting.)

ī-sôu-vĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *uvitic.*] (See the compound.)

isouvitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_4 = C_6H_3(CH_3)(CO{\cdot}OH)_2$. A dibasic aromatic acid produced from gamboge by fusion with potassic hydrate, pyrotartaric acid and acetic acid being formed at the same time. It crystallizes in short rhombic prisms, which are very soluble in boiling water and melt at 160°.

ī-sō-va-lĕr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *valeric* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

isovaleric-acid, *s.* [VALERIC ACID.]

ī-sō-va-lĕr′-ўl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *valerylene.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_8 = (CH_3)_2C{\cdot}C{\cdot}CH_2$. A liquid hydrocarbon, formed from brom-isoamylene by the action of alkalis. It possesses the odour of garlic, and boils between 42° and 45°. When treated with bromine, it yields two liquid compounds, a dibromide, $C_5H_8Br_2$, boiling at 170°, and a tetra-bromide, $C_5H_8Br_4$, which cannot be distilled unchanged.

Ĭs-pa-han′-ēe, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to Ispahan, in Persia.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Ispahan.

Ĭş′-rā-ĕl, *s.* [Heb. יִשְׂרָאֵל (*Israel*); Gr. Ἰσραήλ (*Israēl*) = fighter or soldier of God (*Gesenius*), from שָׂרָה (*Sarah*) = (1) to intervene, (2) to be a leader, prefect, or prince, (3) to fight.]

1. The name divinely given to Jacob during the scene at Peniel or Penuel as a memorial that, as a prince, he had power with God and with men and had prevailed (Gen. xxxii. 28).

2. The Jewish people; a contraction for Children of Israel or House of Israel. (Hosea xi. 1.)

¶ A religious sect which appeared for the first time in 1883; in the Registrar-General's returns is called The New and Latter House of Israel.

¶ *Kingdom of Israel*:

Script. Hist.: The kingdom of the Ten Tribes, beginning with Jeroboam and ending with the Assyrian Captivity.

Iṣ'-rā-ẹl-īte, *s.* [Heb., &c. *Israel*, and suff. *-ite*.]

1. A descendant of Israel and of Jacob; a Jew.

2. Used in the New Testament for a Jew viewed as a member of the Theocracy. [JEW.] (*Trench: Syn. of the New Test.*, p. 158.)

> "Behold an *Israelite* indeed in whom is no guile." —*John* ii. 47.

¶ A sect called the Israelites figures in the Registrar-General's returns.

Iṣ-rā-ẹl-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Israelit(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or belonging to the Israelites; Hebrew, Jewish.

Iṣ-rā-ẹl-ĭt'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Israelit(e)*; *-ish*.] Nearly the same as Israelitic, but a less respectful word.

Iṣ'-rā-ẹl-īt-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *Israelit(e)*; *-ism*; Fr. *Israélitisme*.] The same as JUDAISM (q.v.).

* **iss'-u-a-ble (iss as ĭsh)**, *a.* [Eng. *issu(e)*; *-able*.]

1. That may or can be issued; capable of being issued.

2. Pertaining to an issue or issues; admitting of issue being taken upon it; containing an issue or issues: as, an *issuable* plea.

3. Admitting or allowing of issue being taken or joined.

> "Hilary or Trinity terms; which from the making up of the issues therein, are usually called *issuable* terms."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 23.

issuable-plea, *s.*

Law: A plea upon which a plaintiff may take issue, and go to trial upon the merits.

issuable-terms, *s.pl.*

Law: Hilary and Trinity, because in them issues are made up for the assize; but, for town causes, all the four terms are issuable. (*Wharton.*)

* **iss'-u-a-blў (iss as ĭsh)**, *adv.* [Eng. *issuab(le)*; *-ly*.] In an issuable manner; by way of issue.

* **iss'-u-ançe (iss as ĭsh)**, *s.* [Eng. *issu(e)*; *-ance*.] The act of issuing or giving out: as, the *issuance* of food.

iss'-u-ant (iss as ĭsh), *a.* [Eng. *issu(e)*; *-ant*.]

Her.: Issuing or coming out. A term applied to a charge or bearing represented as issuing out of another charge or bearing. When an animal is blazoned as issuant, only the upper half is depicted.

iss'-ue (iss as ĭsh), *s.* [Fr., prop. fem. of *issu*, pa. par. of *issir* = to issue, to go out, from Lat. *exeo*, from *ex-* = out, and *eo* = to go; Ital. *uscita*, *escita*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of passing or flowing out; egress; motion out of an enclosed place: as, the *issue* of water from a pipe; the *issue* of an audience from a hall or other public building.

2. The act of sending out; delivery; publication.

> "English railways improved with scarcely an exception, despite the *issue* of very disappointing traffic returns."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 21, 1884.

3. A means of passing or getting out; a means of exit or escape.

> "Let us examine what bodies touch a movable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

4. A flux, as of blood.

> "A woman which was diseased with an *issue* of blood twelve years."—*Matthew* ix. 20.

5. That which issues; that which proceeds, flows, or is issued or sent out; the whole quantity or amount issued or sent out · as, the daily *issue* of a paper; the weekly *issue* of notes from the Bank, &c.

6. Progeny, offspring; a child or children.

> "The *issue* of the next son should have reigned."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

7. The produce of the earth; the profits or return from lands, tenements, or other property.

8. Result, fruit, consequence.

> "Look you for any other *issue!*"
> *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 2.

* 9. That which proceeds from a man; action, deed.

> "How the people take
> The cruel *issue* of these bloody men."
> *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

10. A material point in an argument or debate, upon which the parties take affirmative and negative positions, and on which they base the result of the argument or debate.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The close or result of pleadings; the point or matter depending in a suit on which two parties join and put their cause to trial; a single definite and material point which is affirmed on one side and denied on one side and denied on the other.

> "An *issue* upon matter of law is called a demurrer; and it confesses the facts to be true, as stated by the opposite party; but denies that, by the law arising upon those facts, any injury is done to the plaintiff, or that the defendant has made out a legitimate excuse; according to the party which first demurs, rests or abides upon the point in question. The form of such demurrer is by averring the declaration or plea, the replication or rejoinder, to be bad in substance, that is, insufficient in law to maintain the action or the defence; and the party demurring is thereupon understood to pray judgment for want of sufficient matter alleged. Upon a demurrer, the opposite party must aver his pleading to be good in substance, which is called a joinder in demurrer, and then the parties are at *issue* in point of law. Which *issue*, in law or demurrer, the judges of the court before which the action is brought must determine. An *issue* of fact is where the fact only, and not the law, is disputed. And when he that denies or traverses the fact pleaded by his antagonist has tendered the *issue*, the other party may immediately join *issue*: or if affirmative matter be set out in the pleading, he may at once take *issue* thereon. Which done, the *issue* is said to be joined, both parties having agreed to rest the fate of the cause upon the truth of the fact in question. And this issue of act must, generally speaking, be determined by the country, that is, by jury."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 21.

2. *Surg.:* A fontanel; an artificial ulcer made on some part of the body to promote secretion of pus.

¶ (1) *At issue:* In controversy; disputed; at variance; disagreeing.

(2) *To join* or *take issue:* To take up affirmative and negative positions respectively upon a point in debate or dispute.

> "That *issue* will I *ioine* with him which shall suffise, for the confutacion of this booke."—*Bishop Gardner: Explic.*, fo. 145.

issue-pea, *s.*

Therap.: A pea or any similar body placed inside an issue to maintain irritation and promote the secretion of pus.

¶ For the difference between *issue* and *event*, see EVENT.

iss'-ue (iss as ĭsh), * **issew**, *v.i.* & *t.* [ISSUE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To come, flow, or pass out; to run out, as from any enclosed place.

> "I Richard's body have interred anew,
> And on it have bestowed more contrite tears
> Than from it *issued* forced drops of blood."
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

* 2. To run out or extend in lines.

> "Pipes made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *issuing* into a straight concave again."—*Bacon.*

3. To go or come out; to rush out.

> "The gates cast vp, we *issued* out to play."
> *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* ii.

4. To proceed, as offspring or progeny; to be descended, to spring.

> "Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away."—*2 Kings* xx. 18.

5. To proceed, as from a source; to arise; to be produced as an effect or result; to grow, to accrue.

> "This is my fault: as for the rest appealed,
> It *issues* from the rancour of a villain."
> *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.

6. To result, to turn out, to terminate, to end: as, It is doubtful how this cause will *issue*.

II. *Law:* To come to a point in fact, or law on which the parties join issue; to join issue.

B. *Trans.:* To send out; to deliver for use; to supply; to put into circulation.

> "A writ was *issued* out to burn him."—*Burnet: Hist. of the Reform.*, bk. i.

* **iss'-ue-lĕss (iss as ĭsh)**, *a.* [Eng. *issue*; *-less*.] Without issue; having no issue or offspring; wanting children.

> "She matched herself with Spain, and brought
> King Philip hither . . .
> But *issueless* she died."
> *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 17.

* **iss'-u-ẽr (iss as ĭsh)**, *s.* [Eng. *issu(e)*; *-er*.] One who issues.

Ĭsth'-mĭ-an (or *th* silent), *a.* [Lat. *Isthmius*; Gr. Ἰσθμιος (*Isthmios*).] Of or pertaining to an isthmus; specif. pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth in Greece.

Isthmian-games, *s. pl.*

Gr. Antiq.: Games celebrated in April and May of the first and third years of each Olympiad. The contests included all varieties of athletic sports, as wrestling, running, boxing, &c., and competitions in music and poetry. The victors were crowned with garlands of pine leaves, these being the only prize.

Ĭsth'-mŭs (or *th* silent), * **ist-mus**, * **isthim**, *s.* [Lat. *isthmus*, from Gr. ἰσθμός (*isthmos*).]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Geog.:* A narrow slip or neck of land connecting two continents together, or uniting a peninsula to a continent.

> "The *isthmus* which joined the two great continents of the New World remained, according to him, unappropriated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *Anat.:* The name given to various parts which more or less closely resemble an isthmus. There is an *isthmus* of the thyroid body, an *isthmus uteri*, &c.

Isthmus of the fauces:

Anat.: The constricted passage between the anterior pillars leading from the mouth to the pharynx.

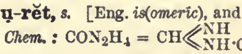
Isthmus of the thyroid body or gland:

Anat.: A transverse portion of the gland uniting the two lateral lobes.

Ĭs-tĭ-ŏph'-õr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἱστιον (*istion*) = a web, cloth, or sheet, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Zool.: A group or division of Insectivorous Bats having a nose-leaf; but Mr. Dobson, who has deeply studied the subject, considers the arrangement unnatural.

Ĭs'-u-rĕt, *s.* [Eng. *is(omeric)*, and *-uret* (q.v.).]

Chem.: 
$CON_2H_4 = CH\left\langle\begin{matrix} NH \\ NH{\cdot}OH. \end{matrix}\right.$ Hydroxyl-methenyl-diamine. This base, which is isomeric with carbamide, is formed by the direct union of hydrocyanic acid with an alcoholic solution of hydroxylamine. It crystallizes in rhombic prisms, which are soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and melt at 104°-105°. It has an alkaline re-action, and unites with one equivalent of acid, forming crystalline salts. On boiling the aqueous solution, it decomposes in a very complicated manner, yielding nitrogen, carbon dioxide, ammonia, guanidine, biuret, and urea.

ĭt, * **hit**, * **hyt**, *pron.* [A.S. *hit*, neut. of *he* (q.v.); Icel. *hit*, neut. of *hinn*; Dut. *het*, neut. of *hij*. The genitive case *its* is comparatively modern. It does not occur once in the Authorised Version of 1611, and is found but three times in all Shakespeare, and not once in Milton, although other writer had already begun to introduce it. In some parts of the country the rustics still employ *his* where educated men would use *its*. In Levit. xxv. 5, where the modern editions read "of *its* own accord," the edition of 1611 has "of *it* own accord." The A.S. genit. *his* was regularly used as the genit. of *it* up to the time of Shakespeare.]

1. A pronoun of the neuter gender corresponding with the masculine *he* and feminine *she*, the plural of all three being *they*. It is frequently classed as a demonstrative.

> "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of *it* are the issues of life."—*Proverbs* iv. 23.

2. *It* is used as the nominative to impersonal verbs: as, *It* rains, *it* snows.

3. *It* is commonly used to introduce a sentence, preceding a verb as a nominative, but referring to a clause or distinct member of the sentence following: as, *It* is well known that he is dead.

4. *It* is frequently used to begin a sentence when a personal noun, or the name of a person, or a masculine or feminine noun follows, and it may represent any one of the three genders, or either the singular or the plural number: as, "*It* is I, be not afraid," "*It* is these," &c.

¶ When a question is asked, *it* follows the verb: as, Who was *it* that betrayed Christ?

5. *It* is used absolutely for the state of a person or thing: as, "How is *it* with the general?" (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 5.)

6. *It* is used indefinitely after intransitive verbs, frequently imparting a ludicrous meaning.

> "If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk *it* back again for his pleasure."—*Raleigh.*

ĭt-a-băl'-lĭ, *s.* [The Guiana name.]

Bot.: (See etym. and compound).

itaballi-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The wood of *Vochya guianensis*. It is hard but not very durable.

ī-tăb′-ïr-ȳte, ī-tăb′-ïr-īte, *s.* [From *Itabira*, a mountain in Brazil.]

Min. & Petrol.: A micaceous variety of hematite, occurring in micaceous schist in North and South Carolina, &c. Called also specular schist (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

ĭ-ta-cŏl′-u-mīte, ĭ-ta-cŏl′-u-mȳte, *s.* [From *Itacolumi* = the Giant, the name of several Brazilian mountains.]

Petrol.: A laminated granular flexible quartz rock, with a little talc, found in Brazil, Georgia, North Carolina, the Ural Mountains, &c. It sometimes contains diamonds and gold.

ī-ta-cŏn′-ic, *a.* [Formed by transposition from aconitic (?).] (See the compound.)

itaconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_4(CO{\cdot}OH)_2$. A bibasic acid, isomeric with citraconic and mesaconic acids, obtained by the dry distillation of citric acid, whereby water is first driven off and aconic acid formed. $C_3H_4(OH)(CO{\cdot}OH)_3 = OH_2 + C_3H_3(CO{\cdot}OH)_3$, the latter being further decomposed into CO_2 and itaconic acid. $C_3H_3(CO{\cdot}OH)_3 = CO_2 + C_3H_4(CO{\cdot}OH)_2$.—It may also be prepared by heating to 160° a mixture of citric acid and water in a sealed tube. Itaconic acid is inodorous, but has a strong acid taste. It crystallizes in rhombic prisms, soluble in 17 parts of water at 10° and melting at 161°. It bears a close resemblance to citraconic acid, but differs from it in not yielding mesaconic acid when treated with nitric acid.

ĭt′-a-ka, *s.* [The Guiana name of the tree.]

itaka-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: A kind of wood with black and brown streaks, much used in cabinet work. It comes from *Machærium Schomburgkii*, a papilionaceous tree, tribe Dalbergieæ, growing in Guiana.

Ĭ-tăl′-ian (i as y), *a. & s.* [Ital. *Italiano; Lat. Italicus*, from *Italia* = Italy; Sp. *Italiano.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Italy.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Italy.

2. The language spoken by the Italians.

Italian-beech, *s.*

Bot.: The same as ITALIAN-OAK (q.v.). Really an oak, and in no respect a beech.

Italian-cloth, *s.* A thin, glossy fabric composed of mixed cotton and worsted, much used for coat linings, &c.

Italian-iron, *s.* A laundress's smoothing-iron for fluting and smoothing frills; a gauffering-iron.

Italian-juice, *s.*

Comm.: The extract of liquorice prepared in Calabria. There are several kinds; but that prepared on the estates of the Marchioness Solazzi, and known as Solazzi juice, is the best. [SPANISH-JUICE.]

Italian-marble, *s.* [MARBLE.]

Italian-may, *s.*

Bot.: Spiræa Filipendula.

Italian-oak, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus Æsculus. Called also Italian-beech (q.v.).

Italian-roof, *s.* A hip-roof.

* **Ĭ-tăl′-ian-āte (i as y),** *a.* [Eng. *Italian; -ate.*] Italianized; made conformable to Italian customs or practices. (*Marlowe.*)

* **Ĭ-tăl′-ian-āte (i as y),** *v.t.* [Eng. *Italian; -ate.*] To render Italian; to make conformable to Italian customs; to Italianize.

Ĭ-tăl′-ian-ĭşm (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *Italian; -ism.*] A phrase, idiom, or custom peculiar to or characteristic of the Italians or the Italian language.

Ĭ-tăl′-ian-īze (i as y), *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *Italian; -ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To act or speak as an Italian; to act the Italian.

B. *Trans.:* To render Italian; to give an Italian character to.

Ĭ-tăl′-ĭc, *a. & s* [Lat. *Italicus* = Italian, from *Italia* = Italy.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to Italy or the Italians.

2. *Print.:* A term applied to a sloping type, commonly employed to give emphasis or to draw special attention to a particular letter, word, or sentence. It is so called from having been invented by Aldo Manuzio (Aldus Manutius), an Italian printer, born in 1447, died in 1515.

> *This line is printed in italic type.*

B. *As substantive:*

Print.: An italic letter or type.

¶ *Italic School of Philosophy:*

Hist. & Philos.: A term adopted by some writers to denote the Pythagorean and Eleatic systems taken together, but more properly confined to that of Pythagoras alone. The reason of the name lies in the statement that Pythagoras taught in Italy, and more particularly in the south and south-west.

Italic-version, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: The version of the Scriptures in Latin known as *Vetus Itala*. It was made early in the second century, the Old Testament being translated from the LXX., not from the Hebrew. St. Jerome was dissatisfied with it, and, after trying in vain to amend it to his satisfaction, made the Latin translation, now in common use in the Roman Church, known as the Vulgate, which was approved by the Council of Trent.

Ĭ-tăl′-ĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *italic; -ism.*] An Italian idiom or custom; an Italianism.

Ĭ-tăl′-ĭ-çīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *italic; -ize.*] To write or print in italic type; to make emphatic or distinct by the use of italics.

ī-ta-măl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ita(conic)*, and *malic.*]

itamalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_5 = C_3H_5(OH){:}(CO{\cdot}OH)_2$. A homologue of malic acid. On heating itaconic acid with concentrated hydrochloric acid, itamono-chlor-pyrotartaric acid is formed, and this, on boiling with water or alkalies, yields itamalic acid. It crystallizes in long, deliquescent needles, which are soluble in alcohol and ether, and melt between 60° and 65°. At a higher temperature, it loses a molecule of water, and is re-converted into itaconic acid.

ĭtçh, *s.* [A.S. *gictha.*] [ITCH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A sensation of uneasiness in the skin arising from the disease or other cause.

2. *Fig.:* A constant teasing desire or longing for something.

> "And this is what the world . . .
> Denominates an *itch* for writing."
> *Cowper: Epistle to Lady Austen.*

II. *Path.:* Scabies; a disease arising from the irritation produced by the presence in the parts affected of the itch-mite (q.v.) and its ova. The animal burrows chiefly between the fingers, on the front of the forearm, on the abdomen, and the inside of the thighs. The disease chiefly assails uncleanly people. It is very common among the natives of India and other Orientals, and exists, though less extensively, in Europe. Where it is widely spread on the body, a sulphur-bath is the best remedy.

itch-insect, *s.*

Zool.: An inaccurate name for the itch-mite (q.v.). (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

itch-mite, *s.*

Zool.: Sarcoptes scabiei, a small white parasitic spider, of the family Acaridæ, producing the disease called itch. The mouth is furnished with bristles; so are the third and fourth pair of legs, while the first and second pair have suckers. [ITCH.]

ĭtçh, *icchen, *iken, *yechen, *yichen, *v.i.* [A.S. *giccan*; cogn. with Dut. *jenken*; Ger. *jucken.*]

1. *Lit.:* To have a sensation of uneasiness in the skin which causes in the person a desire to scratch or rub the part affected.

2. *Fig.:* To long; to desire continually; to feel a constant teasing desire.

> "Though I now be old and of the peace, if I see a sword out, my finger *itches* to make one."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

ĭtch′-wood, *s.* [Eng. *itch*, and *wood* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Inocarpus vitiensis.

ĭtçh′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *itch; -y.*] Affected with the itch; of the nature of the itch.

> "Excess, the scrofulous and *itchy* plague,
> That seizes first the opulent."
> *Cowper: Task*, iv. 582

-īte, *suff.* [Lat. *-ites*; Gr. *-ιτης* (*-itēs*). (See def.)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *As an adjectival suffix:* Of or belonging to, as Dan*ite*.

2. *As a substantival suffix:* One belonging to: as, an Israel*ite*, a man belonging to the people of Israel.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A suffix used in chemical terms in the naming of salts. When the name of the acid terminates in *-ous*, the name of the salt ends in *-ite*, and the word thus formed is connected by *of* with the name of the base combined with the acid. Thus from sulphur*ous* acid come sulph*ites*: as, sulph*ite* of sodium, sulph*ite* of barium, &c.

2. *Min.:* A mineral. Remotely it was derived from the Gr. *-ιτης* (*-itēs*), which is an adjectival termination = of or belonging to, and required *λίθος* (*lithos*) added, before the meaning stone was supplied. Thus *πυρίτης* (*puritēs*) is = of or on fire, and *πυρίτης λίθος* (*puritēs lithos*), fire-stone, not simply *πυρίτης* (*puritēs*), is the mineral which strikes fire, as copper or other pyrites. When the Greek word was transferred to Latin, *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone, was dropped, and pyrites is used by Pliny for (1) flint, (2) a mill-stone, and (3) iron pyrites, sulphuret of iron. Mineralogists taking the word from Pliny's Latin, and not from Greek, now attach to *-ite* the signification stone or mineral.

3. *Palæont. & Palæo-bot.:* Fossil. Used as the English equivalent of *-ites* in the termination of many genera; as ammon*ite*, the English equivalent of *ammonites*; belemnite, of *belemnites*; Nipadites, of *Nipa*.

4. *Petrol.:* Formerly *-ite* was used also for rock, but Dana, for discrimination's sake, altered it to *-yte*. Some still use *-ite* in place of *-yte*.

ī′-tĕm, *adv. & s.* [Lat. = likewise, also.]

A. *As adv.:* Likewise, also.

> "*Item* two lips indifferent red; *item* two gray eyes."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A separate article or particular; a single article.

> "I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by *items*."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

* 2. A hint, an innendo.

> "If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one *item* more of mine."—*Glanvill.*

3. A paragraph of news.

* **ī′-tĕm,** *v.t.* [ITEM, *adv.*] To make a memorandum of; to note.

> "I have *itemed* it in my memory."—*Addison: The Drummer*, iii. 1.

* **ĭt′-ẽr-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *iterabilis*, from *itero* to repeat; Sp. *iterable.*] Capable of being iterated or repeated.

> "Whereby they had made their acts *iterable* by sober hands."—*Browne: Miscellanies*, tract xi.

* **ĭt′-ẽr-ançe,** * **ĭt′-tẽr-ançe,** *s.* [Lat. *iterans*, pr. par. of *itero* = to repeat.] The act of iterating or repeating; iteration.

> "What needs this *itterance*, woman!"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

* **ĭt′-ẽr-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *iterans*, pr. par. of *itero.*] Repeating, iterating.

> "Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **ĭt′-ẽr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *iteratus*, pa. par. of *itero* = to repeat, from *iterum* = again; Fr. *itérer*; Sp. *iterar*; Ital. *iterare.*]

1. To repeat; to utter or say over again.

> "This is the very cause why we *iterate* the psalms oftener than any other part of Scripture."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. To do over again, or a second time; to repeat.

> "Having wiped and cleansed away the soot, I *iterated* the experiment."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 552.

* **ĭt′-ẽr-āte,** *a.* [ITERATE, *v.*] Repeated.

> "The sacrament of baptisme ones likewise ministred, and neuer to be *iterate*."—*Bp. Gardner: Explicacion* fo. 149.

* **ĭt′-ẽr-āte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *iterate; -ly.*] By repetition or iteration.

> "*Iterately* affecting the pourtraits of Enoch, Lazarus, Jonas, &c."—*Browne: Urne Burial*, ch. iii.

ĭt-ẽr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *iteratio*, from *iteratus*, pa. par. of *itero* = to repeat; Fr. *itération*; Sp. *iteracion*; Ital. *iterazione.*]

1. The act of iterating or repeating; repetition.

"An *iteration* of the ones perfited sacrifice on the cross."—*Bp. Gardner: Explicacion*, fo. 149.

* 2. Allegation, quotation; readiness in quotation.

"Thou hast damnable *iteration*, and art indeed able to corrupt a saint."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

***ĭt′-ẽr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *iterat(e)*; *-ive.*] Iterating, repeating.

†ĭth-ȳ-phăll′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἰθυφαλλικός (*ithuphallikos*) = of or pertaining to the ἰθύφαλλος (*ithuphallos*), or phallos (*membrum virile erectum*), carried at the festivals of Bacchus.]

A. *As adj.*: Lewd, lustful, obscene, indecent.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): A lustful, obscene, or amorous song or poem.

"I omit noticing some edifying *Ithyphallics* of Savagius."—*Byron: Vision of Judgment.* (Preface.)

†ī-tĭn′-ẽr-a-çy̆, *s.* [Eng. *itinera(te)*; *-cy.*] The act or practice of itinerating.

ī-tĭn′-ẽr-ạn-çy̆, *s.* [Eng. *itineran(t)*; *-cy.*]

1. The act or practice of passing from place to place, especially in the discharge of official duties; the discharge of official duties by itinerating from place to place.

2. A body or number of persons who discharged official duties, not at one fixed place, but by passing from place to place.

ī-tĭn′-ẽr-ạnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *itinerans*, pr. par. of * *itinero* = to travel or journey from place to place; *iter* (gen. *itineris*) = a journey from, *itum*, sup. of *eo* = to go; Fr. *itinérant.*]

A. *As adj.*: Passing or moving from place to place; wandering, strolling, not stationary.

"A lone enthusiast, and among the fields,
Itinerant in this labour."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

B. *As subst.*: One who passes or wanders from place to place; a wanderer; a stroller; specif. an itinerant preacher, one who moved from place to place preaching.

"Yet not the noblest of that honour'd race
Drew happier, loftier, more impassion'd thoughts
Than this obscure *itinerant*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

***ī-tĭn′-ẽr-ạnt-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *itinerant*; *-ly.*] In an itinerant, wandering, or strolling manner.

ī-tĭn′-ẽr-ạr-y̆, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *itinerarium* = an account of a journey, from * *itinero* = to travel; *iter* (gen. *itineris*) = a journey; Fr. *itinéraire*; Sp. & Ital. *itinerario.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A book of travels; an account of the various places to be met with on any particular road or line.

"Now Habassia, according to the *itineraries* of the observingst travellers in those parts, is thought to be in respective magnitude as big as Germany, Spain, France, and Italy conjunctly."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 9.

2. *Roman Ritual*: A form of prayer intended for the use of clerics when travelling, and, for their convenience, placed at the end of the Breviary. The Itinerary consists of the canticle *Benedictus*, with an antiphon, prayer, and two collects. Itineraries are not found in the older Breviaries; but Gavantus mentions an ancient Pontifical with an Itinerary for the use of prelates rather longer than that at present employed. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

B. *As adj.*: Travelling; wandering or passing from place to place; itinerant.

"It was rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

ī-tĭn′-ẽr-āte, *v.i.* [Lat. * *itineratum*, sup. of *itinero.*] [ITINERANT.] To pass or go from place to place; to wander.

-ī-tĭs, *suff.* [Lat. *-itis*; Gr. -ιτις (*-itis*).]

Path.: Inflammation; as, hepat*itis* = inflammation of the liver; pericard*itis* = inflammation of the pericardium.

ĭts, *pron.* [See def.] The possessive case of the pronoun *it* (q.v.).

ĭt-sĕlf′, *pron.* [Eng. *it*, and *self.*] The neuter pronoun corresponding to the masculine *himself*, and feminine *herself.*

ĭtt′-nẽr-īte, *s.* [Named by Gmelin after Von Ittner, who was the first to describe the mineral.]

Min.: A variety of Haüyne. It occurs massive or in granular dodecahedrons, is translucent, of a dark blue, ash-gray, or smoky-gray colour, and resinous lustre. Found in Germany.

ĭt′-trĭ-ạ, y̆t′-trĭ-ạ, *s.* [YTTRIA.]

ĭt′-trĭ-ŭm, *s.* [YTTRIUM.]

ĭt′-zĭ-bū, it-ze-bu, it-zi-boo, it-che-bo, *s.* [Japanese.]

Numis.: A Japanese monetary unit of account. It is a silver coin, value varying from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5½d. sterling. It is a thin oblong plate, with square corners. Its use is now dying out, owing to the introduction into Japan of the decimal system.

*** ī-ūle′,** *s.* [YULE.]

ī-ū′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *iul(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Chilognatha (Millipedes). The body is elongated and cylindrical, with numerous segments, each bearing two pairs of legs. They advance with a gliding motion, and roll themselves up when in danger. They may be seen in mossy situations or on the trunks of trees. They undergo a metamorphosis, the larva commencing with only six feet.

ī-ū′-lĭ-dăn, *s.* [Lat. *iulid(æ)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Zool.: A myriapod of the family Iulidæ (q.v.)

ī-ū′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *iulus* (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.]

Entom.: Shaped like an iulus (q.v.). The iuliform larvæ or caterpillars were considered by Swainson as the pre-eminently typical kind.

ī-ū′-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *iulis* = a kind of millipede; and *iulus* = a catkin; Gr. ἴουλος (*ioulos*) = the first growth of the beard, a catkin, a centipede, or a millipede.]

* 1. *Bot.*: An ament or catkin.

2. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Iulidæ (q.v.). The body has from forty to fifty segments, each with a pair of small legs. One of the American species is about six inches long.

ī′-vạ, *s.* [According to Fuschius, an abbreviation of Lat. *abiga* = Teucrium Iva of Linnæus, which it resembled in smell.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Iveæ (q.v.).

ĭ-vạ′-ạ-rīte, *s.* [From *Ivaara*, in Finland, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Schorlomite. It is black and opaque, with an adamantine lustre.

ĭv-ạ-răn-cū′-ṣạ, *s.* [Name in some Indian languages.]

Bot.: An essential oil, obtained from *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, an Indian grass.

ī′-vĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *iv(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

-ĭve, *suff.* [See def.] A common adjectival suffix in English, derived from the Latin *-ivus*; it gives an active force to the stem to which it is suffixed: as mot*ive*, that which moves; format*ive*, that which forms, &c.

ī′-vĭed, *a.* [Eng. *ivy*; *-ed.*] Covered or overgrown with ivy.

"Each *ivied* arch and pillar lone
Pleads haughtily for glories gone!"
Byron: Giaour.

ī′-võr-y̆, * i-vor-ie, * e-ver-y, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *ivurie*; Fr. *ivoire*, from Lat. *eboreus* = made of ivory; *ebur* (gen. *eboris*) = ivory; Ital. *avorio*, *avolio.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.*: The hard material of the teeth; enamel. [DENTINE.]

2. *Spec.*: The tusks of the elephant, the narwhal, &c. (A tusk is simply a huge projecting tooth.)

¶ Ivory was brought from Tarshish by Solomon's ships (1 Kings x. 22). Homer often mentions it. Phidias, B.C. 400, made statues from it, plating them with gold.

II. *Fig.* (*Pl.*): The teeth. (*Slang.*)

B. *As adj.*: Consisting or made of ivory; resembling ivory.

"Oft his beating fingers went
Hurriedly, as you may see
Your own run over the *ivory* key."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xix.

¶ *Vegetable ivory:*

Bot., &c.: The albumen of the seeds of a fine palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, found in South America, along the banks of the river Magdalena. The ivory consists of the coagulated milk.

ivory-black, *s.* A species of bone-black made by the calcination of ivory scraps, turnings, and sawdust. It is used as a pigment in the manufacture of paints and printers' ink.

ivory-nut, *s.* [IVORY-PALM.]

ivory-palm, *s.*

Bot.: *Phytelephas macrocarpa.* [IVORY, ¶.]

ivory-paper, *s.* A superior kind of pasteboard, with a finely prepared polished surface, used by artists.

ivory-saw, *s.* A thin saw stretched in a steel frame for sawing ivory from the solid. It has a blade one-fortieth of an inch thick, one inch and a half wide, and fifteen to thirty inches long. The teeth, five or six to the inch. A frame-saw with a blade made of a fine watch-spring is suitable for the purpose.

ivory-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The molluscous genus Eburna (q.v.).

ivory-tablet, *s.* Small leaves of ivory, arranged in pocket-book form, for receiving memoranda.

ivory-white, *a.*

Bot.: White, verging to yellow, with a little lustre, as the flower of *Convallaria majalis.* (*Lindley.*)

ī′-võr-y̆-ty̆pe, *s.* [Eng. *ivory*; *-type.*]

Phot.: A kind of picture in which two finished photographs are taken, one light in colour, made translucent by varnish, tinted on the back, and placed over a stronger picture, so as to give the effect of a photograph in natural colours. Also known as Hellenotype.

ī′-vy̆, *s.* [A.S. *ifig*; O. H. Ger. *ephi*, *epfi*, *ephih*, *ephon*; N. H. Ger. *ephen*, *eppich*, from Lat. *apium* = parsley.] [APIUM.]

Botany:

1. *Hedera Helix*, a well-known climbing shrub, adhering to trees or to walls by aërial rootlets; the ordinary leaves are cordate, five-lobed, those of flowering branches ovate or lanceolate; flowers yellowish-green, in umbels, appearing in October and November; berry globose, black, in one variety yellow. Wild in forests, woods, among rocks, &c.; used also to train over walls and houses, with excellent effect. It is a sudorific, and its berries are emetic.

"Direct the clasping *ivy* where to climb."
Milton: P. L., ix. 217.

2. The genus Hedera (q.v.)

¶ American Ivy is *Ampelopsis hederacea*; German Ivy, *Senecio mikanoides*; Ground Ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; Coliseum or Kenilworth Ivy, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; and Poison Ivy, *Rhus Toxicodendron.*

ivy-berry, *s.* The berry of the ivy.

ivy-gum, *s.* A gum obtained from old ivy-bushes.

ivy-mantled, *a.* Covered or overgrown with ivy.

"Calls nature from her *ivy-mantled* den."
Cowper: Charity, 96.

ivy-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Otago name for *Panax Colensoi.*

*** ī′-vy̆ed,** *a.* [IVIED.]

ī′-vy̆-wõrtṣ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *ivy*, and *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Araliaceæ (q.v.).

ĭx′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [From ἰξός (*ixos*) =. . . birdlime, from the viscous character of some species (*Paxton*); cf. also Gr. ἰξία (*ixia*), ἰξίνη (*ixinē*) = *Carlina gummifera*, a composite plant, not the modern ixia.]

Bot.: A genus of Iridaceæ. It consists of beautiful Cape bulbs, with spikes of showy flowers. *Ixia viridiflora* has large sea-green flowers, with black markings. It is from the Cape of Good Hope.

ĭx′-ĭ-ô-līte, *s.* [Named by Nordenskiöld after Ixion, a relative of Tantalus, ixiolite being a variety of tantalite.

Min. : The same as KIMITOTANTALITE (q.v.).

ĭx-ō′-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ἰξώδης (*ixōdēs*) = like bird-lime, sticky, clammy : ἰξός (*ixos*) = birdlime, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool. : The typical genus of the family Ixodidæ. *Ixodes ricinus* is the Dog-tick, *I. Dugesii* being also found on the dog, *I. reduvius* on the sheep, *I. pictus* on the deer or on mosses, and *I. plumbeus* upon the Rock-swallow (*Hirundo riparia*) or in its nest.

ĭx-ō′-dĭ-dæ, ĭx-ō′-dĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ixodes* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ* or masc. *-ei.*]

Zool.: A genus of parasitic spiders, order Acarina. The mouth is suctorial. By means of it these parasites attach themselves to the bodies of sheep, oxen, dogs, and other mammals, holding on so tenaciously that, when pulled away, they often bring off with them part of the skin of the animal on which they were parasitic.

ĭx′-ô-lȳte, *s.* [Gr. ἰξός (*ixos*) = the miseltoe, any viscous substance, and λύω (*luō*) = to loose, to dissolve.]

Min. : An amorphous mineral, of greasy lustre and hyacinth-red colour, becoming ochre-yellow or brown when pulverised. Found in a coal stratum near Gloggnitz.

ĭx-ör′-ạ, *s.* [Said to be altered from Sansc., &c. *ishwar*, a name of God. (See def.).]

Bot. : A genus of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Coffeæ, family Psychotridæ. *Ixora coccinea* is a fine Indian shrub, with scarlet flowers, which are presented as votive offerings in many Hindoo temples. [Etym.] It is used in India for various medicinal purposes.

ī′-ȳnx, *s.* [YUNX.]

Īz′-ạr, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron. : A fixed star in the constellation Bootes. Called also ϵ Bootis.

ĭz′-ạrd, ĭz′-zạrd (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool. : A name for the Ibex (q.v.).

"For the carcass of an *izzard* he received only ten francs."—*Capt. Mayne Reid : Bruin*, ch. xxiii.

***ĭz′-zạrd** (2), *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *s hard.*] An old name for the letter Z.

"You go over, the first chance you get, and hook every one of their *izzards.*"—*E. A. Poe: X-ing a Paragrab.*

J.

J. The tenth letter and the seventh consonant in the English alphabet. It was formerly interchangeable with *i*, the same character being used for both. It is a palatal, its sound being that of *g* in *gem* or of *dg* in *ridge, edge.* Even up to a comparatively recent date *i* and *j* were not separated in English dictionaries, alphabetical lists, &c.

As a symbol, j is used in medical prescriptions at the end of a series of numbers for 1 : as, *vij.* = seven, *viij.* = eight, &c.

jā′-al, jā′-el, *s.* [Arab. *jaal*; Chal. *jaela.*] (See etym. and compound.)

jaal-goat, *s.*

Zool. : *Capra Jaela*, the Abyssinian Ibex, an ibex found in the mountains of Abyssinia, in Upper Egypt, at Mount Sinai, and probably in Persia. (*Griffith's Cuvier.*)

jăb′-bẽr, *jaber, *jable, *jabil, *jabble, *v.i. & t.* [A weakened form of *gabber, gabble*, the freq. forms from *gab*; Icel. *gabba* = to mock, to scoff.] [GABBLE.]

A. *Intrans.* : To talk rapidly and incoherently ; to chatter, to prate ; to utter nonsensical or unintelligible sounds.

"*Jabb'ring* spectres o'er her traces glide."
Jones : Hymn to Laschma.

B. *Trans.* : To utter rapidly and indistinctly ; to gabble.

***jăb′-bẽr,** *s.* [JABBER, *v.*] Rapid, indistinct, or nonsensical uttering of words ; gibberish.

jăb′-bẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *jabber* ; *-er.*] One who jabbers.

"Out-cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers.*"
Butler : Hudibras, iii. 2.

jăb′-bẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JABBER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* : (See the verb).

C. *As subst.* : Jabber, nonsensical talk, gibberish.

"'Twas chattering, grinning, mouthing, *jabbering* all."
Pope : Dunciad, ii. 237.

jabbering-crow, *s.*

Ornith. : *Corvus jamaicensis.*

***jăb′-bẽr-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *jabbering* ; *-ly.*] In a jabbering manner.

***jăb′-bẽr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *jabber* ; *-ment.*] Jabber, nonsensical talk, gibberish.

"At last, and in good hour, we are come to his farewel, which is to be a concluding taste of his *jabberment* in law."—*Milton : Colasterion.*

jăb′-bẽr-nôwl, *s.* [JOBBERNOWL.]

***jăb′-ble, *jable,** *v.i. & t.* [JABBER, *v.*] To splash, as water.

***jăb′-ble,** *s.* [JABBLE, *v.*] Agitation on the surface of water.

jăb′-ĭ-rû, *s.* [Brazilian *jabiru, jaburu.*]

Ornith. : Mycteria, a genus of Ciconinæ (Storks). They resemble the adjutants, and are not much less in size. They are found in South America.

jăb-ô-răn′-dĭ, *s.* [A word used by some Indian tribes of Brazil.]

Bot. : A plant, either a Piper or of the Rutaceous genus Pilocarpus. The Indians believe it very useful in fevers, and a Portuguese medical man, called Coutinho, having sent some of the leaves to M. Rabuteau, the celebrated Parisian pharmacist, the latter gentleman ascertained by experiment that they were powerfully sudorific. He believes them as valuable as cinchona.

jăb-õr-ō′-sạ, *s.* [South American word.]

Bot. : A genus of Solanaceæ. *Jaborosa runcinata* is used in South America as an aphrodisiac.

jạ-bû-tī′, *s.* [Brazilian.]

Bot. : *Psidium albidum*, which furnishes an excellent dessert fruit used in Brazil.

jạ-bû-tĭ-ca′-bạ, ja-bot-i-ca-bu-ras, *s.* [Brazilian.]

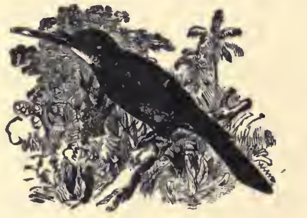
Bot. : *Eucalyptus cauliflora*, which furnishes one of the most agreeable fruits eaten in Brazil.

ja′-cạ, *s.* [JACK, (3).]

jaca-tree, *s.* [JACK-TREE.]

jăc′-ạ-măr, *s.* [Fr. *jacamar* ; Brazilian *jacamarica.*]

Ornith. (*Pl.*): The name generally given to the birds ranked under Galbulinæ, a sub-family of Alcedinidæ or King-fishers. The Jacamars have the bill less stout than the typical Alcedinæ ; their body also is more slender ; the tail long ; the toes either in two pairs, or two before and one behind, the anterior ones being united. They are bright-coloured birds, generally with a good deal of green in their plumage. They are found in the tropical parts of South America and in the West Indies, breeding in cavities of trees, and sallying forth from a branch or spray to capture the insects on which they feed. Sometimes elevated into a family, Galbulidæ.

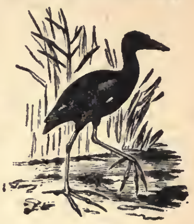


JACAMAR.

jăc′-ạ-nạ, *s.* [In Brazil the name of the water-hen.]

Ornithology :

1. *Sing.* : The name of Parra, a genus of wading birds belonging to the family Palamedeidæ. The feet have four very long toes, separated to their root, and with their claws, especially the hind one, so long that these birds have been called by the French, surgeons. The wing is generally armed with a spur. The common species, *Parra Jacana*, is black with a red mantle, the primaries of the wings are green, and there are fleshy wattles under the bill. It occurs in all the warmer parts of America.



JACANA.

2. *Pl.* : Parrinæ, a sub-family of Rallidæ.

jăc-a-răn′-dạ, *s.* [The Brazilian name of one species *J. brasiliana.*]

1. *Bot.* : A genus of Bignoniaceæ. It consists of South American trees with showy flowers in terminal panicles. *Jacaranda procera* and other species of the genus are used in syphilitic affections.

2. *Comm.* : [ROSEWOOD].

jăc′-ạ-rê, *s.* [*Jackare* and *yackare*, South American Indian names of the species.]

Zool. : A genus or sub-genus of Alligators established by Dr. Gray. There are various species, as the Dog-headed Jacare (*Jacare latirostris*), the Long-shielded Jacare (*J. longiscutata*), the Eyed Jacare (*J. ocellata*), &c. All are American.

* **jăc-ạ-toô′,** *s.* [COCKATOO.] (*Evelyn.*)

jăc′-chŭs, ĭ-ăc′-chŭs, *s.* [Gr., = a name of Bacchus.]

Zool. : A genus of Cebidæ, American Monkeys, containing the Marmosets. More commonly called Hapale (q.v.).

jăc′-cŏn-ĕt, *s.* [JACONET.]

* **jā′-çẹnt,** *a.* [Lat. *jacens*, pr. par. of *jaceo* = to lie.] Lying down ; recumbent ; lying at length.

"Because so laid, they [brick or squared stones] are more apt in swagging down, to pierce with their points, than in the *jacent* posture."—*Reliquiæ Wotton.*, p. 20.

jăç′-ĭnth, *s.* [HYACINTH, II. 2 (1).]

jăc-ĭ-ta′-rạ, *s.* [The Brazilian name of the tree.]

Bot. : *Desmoncus macracanthos*, a fine palm, fifty or sixty feet long, with a stem as thin as a cane. It grows along the Amazon and the Rio Negro.

jăck (1), * **jacke,** *s.* [Fr. *Jacques*, from Lat. *Jacobus* ; Gr. Ἰάκωβος (*Iakōbos*), from the Heb. יַעֲקֹב (*Yaaqob*) = one who seizes by the heel, עָקֵב (*aqab*) = a heel. In the principal modern languages John, or its equivalent, is a common name of contempt, or slight. Thus the Italians use *Gianni*, whence *Zani* ; the Spaniards, *Juan*, as *bobo Juan* = a foolish John = the French *Jean*, &c. Hence in English we have *Jack-fool, Jack-an-apes, Jack-pudding*, and perhaps *Jackass*. A *Jack o' the clock* (*Shakesp.* : *Richard II.*, v. 5) was a figure which, in old clocks, struck the hours upon the bell : hence the word *Jack* came to be applied to various implements, which supplied the place of a boy or attendant, as the *jack* which turns the spit in a kitchen, a boot-*jack*, &c. Still more generally it is applied to a large variety of implements or instruments which are used in the place of another hand or of an assistant, and in this way is frequently compounded with other words, the associated word expressing either its purpose, structure, or relation, as *jack-screw, jack-frame, rail-jack*, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. The diminutive of the proper name John.

2. A term of contempt ; an upshot, a clown, a boor.

"Do you play the flouting *jack*."—*Shakesp.* : *Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

3. A common equivalent for a sailor ; a tar.

* 4. A cant word for a Jacobite.

"With every wind he sailed, and well could tack,
Had many pendents, but abhorred a *Jack*."
Swift : Elegy on Judge Boat.

5. A measure; sometimes half-a-pint, sometimes quarter of a pint.

II. *Technically:*

1. *As the name of an instrument:*

(1) *Domestic:*

(*a*) An instrument for turning a roasting joint of meat; a bottle-jack; a smoke-jack.

> "So footboys, who had frequently the common name of *Jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their master's boots; but when instruments were invented for both these services, they were both called *jacks*."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. iv.

(*b*) A contrivance to assist a person in taking off his boots; a boot-jack.

(*c*) A pitcher, formerly of waxed leather, but now of metal; a black-jack.

> "Body of me, I'm dry still; give me the *jack*, boy."
> *Beaum. & Flet.: Bloody Brother*, ii. 2.

(2) *Knitting:* The pivoted bar or lever in a knitting-machine, from whose end is suspended the sinker which forms the loop; a beater.

(3) *Mach.:* A lifting instrument; a contrivance for lifting great weights. [Jack-screw.]

(4) *Metal-working:* A form of metal planing-machine which has short, quick motions, and is used in shaping objects, planing seats for valves, &c.

(5) *Mining:* A wooden wedge used in mining to aid in the cleavage of strata; a gad.

(6) *Music:* Formerly the hammer or quill-carrier of a clavichord, virginal, harpsichord, or spinet, but now an intermediate piece which conveys to the hammer the motion imparted to the key.

(7) *Nautical:*

(*a*) The cross-trees.

(*c*) A small flag; the union without the fly. [Union-jack.]

(8) *Sawing:* A saw-horse or saw-buck.

(9) *Spinning:* A coarse bobbin and fly-frame, operating on the sliver from the carding-machine and passing the product to, or fitting it for, the fine roving-machine.

(10) *Sports:*

(*a*) Any one of the knaves in a pack of cards.

> "He calls the knaves *jacks*."—*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. viii.

(*b*) The small bowl aimed at in the game of bowls. (*Butler: Human Learning*, pt. ii.)

(11) *Weaving:* The heck-box; a grated frame for conducting the threads from the bank to the warping mill.

2. *As applied to animals:*

(1) A male. [Jack-hare, Jackass.]

(2) A young pike; a pike.

> "Sometimes poor *Jack* and onions are his dish."
> *King: Art of Cookery.*

(3) A name given to various brilliantly coloured fish of the mackerel family, found in the West Indies.

¶ 1. *Jack-at-a-pinch:*

(1) A person unexpectedly or suddenly called upon to do something.

(2) A clergyman who has no cure, but officiates for a fee wherever wanted.

2. *Jack-by-the hedge:*

Bot.: Alliaria officinalis. One of the names of *Sisymbrium Alliaria.*

3. *Jack-in-a-basket:*

Naut.: A basket on a pole marking a shoal; a beacon.

4. *Jack-in-office:* One who is proud of a petty office. (*Wolcott: Peter Pindar*, p. 18.)

5. *Jack-in-the-box:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) A toy consisting of a box out of which, on raising the lid, a figure springs.

(*b*) A game or sport in which some article of more or less value is placed on the top of a stick or rod, standing in a hole, and thrown at with sticks. If the article be hit so as to fall clear of the hole, the thrower is entitled to claim it.

(2) *Technically:*

(*a*) *Bot.:* Hernandia, a genus of Lauraceæ, and spec. *H. sonora.* So called because the seeds rattle in the seed-vessel.

(*b*) *Machinery:*

(i) A name conferred upon the jack-frame, a device for giving a twist to the drawn sliver and winding the same on a bobbin as it was received in the roving can. [Jack-frame.]

(ii) A large, wooden, solid screw turning in a nut in a bridge-piece and rotated by means of a lever. It is a clumsy form of screw-press, used for various purposes.

(iii) A screw-jack for lifting and for stowing cargo.

(iv) A burglar's implement, used for forcing a box-lock off a door.

> "Take care of the *Jack-in-the-box:* there never was but two made."—*Albert Smith: Christopher Tadpole*, ch. xiii.

6. *Jack-in-the-box shears:*

Mech.: A pair of shears, the lower jaw of which is worked by a cam motion from below. This allows the knife to drop to its full extent immediately the cut is made, giving the workman plenty of time to place the work in position ready for the next operation.

7. *Jack-in-the-bush:*

Bot.: Cordia cylindrostachya. (*W. Indian.*)

8. *Jack-in-the-green:* A chimney-sweep enclosed in a portable framework of boughs for the processions on the first day of May.

9. *Jack-of-all-trades:* One who can turn his hand to any business.

10. *Jack-of-the-Buttery:*

Bot.: Sedum acre.

11. *Jack-of-the-clock:* A figure which struck the hours on the bell of a clock.

12. *Jack-with-a-lantern, Jack-a-lantern:* A will-o'-the-wisp; an ignis fatuus.

¶ *Black jack:* [Black-jack].

* **jack-adams,** *s.* A fool. (*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 220.)

jack-a-dandy, *s.* A little foppish fellow; a coxcomb, a dandiprat. (*S. Warren: Ten Thousand a Year*, ch. vii.)

* **jack-a-lent,** * **iack-o-lent,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A puppet which was thrown at in Lent, in Shrovetide games.

2. *Fig.:* A simple fellow.

> "You little *jack-a-lent*, have you been true to us?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

jack-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch of the thickness of one brick.

jack-ass, *s.* [Jackass.]

jack-back, *s.*

Brewing:

1. A vessel below the brewery-copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops therefrom, and which has a perforated bottom to strain off the hops.

2. A tank or cistern which receives the cooled wort in a vinegar-factory.

jack-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block used in sending the top-gallant mast up and down.

jack-boot, *s.* [Jackboot.]

* **jack-cap,** *s.* A helmet. (*Defoe: Tour*, ii. 148.)

jack-chain, *s.* The chain revolving on the wheel of a kitchen-jack.

jack cross-tree, *s.*

Naut.: An iron cross-tree at the head of a top-gallant mast.

jack-flag, *s.*

Naut.: A flag hoisted at the spritsail top-mast head.

jack-frame, *s.*

Cotton-man.: A contrivance, formerly in great favour, for giving a twist to the roving as it was delivered by the drawing rollers.

jack-fruit, *s.* The fruit of the jaca-tree (q.v.).

jack-hare, *s.* A male hare.

jack-head pump, *s.* A form of lift-pumps for mines and deep borings, in which the delivery-pipe is secured to the cylinder by a goose-neck.

Jack Ketch, *s.* A hangman, an executioner: said to be derived from Richard Jaquette, lord of the manor of Tyburn, where felons were for a long time hanged.

jack-knife, *s.* A horn-handled clasp-knife with a laniard, worn by seamen.

jack-ladder, *s.*

Naut.: A ladder with wooden steps and side ropes.

* **jack-nasty,** *s.* A sneak, a sloven.

jack-pin, *s.*

Naut.: A belaying-pin in the fife-rail or elsewhere.

jack-rafter, *s.*

Carp.: One of the short rafters used in a hip-roof.

jack-saw, *s.*

Ornith.: A provincial English name for the Goosander, *Mergus Merganser*, a kind of duck.

jack-screw, *s.* A lifting implement which acts by the rotation of a screw in a threaded socket.

jack-sinker, *s.*

Knitting-machine: A thin iron plate suspended from the end of the jack, and acting to depress the loop of thread between two needles. The jack-sinkers alternate with lead-sinkers, the former being movable separately, but the latter are attached to a sinker-bar, and move together.

jack-snipe, *s.* *Scolopax gallinula.* A small snipe found in Britain.

jack-spaniard, *s.* A scorpion.

> "Sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of galliwasps and *jack-spaniards*."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xvii.

jack-staff, *s.*

Naut.: A flag-staff on the bowsprit-cap for flying the jack.

jack-stay, *s.*

Naut.: A rib or plate with holes, or a rod running through eye-bolts, passing along the upper side of a yard, to which the sail is bent.

jack-timber, *s.*

Carp.: A timber in a building which is shorter than the other timbers, being intercepted by another piece; as (1) a studding in a partition, which is intercepted by a brace or window or door frame; (2) a rafter in a hip-roof, which meets the hip, and is shorter than those which run a full length and meet at the comb or ridge; (3) a rib in vaulting or groining, shorter than the main rib.

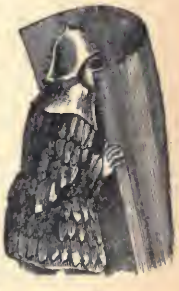
jack-towel, *s.* A coarse towel on a roller.

jack-tree, *s.* [Jaca-tree.]

* **jăck** (2), * **jacke** (2), * **jaque,** * **jak,** * **jakke,** *s.* [O. Fr. *jaque;* cf. Dut. *jak;* Ger. *jacke;* Sw. *jocka;* Ital. *giaco;* Sp. *joco.*]

Old armour: A coat of mail; defensive body-armour worn by troops from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries inclusive. It consisted of a leathern surcoat worn over the hauberk, and sometimes quilted like a gambeson. The illustration is taken from a MS. of the *Roman de la Rose* (1433).

> "At those dayes the yomen had theyr lymmes at lybertie, for theyre hosyn were than fastened wᵗ one poynt, and theyr *iackes* [were] longe and easy to shote in."—*Fabyan* (1415).



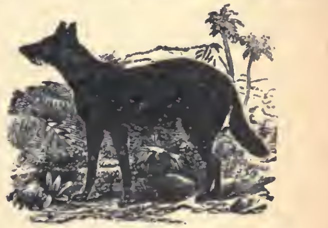
JACK.

jăck (3), **jac, ja'-ca,** *s.* [*Jaca* is a word from the Indian Archipelago.]

Bot.: Artocarpus integrifolia, a tree which furnishes an edible fruit, but inferior to the bread-fruit itself, to which it is allied.

jăck'-âl, *s.* [In Ger. *schakal;* Fr. & Sp. *chacal;* Turk. *chical.*]

Zool.: The *Canis* (*Sacalius*) *aureus*, an animal of the family Canidæ, and presenting a close affinity to the dog. It is yellowish-gray above,



JACKAL.

whiter underneath, the tail is bushy and at its extremity tipped with black. The jackal inhabits the warm parts of Africa, Southern Asia, and Europe. All who have lived in the East must have heard its unearthly yells suddenly breaking in upon the silence of night. It hunts in packs. It is not, consciously at least, the "lion's provider." It is not generally on living animals that it feeds, but on carrion. It is, therefore, improbable that, as a rule, a troop of jackals hunts down prey, and then the lion, presenting himself, takes it from them. More probably he hunts it down, and they consume what he leaves. There is another species, *C. mesomelas*, the black-backed jackal. It occurs at the Cape of Good Hope.

jackal-buzzard, *s.*

Ornith.: *Buteo Jackal*, found in Africa.

jăck'-a-nāpes, *s.* [For *Jack on apes* = *Jack of apes.*]

* 1. A monkey; an ape.

> "I could lay on like a butcher, and sit like a *jackanapes*."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. A coxcomb, a fop, an upstart, conceited fellow.

> "That *jackanapes* with scarfs."
> *Shakesp.*: *All's Well That Ends Well*, iii. 5.

* **jackanapes-coat,** *s.* A dandy coat. (*Pepys.*)

jăck'-ăss, *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *ass.*]

1. A male ass.

> "I have seen a *jackass* from that country above fifteen hands high."—*Goldsmith*: *Animated Nature*; *The Ass.*

2. A term of reproach or contempt; a stupid, ignorant fellow.

¶ *Laughing* or *feathered jackass*:

Ornith.: *Dacelo gigantea*, a New Zealand Kingfisher.

jackass-penguin, *s.*

Ornith.: *Eudytes demersa.* A species of Penguin which rises to the surface and again dives with great rapidity, so that according to Mr. Darwin it might be mistaken for a fish leaping for sport.

jăck'-boots, *s. pl.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *boot.*]

1. Large, overall boots, reaching up to the thigh, worn by fishermen.

2. Large boots with a front-piece coming above the knee, worn by cavalry men, and sometimes by huntsmen.

> "Some had been so used to wear brogues that they stumbled and shuffled about strangely in their military *jackboots*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

jăck'-dâw, dâw, *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *daw.*]

Ornith.: *Colœus* or *Corvus monedula.* The smallest of the British crows, being but thirteen inches in length. The general colour is black, with a grayish shade on the margins of the feathers, the back and wings purplish; the crown of the head is glossy blue-black, forming a cap; the neck hoary-gray, the bill and feet black, the eye bluish-white. Both sexes coloured alike. The bird is found over nearly all Europe. It breeds in towers and old buildings, also in hollow trees. It is a familiar object in cathedral towns. Eggs four to seven, more bluish than those of ordinary crows, and blotched with brown spots. (*Bowdler Sharpe, F.L.S., F.Z.S.*)

> "In the neighbour quarters of the Insubrians neere adjoining, ye shall have infinite and innumerable flockes and flights of choughes and *jackdawes*."—*P. Holland*: *Plinie*, bk. x., ch. xxix.

jăck'-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *jacquette*, dimin. of O. Fr. *jaque* = a jack or coat of mail.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A short coat extending downwards to the hips.

> "They [the minones, or thief-takers] wear a short striped waistcoat, and over it a red *jacket*."—*Swinburne*: *Spain*, let. 9.

2. A kind of coat or dress made of cork to support the wearer while swimming; a cork-jacket.

3. A short, outer, close-fitting garment worn by women.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Machinery*:

(1) A steam-jacket is a body of steam between an inner and outer cylinder or casing; its usual purpose is to warm or maintain the warmth of the contents of the inner cylinder.

(2) The steam space around an evaporating-pan to heat the contents. Other jackets are of wood or other non-conducting material. Cylinders of steam-engines are sometimes covered with felt and an ornamental wooden casing to prevent radiation of heat. Steam-boilers, for the same purpose, are jacketed with felt on the upper part. Also called cleading, deading, lagging.

2. *Nautical*:

(1) A double or outer coat.

(2) A casing for a steam-chimney where it passes through a deck.

¶ *To beat* or *dust one's jacket*: To thrash one. (*Slang.*)

jăck'-ĕt, *v.t.* [JACKET, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To cover or envelop in a jacket: as, To *jacket* a steam-boiler.

2. *Fig.*: To thrash, to beat. (*Slang.*)

* **jăck'-ĕy,** *s.* [JACK (1).] A slang term for gin.

* **jăck'-mạn,** *s.* [Eng. *jack* (2), and *man.*]

1. A soldier dressed in a jack; a horse-soldier.

2. A retainer, an attendant. (*Scott.*)

jăck'-plāne, *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *plane.*]

Carp.: The first and coarsest of the joiner's bench-planes; the others being the trying, panel, and smooth planes.

jăck'-pŭd-dĭng, *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *pudding*; cf. Fr. *jean-pottage* = John-pottage; Ger. *Hans-wurst* = Jack-sausage.] A merry-andrew, a clown, a buffoon.

* **jăck'-pŭd-dĭng-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *jackpudding*; *-hood.*] Buffoonery. (*Walpole.*)

jăck-răb'-bĭt, *s.* A large American hare having very long legs and ears. Found on the western prairies (*Lepus campestris*), in Texas and New Mexico (*L. callotis*), and in California (*L. californicus*).

jăck'-rĭb, *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *rib.*]

Arch.: Any rib in a framed arch or dome which is shorter than the rest.

* **jăck'-sâuçe,** * **jăck'-sâwse,** *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *sauce.*] An impudent or saucy fellow.

> "Every *jacksauce* of Rome shall thus odiously dare to controll and disgrace it."—*Bp. Hall*: *Honour of the Maried Clergie*, bk. ii., § 12.

* **jăck'-smĭth,** *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *smith.*] A workman who makes jacks for roasting.

> "The celebrated watchmaker [Mr. Tompion] who was originally a *jacksmith*."—*Dryden*: *Let. to Mr. Tonson* (1696).

jăck'-sŏn-īte, *s.* [Named by Whitney after Dr. C. T. Jackson; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as PREHNITE (q.v.). Found at Ile Royale, Lake Superior, and Keweenaw Point, Michigan, U.S.A.

jăck'-strâw, *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *straw.*]

* 1. A figure of a man made of straw; a scarecrow.

* 2. A person of no weight or substance.

> "An inconsiderable fellow and a *jackstraw*."—*Milton*: *Def. of the People of England.* (Pref.)

3. A slip of straw, wood, ivory, bone, or other material, used in a child's game, in which all the strips are thrown into confusion on a table to be picked singly with a hooked instrument without disturbing the rest.

jăck'-wọọd, *s.* [Eng. *Jack*, and *wood.*]

Comm.: The wood of *Artocarpus integrifolia.* It is a furniture and fancy wood.

Jā'-cŏb (1), *s.* [Lat. *Jacobus*, remotely from the patriarch Jacob, Heb. יַעֲקֹב (*Yaaqob*).] [JACK.]

Jacob's-ladder, *s.*

1. *Bot.*: The genus Polemonium. One species, the Blue Jacob's-ladder (*Polemonium cœruleum*), is a plant with pinnate glabrous leaves and large blue or occasionally white flowers.

2. *Naut.*: A rope ladder with wooden rounds.

3. *Mech.*: The elevator used in brewhouse machinery for raising spent mash-stuff.

Jacob's-staff, *s.*

* I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A pilgrim's staff, from the pilgrimages made to the Shrine of St. James (Lat. *Jacobus*) at Compostella in Spain.

2. A staff containing a concealed dagger.

II. *Surveying*:

1. An instrument for taking altitudes, having a brass circle divided into four equal parts by two diametric lines. At each extremity is a perpendicular riglet over the lines, with a hole below each slit for discovering objects. The cross is mounted on a staff. A cross-staff.

2. An instrument used to measure distances and heights. It has a square rod, with a cross or cursor, which has a set screw to keep it in position on the rod when required. The rod is three or four feet in length, and divided into four or five equal parts. The cursor has a square socket and slips on the staff. The instrument is mounted on a tripod when in use, the cursor being in the plane of the horizon when measuring distances, and vertical to it when measuring heights.

3. A straight rod shod with iron, and with a socket-joint and pintle at the summit for supporting a surveyor's circumferentor.

Jacob's-stone, *s.* A stone fabulously said to be that on which Jacob rested his head at Luz, which was used as the coronation-stone of the kings of Scotland at Scone, in Perthshire, and was thence transferred by Edward I. to Westminster, where it still remains, inclosed in the coronation-chair.

Jā'-cŏb (2), *s.* [From Jacob, its discoverer.]

Anat.: (See etym. and compound).

Jacob's-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: The columnar layer, or layer of rods or cones, constituting the seventh layer covering the retina of the eye. (*Quain.*)

Jăc-ō-bē'-an, Jă-cō'-bē-an, Jă-cō'-bĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Jacob(us)* = James; Eng. suff. *-ean*; *-ian.*]

Arch.: A term sometimes applied to the style of architecture prevailing during the later years of the reign of Elizabeth and that of James I. It differs from the Elizabethan or Tudor style, in having a greater admixture of Italian, greatly owing to the influence of the Italian architect Palladio.

Jăc'-ō-bĭn, Jăc'-ō-bīne, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *Jacobin*, from Low Lat. *Jacobinus*, from Lat. *Jacobus* = James.]

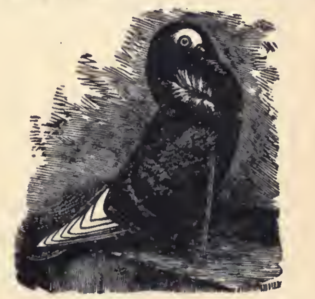
A. *As substantive*:

1. Originally a synonym for a Dominican friar, though the name did not extend beyond France.

> "Now am I Robert, now Robin,
> Now frere Minour, now *Jacobin.*"
> *Romaunt of the Rose*, 6,341.

2. A member of a faction or club of violent republicans, so called from the Jacobin club, which met in the hall of the Jacobin friars, in the Rue St. Jacques (St. James' Street), in Paris, in October, 1789.

* 3. One who is radically opposed to the existing government; specif., applied to the extreme section of the revolutionary party at the end of the last century.



JACOBIN.

4. A variety of hooded pigeon.

B. *As adj.*: The same as JACOBINIC (q.v.).

> "France is formidable, not only as she is France, but as she is *Jacobin* France."—*Burke*: *Regicide Peace.*

Jăc'-ō-bīne, *s.* [JACOBIN.]

* **jăc-ō-bĭn'-ĭc,** * **jăc-ō-bĭn'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *Jacobin*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to the Jacobins of France; turbulent, revolutionary, demagogical.

> "Her own ill policy, which dismantled all her towns and discontented all her subjects by *jacobinical* innovations."—*Burke*: *Policy of the Allies.*

* **jăc-ŏ-bĭn′-ĭ-cal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *jacobinical; -ly.*] In a jacobinical, revolutionary, or demagogic principles.

* **jăc′-ŏ-bĭn-ĭṣm,** *s.* [Eng. *jacobin; -ism.*] The principles or objects of the Jacobins; revolutionary or demagogic principles.

* **jăc′-ŏ-bĭn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *jacobin; -ize.*] To imbue or tint with jacobinism.

"No country can be aggrandized whilst France is *jacobinized.*"—*Burke: Policy of the Allies.*

* **jăc′-ŏ-bĭn-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *jacobin; -ly.*] In the manner of the Jacobins; jacobinically.

Jăc′-ŏ-bīte, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *Jacobus* = James; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Eng. Hist.:* A partisan or supporter of James II., after his abdication, and of his descendants, the Pretenders; one who opposed the Revolution of 1688 in favour of William aud Mary.

"Already, in the short space of six months, he had been several time a *Jacobite*, aud several times a Williamite."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Church History (Pl.):*

(1) The followers of Jacob Baradæus, a Monophysite monk who restored the sect to prosperity after it had become extinct. He died at Edessa in 578.

(2) A name for the Monothelites (q.v.).

(3) An order of mendicant monks, which arose and obtained the sanction of Pope Innocent III., in the thirteenth century, but very soon became extinct.

(4) A name for the Dominicans. [JACOBIN (1).]

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Jacobites; holding the opinions of the Jacobites.

* **jăc-ŏ-bĭt′-ĭc,** * **jăc-ŏ-bĭt′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *Jacobit(e); -ic.*] Relating or pertaining to the Jacobites; supporting or adhering to the Jacobites.

"Of all the counties of England, Lancashire was the most *jacobitical.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* **jăc-ô-bĭt′-ĭc-al-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *jacobitical; -ly.*] In a jacobitical manner; like the Jacobites.

Jăc′-ŏ-bĭt-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *Jacobit(e); -ism.*] The principles of the Jacobites or adherents of James II.

"Between English *Jacobitism* and Irish *Jacobitism* there was nothing in common."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

jā-cŏbṣ′-īte, *s.* [Named by Damour after its original locality, Jacobsberg, Wermland, Sweden; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]

Min.: An oxide of iron and manganese, represented by the formula Inn (Fe_2Inn_2)O_4. Isometric, occurring in octahedrons: hardness = 6; sp. gr., 4·75; lustre, brilliant; colour, deep black; streak, blackish-brown; magnetic. Occurs with a white mica and native copper in a crystalline limestone,

Jā′-côb-sŏn, *s.* The name of its discoverer. (See etym. and compound.)

Jacobson's-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: The tympanic branch of the cranial nerves.

* **Ja-cō′-bŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = James.] A gold coin, current in the reign of James I. It was of the value of 25s. sterling.

"His salary was the same with that of the Lord Lieuteuant, eight thousaud *Jacobuses*, equivaleut to ten thousand pounds sterling a year."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

jăc′-ŏ-nĕt, jăc′-cŏ-nĕt, *s.* [Fr. *jaconas.*]

Fabric: A fine, close, white cotton goods, intermediate between cambric and lawn.

Jăc-quard′ (qu as k), *s.* [The name of a straw-hat manufacturer in Lyons, who died in 1834.] (See etym. and compouud.)

Jacquard-loom, *s.* A loom for weaving figured goods. A chain of perforated cards is made to pass over a drum, and the strings by which the threads of the warp are raised pass over an edge with a wire or leaden weight of small diameter suspended from each. These weights, at each stroke of the loom, are presented to each successive card, and some of them are intercepted by the card, while others pass through the holes therein, the latter thus determining which threads of the warp shall be raised. In this way the figure on the card determines the nature of the figure on the fabric.

jacquerie (pron. **zhak′-rē**), *s.* [Fr. *Jacques* = James.] [JACK (1).]

Hist.: A name given to a revolt of the peasants against the nobles in Picardy, Frauce, in 1358. Any revolt of peasants.

* **jăc′-tạn-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *jactantia*, from *jactans*, pr. par. of *jacto*, frequent. of *jacio* = to throw.] A boasting, a boast.

* **jăc-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *jactatio*, from *jacto*, frequent. of *jacio* = to throw.] The act of throwing; agitation or shaking of the body in exercise, as in riding.

"*Jactations* were used for some amusement and allay in great and coustant pains."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Health & Long Life.*

* **jăc-tĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *jactito*, a double frequent. from *jacio* = to throw.]

1. A tossing or shaking of the body; restlessness.

"If the patient be surprised with *jactitation*, or great oppressiou about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

2. Vain boasting, vaunting.

¶ *Jactitation of marriage:*

Eccles. Law: A term applied to a false pretension or claim to be married made by anyone with a view to gain the reputatiou of being married.

* **jăc′-ụ-lạ-ble,** *a.* [JACULATE.] Fit to be thrown.

* **jăc′-ụ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *jaculatus*, pa. par. of *jaculor* = to throw a dart or javelin; *jaculum* = a dart; *jacio* = to throw.] To throw or dart out; to emit.

* **jăc-ụ-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *jaculatio*, from *jaculatus*, pa. par. of *jaculor.*] The act of throwing or hurling missive weapons.

"So hills amid the air encountered hills,
Hurled to and fro with *jaculation* dire."
Milton: P. L., vi. 665.

jăc′-ụ-lā-tõr, *s.* [Lat., from *jaculatus*, pa. par. of *jaculor.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who throws or darts.

2. *Zool.:* The Archer-fish (q.v.).

* **jăc-ụ-lā′-tõr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *jaculatorius*, from *jaculatus*, pa. par. of *jaculor*; Fr. *jaculatoire.*] Throwing or darting out suddenly; uttered or thrown out suddenly or in short sentences; ejaculatory.

jăc′-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = that which is thrown; a fishing-net; a serpent which darts at its prey; a noose thrown over the horns of cattle.]

Zool.: A genus of Dipodidæ. *Jaculus labradorius* is the Labrador Jumping Mouse.

jāde (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, probably of Teutonic origin.]

1. A sorry nag; a broken-down, worthless horse.

"They fall their crests, and like deceitful *jades*,
Sink in the trial." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 2.

2. An old woman, a wench, a quean. (Used in contempt.)

"A faded old woman, a heathenish *jade!*"
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, iv.

3. A yonng woman. (Not necessarily used in contempt.)

"A souple *jade* she was and strang."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

jāde (2), *s.* [Sp. *pietra di hijada* = kidney-stone. (*King.*)]

Min.: A massive or sometimes cryptocrystalline silicate of magnesia, allied to hornblende, with sp. gr. from 2·96 to 3·18, and hardness from 5·5 to 6·5. Damonr divides it into "Oriental Jade," with sp. gr. 2·96 to 3·06; colours white and white variously tinted, greenish-gray, and many shades of green; and "Oceanic Jade," sp. gr. 3·18, differing also from the former in possessing a silky lustre due to exceedingly delicate fibres. Found *in situ* in Central Asia, China, and New Zealand. Mnch nsed for ornamental and other purposes by ancient peoples, having been found as implements in the remains of prehistoric lake-dwellings, and by Dr. Schliemann on the site of Troy. (For geographical distribution and archæological uses, see *Fischer: Nephrit u. Jadeit*, Stuttgart, 1880.)

jāde, *v.t.* & *i.* [JADE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To ride or drive overmuch; to overdrive.

"It is a dull thing to tire and *jade* anything too far."—*Bacon.*

* 2. To treat as a jade; to spurn, to kick.

"The honourable blood of Lancaster
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

3. To tire out, to fatigue, to weary.

"He that is timorous and flexible . . . will be *jaded* and be rid like an ass."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 4.

* 4. To make appear like a jade; to make appear ridiculous; to befool.

"On my wedding night am I thus *jaded!*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, i. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become weary or worn out; to lose spirit.

"They are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution."—*South:*

jāde′-īte, *s.* [Named by Damour from *jade*; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]

Min: A silicate of alumina, soda, a little lime, magnesia, and iron. Sp. gr. 3·28 to 3·4; hardness, 6·5 to 7; colours, milky-white, with bright-green veins and splotches, various tints of greeuish and blueish-gray, orange yellow, apple and emerald-greeu (all green shades brighter than in oriental jade), rarely violet. The splinters fuse in the flame of a spirit-lamp. Damour, from analyses, suggests a relation to the epidotes. Found in Central Asia, China (where, under the name of "Feitsui," it is much prized), and as articles worked by the Aztecs, in Mexico. (See *Fischer: Nephrit u. Jadeit*, Stuttgart, 1880.)

* **jād′-ẽr-ȳ,** * **jād′-ẽr′-iĕ,** *s.* [Eng. *jade* (1); *-ry.*] The tricks or manners of a jade.

"[He] seeks all foul means
Of boystrous and rough *jad'rie* to disseat
His lord.'
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

jād′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *jad(e)* (1); *-ish.*]

† 1. Like a jade; vicious, ill-tempered.

"So, in this mongrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers,
That horsed us on their backs to show us
A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

* 2. Unchaste, incontinent.

"'Tis no boot to be jealous of a woman: for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest."—*L'Estrange.*

jăg (1), * **jagg,** * **jagge,** *s.* [Ir. *gag* = a cleft; *gagaim* = to split or notch; Gael. *gag* = a cleft; *gag* = to split; Wel. *gagen* = a cleft.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A notch, a ragged protuberance, a cleft, a denticulation.

"These inner garments, thus beset with long *jagges* and purses, might shine agaiue with varietie of threads seene quite through."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 11.

2. A prick.

"Affliction may gie him a *jagg.*"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. ix.

II. *Bot.:* A cleft or division. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

jag-bolt, *s.* A bolt with a barbed shank.

jăg (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A small load, as of grain, hay, or straw.

2. A saddle-bag, a pedlar's wallet.

jăg (1), *v.t.* [JAG (1), *s.*]

1. To notch; to cut into notches; to form denticulations in.

"And vnderneath his breech was all to-torne and *iagged.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ix. 10.

2. To prick, as with a pin or thorn.

jăg (2), *v.t.* [JAG (2), *s.*] To carry, as a load.

jạg-ạn-nâ′-thạ, jạg′-ạ-nât, jạg′-gạn-âth, *s.* [JUGGERNAUT.]

jăg-ạ-taï′, *s.* [From *Jagatai*, the native name of Turkistan, from *Jagatai*, a son of Genghis Khan.] The dialect used by the inhabitants of Turkistan.

"I could speak *Jagatai* fairly well."—*E. O'Donovan: Merv Oasis*, ch. xxxvi.

jăg′-ẽr, *s.* [Etym. donbtful.]

Ornith.: A name for the predatory gulls of the genus Lestris. (*Swainson.*)

jăg′-ẽr-ȳ, *s.* [JAGGERY.]

jā′-ġẽr-ạnt, *s.* [JAZERANT.]

jăg′-gĕd, *a.* [JAG (1), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having jags or notches; notched; specif., in heraldry, applied to a division of the field or of the ontlines of the ordinary, when appearing rongh, as if forcibly torn away.

2. *Bot.:* Cut in a coarse manner.

jagged-chickweed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Holosteum. *H. umbellatum,* the Umbelliferous Jagged Chickweed, is British.

jăg′-gĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *jagged; -ness.*] The quality or state of being jagged or notched; unevenness.

> "First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness.*"—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

jăg′-gẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *jag* (1); *-er.*]

1. One who or that which jags.

2. A small wheel, mounted in a handle and used for crimping and ornamenting edges of pies, cakes, &c., or cutting them into ornamental shapes; a jagging-iron.

3. A toothed chisel.

jăg′-gẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *jag* (2); *-er.*] One who carries a jag or wallet; a pedlar.

> "I would take the lad for a *jagger.*"—*Scott: Pirate,* ch. v.

jăg′-gẽr-ȳ, jăg′-ghẽr-rȳ, jăg′-ẽr-ȳ, jăg′-gõr-ȳ, *s.* [Hind. *jâgri.*]

Comm.: A kind of sugar separated from the juice of the flower and stems of the cocoanut, *Caryota urens,* and some other palms.

jăg′-gĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JAG (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of cutting in jags or notches.

jagging-board, *s.*

Metall.: An inclined board in a buddle or frame on which slimes of ore are deposited to be gradually washed by a current of water to the inclined bed where the slimes are sorted according to gravity.

jagging-iron, *s.* The same as JAGGER (1), 2 (q.v.).

jăg′-gȳ, *a.* [Eng. *jag; -y.*] Full of or marked with jags; jagged, uneven.

> "Her jaws grin dreadful with three rows of teeth;
> *Jaggy* they stand, the gaping den of death."
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xii. 114.

ja′-ghîr, ja′-ghëer, ja′-gëer, *s.* [Hind.] Land given by government as a reward for services, especially of a military character.

jă′-ghîr-dar, *s.* [Hind.] One holding a jaghir (q.v.). (*Anglo-Indian.*)

jă-guar′ (u as **w),** *s.* [Braz. *jaguara.*]

Zool.: *Felis onca,* a ferocious-looking feline animal, a little larger than a leopard, which it resembles in colour, except that in the jaguar the spots are arranged in larger and more definite groups. It is found in the southern part of the United States, through Mexico, Central America, and Brazil, as far south as Paraguay. It can climb trees and swim rivers. In some places its chief food is the capybara, but it will attack horses, cattle, and even man.

jă-guar-ŏn′-dĭ (u as **w),** *s.* [A South American word.]

Zool.: *Felis jaguarondi,* a small long-bodied feline animal, of a variable dark-brown colour, found in the thick forests of Brazil, Paraguay, and Guiana, where it feeds on fowls, small mammals, &c.

Jah, *s.* [Heb. יָהּ (*Iah* or *Yah*), an abbreviation of *Jehovah* in its older form.] (For def., see etym.) [JEHOVAH.]

> "Sing unto God, sing praises to his name: extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name *JAH.*"—*Psalm* lxviii. 4.

jail, *s.* [GAOL.] A prison; a place of confinement for persons convicted of crime.

***jail-delivery,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A judicial process for the release of prisoners from jail. It is effected by trial or by order of court.

2. *Fig.:* A release from any confinement or restraint, as of the soul from the body.

jail-fever, *s.*

Path.: The name given prior to A.D. 1759 to a fever very prevalent in jails, where the unhappy inmates were often half-starved. It was called also putrid, pestitential, malignant, camp or hospital fever. It is that now known as typhus fever (q.v.).

jail-keeper, *s.* A jailer.

*** jāil,** *v.t.* [JAIL.] To imprison.

> "One whose bolts
> That *jail* you from free life."
> *Tennyson: Queen Mary,* iii. 5.

jāil′-bĭrd, *s.* [Eng. *jail,* and *bird.*] A person who has been imprisoned for crime; an incorrigible rogue.

*** jāil′-ẽr, * jayl-er, * jail-or,** *s.* [Eng. *jail; -er.*] One having charge of a jail and its inmates.

Jaīn, Jaī′-nạ, *s. & a.* [Sansc. *jina* = victorious over all human passion and infirmities.]

A. *As subst.:* A professor of the Jain faith. [JAINISM.]

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Jains or their worship.

Jain-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: The architecture of the Jains. Their chief seats in India being Guzerat and Mysore, the chief temples and ruins exist in those provinces; the oldest are believed to be about Junaghar in Guzerat. There are fine ones on Mount Abu, a granitic mountain 5,000 or 6,000 feet high, in the same province. One temple there is of date between A.D. 1197 and 1247, another about A.D. 1032. In Jain architecture there is generally a horizontal dome supported by eight leading pillars, with other less important ones, the whole number in some cases amounting to fifty-six. There are cells as in Booddhist monasteries; they are occupied, however, not by monks, but by the cross-legged images of the Tirthankars, to whom it is dedicated. There is elaborate ornamentation; the temples are surrounded by porticos. Some Jain temples have been converted into mosques. (*Fergusson,* &c.)

Jaīn′-ĭşm, *s.* [Goozerathee, &c., *Jain,* from Sansc. *jina* = victor over all human passions and infirmities; suff. *-ism.*]

Religions: An Indian faith, most closely akin to Booddhism (q.v.). The Jains, like the Booddhists, disregard the authority of the Vedas. Like them, they give high adoration to mortal beings; but while the Booddhists practically confine their worship to seven Booddhas, the Jains nominally recognize seventy-two—viz., twenty-four for the past age, twenty-four for the present one, and twenty-four for the future. These are called Tirthankars or Tirthakars—persons who have crossed over (*tiryata anena*)—*i.e.,* the world compared to the ocean. They are then deified, and divine qualities are predicated of them in their present state. They are called supreme lords and gods of gods. Practically speaking, worship is confined to two of the Tirthankars, Parsanath and Mahavira. The latter is said to have been the preceptor and friend of Booddha. This would look as if the Jaina faith had preceded Booddhism, but the period of its greatest glory was the eleventh or twelfth century of the Christian era, just after Booddhism had been driven from India. Fergusson thinks that it actually existed prior to the rise of Booddhism, and that when the latter system fell, perishing under the weight of its immense priesthood and its legions of monks, an effort was made by its friends to revive the old faith. But modern Hindooism was shooting up so vigorously, that its existence could not be ignored. Jainism was obliged to derive various tenets and practices from it, so that it became rather a degenerate than a reformed Booddhism.

*** jākes,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A house of office; a privy.

> "Their tenets were an horrible confusion of all sorts of impieties, which flowed into this sect as into a *jakes.*"—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.* (an. 379).

*** jakes-farmer,** *s.* One who contracted to clean out the public privies and drains.

ja′-kĭe, *s.* [A Guiana word (?).]

Zool.: *Pseudis paradoxa,* a greenish frog, spotted and marked with brown, found in Guiana.

jăl′-ạp, *s.* [Fr. *jalap;* Sp. *jalapa.* Named from the city Xalapa or Jalapa in Mexico, whence the drug was first brought.]

1. *Phar.:* The dried tubercles of *Exogonium Purga.* The true jalap is called also Vera Cruz jalap; another kind, derived perhaps from *Ipomœa simulans,* is called Tampico jalap. The tubers of true jalap are ovoid, from the size of a nut to that of an orange. They are sometimes sliced; the other kind is fusiform. The chief officinal preparations of it are Extract of Jalap and Tincture of Jalap Jalap is a brisk purgative, and is also given as a hydragogue in dropsy.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The same as JALAP-PLANT (q.v.).

(2) *Ipomœa Jalapa.*

¶ (1) *Mirabilis jalapa* was once erroneously supposed to be the true jalap, whence its specific name. The male jalap of Mestitlan is *Ipomœa Batatoides.*

(2) *Resin of jalap:* A resin obtained from jalap by means of rectified spirit.

jalap-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Exogonium Purga,* a beautiful convolvulaceous twiner, with long crimson flowers.

jăl′-ạ-pāte, *s.* [Eng. *jalap(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of jalapic-acid (q.v.).

jạ-lăp′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *jalap(ine); -ic.*] Derived from or in any way connected with jalapine (q.v.).

jalapic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{34}H_{58}O_{17}$. A tribasic acid obtained by boiling jalapine with baryta-water, and, after accurately precipitating the barium with sulphuric-acid, evaporating the filtrate to dryness. It is an amorphous, yellowish, brittle mass, melting a little above 100°, very soluble in water and in alcohol, less so in ether. It is odourless, but possesses an unpleasant, bitter taste. When heated on platinum foil to 130°, it decomposes, burning with a bright, sooty flame. Jalapic-acid unites with bases forming salts, in which one, two, and three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by the same number of atoms of the metals. The jalapates are all amorphous. When an aqueous solution of jalapic-acid is boiled with dilute sulphuric-acid, a brown semi-crystalline mass is formed. By boiling this mass with baryta-water, and filtering when cold, alpha jalapic-acid is formed in the mother liquor. It crystallizes in white, flexible needles, which melt at 78° to a pale yellow oil. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether, and slightly soluble in water.

jăl′-ạ-pĭn, jăl′-ạ-pĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *jalap;* suff. *-in, -ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

1. *Chem.:* An amorphous glucoside existing, together with convolvuline, in the tubers of officinal jalap root. In order to prepare it, the jalap root must be several times extracted with water, and then with alcohol, the colour removed by animal charcoal, and the filtrate evaporated to dryness on a water-bath. The residue is then dissolved in alcohol, filtered, and the glucoside precipitated by means of ether. When pure, it is a colourless, odourless, tasteless, amorphous mass, very soluble in alcohol and dilute acids, slightly soluble in water, but insoluble in ether. It dissolves readily in the fixed alkalis, and is not reprecipitated by acids, having been converted into amorphous convolvulic-acid, which is soluble in water. When heated to 100°, it becomes brittle, and may be rubbed down to a white powder. It softens at 123°, and melts at 150° to a pale yellow syrup. At a higher temperature it takes fire, and burns with a sooty flame, emitting a pungent, empyreumatic odour. When dissolved in strong sulphuric-acid, the solution acquires a beautiful purple colour, which changes to a brown, and finally to a jet black.

2. *Comm.:* The jalapin of the shops is the resin of jalap, extracted by spirit from the tubers, and afterwards precipitated by water.

jăl-ạ-pĭn-ŏl′, *s.* [Eng. *jalapin,* and *ol(ein).*]

Chem.: $2C_{16}H_{30}O_3,H_2O$. A white crystalline body, prepared by adding fuming hydrochloric acid to a concentrated, aqueous solution of jalapic-acid, and leaving it to itself till the mixture has solidified to a thick crystalline mass. On washing the product on a filter with cold water, and recrystallizing several times from alcohol, pure jalapinol is obtained. It is inodorous, feels fatty to the touch, melts at 62°, and solidifies at 59° to a hard, brittle, crystalline mass. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether.

jăl-ạ-pĭn′-ŏ-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *jalapinol; -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of jalapinolic-acid.

jăl-ạ-pĭn-ŏl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *jalapinol ;- ic.*] Derived from or in any way connected with jalapinol (q.v.).

jalapinolic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{32}O_4$. A monobasic acid produced by treating jalapinol with caustic alkalis, or by heating gradually a mixture of jalapin and sodium hydrate, and decomposing the sodium jalapinolate by means of hot acidulated water. On cooling, jalapinolic-acid separates in the solid form. It is inodorous, but has an irritating taste, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether. It crystallizes from alcohol in the form of white tufts of needles. It melts at 65°, and solidifies at 62° to a white, crystalline, brittle mass. At a higher temperature it decomposes, emitting a pungent odour, which attacks the eyes and throat. It forms salts called jalapinolates.

jăl-ôuşe′, *v.t.* [A form of JEALOUS (q.v.).] To suspect, guess, doubt.

"I *jaloused* him, sir, no to be the friend to government he pretends."—*Scott* · *Old Mortality*, ch. ix.

jăl′-ôu-şiē (j as zh), *s.* [Fr., from *jaloux* = jealous (q.v.).] A louvre-window or Venetian shutter.

jăl′-pa-īte, *s.* [Named by Breithaupt after its locality Jalpa, Mexico; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Jalpaite is a cupriferous sulphide of silver, with isometric cleavage, and malleable. Colour blackish, lead-gray; sp. gr., 6·87 to 6·89.

jăm (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful: Skeat connects it with JAM, *v.* (q.v.).] A conserve of fruit boiled with sugar and water.

jăm (2), *s.* [Pers. & Hind. *jâmah* = dress.]

1. A kind of muslin dress worn in India.

2. A child's frock.

jăm (3), *s.* [JAM, *v.*] A crush, a squeeze; a crowd or block of people.

jăm (4), *s.* [JAMB.]

jăm, *v.t.* [Of doubtful origin: according to Skeat the same as *cham* or *champ* = to chew, to tread heavily; also as adj. = hard, firm.]

1. To wedge in, to press, to crush, to squeeze.

"In a stage-coach with lumber crammed
Between two bulky bodies *jamm'd.*"
Lloyd: Epistle to J. B., Esq.

2. To tread hard; to make hard and firm by treading, as land by cattle. (*Provincial.*)

jam-nut, *s.* An auxiliary nut screwed down upon another one to hold it; a check-nut, lock-nut, or pinching-nut. [NUT-LOCK.]

jam-weld, *s.*

Forging: A weld in which the heated ends or edges of the parts are square-butted against each other and welded.

jăm′-a-dar, *s.* [JAMIDAR.]

Ja-māi′-ca, *s.* [O. Sp. *Xaymaca* = a country abounding in springs.]

Geog.: The name of a large island in the West Indies.

Jamaica-dogwood, *s.*

Bot.: *Piscidia Erythrina.*

Jamaica-ebony, *s.*

Bot.: *Amerimnum* or *Brya Ebenus.*

Jamaica-kind, *s.*

Phar.: An extract made from the bark of *Coccoloba uvifera*, the West Indian seaside grape.

Jamaica lace-bark tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Lagetta lintearia.*

Jamaica-milkwood, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The same as ALLSPICE (q.v.); (2) *Brosinium spurium.*

Jamaica-pepper, *s.*

Bot.: *Pimenta vulgaris.*

Jamaica-redwood, *s.*

Bot.: *Gordonia Hæmatoxylon.*

Jamaica-rose, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Meriana.

Ja-māi′-can, *s.* & *a.* [Eng., &c. *Jamaic(a)*; suff. *-an.*]

A. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Jamaica.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, produced in, or in any way connected with Jamaica (q.v.).

Jamaican-stenoderm, *s.*

Zool.: *Stenoderma jamaicense*, a frugivorous bat, feeding chiefly on *Achras Sapota*, the Jamaica naseberry.

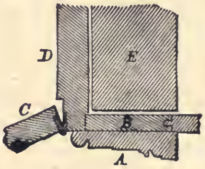
ja-mā′-ĭ-çīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. (*Geoffroya*) *jamaïc(ensis)*; suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid discovered by Hüttenschmid in the bark of *Geoffroya jamaïcensis*, a leguminous tree growing in Jamaica and in Surinam. To obtain it, the powdered bark is boiled with water, and the solution evaporated to a syrup. Freshly-ignited charcoal in powder is then added, and the jamaïcine extracted from the mixture by repeated treatment with boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in yellowish-brown needles, which are soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It melts at 98° to a brownish-red liquid; at a higher temperature it swells up very much, and burns, giving off an odour of roasted cocoa. It is inodorous, very bitter, and neutral to vegetable colours. The salts of jamaïcine are bitter, crystalline, and soluble in water and in alcohol.

jăm′-a-na, *s.* [JACANA.] The same as the JACANA (q.v.). (*Swainson.*)

jămb (*b* silent), ***jam,** ***jaum,** ***jambe,** ***jaumbe,** *s.* [Fr. *jambe* = the leg or shank, a jamb of a door, from Low Lat. *gamba* = a hoof. Cf. Ital. & Sp. *gamba* = the leg.]

1. *Arch.:* The upright sides of an aperture, as a doorway, window, or fireplace, and supporting the lintel, entablature, or mantel.



JAMB AND FITTINGS.

A. Architrave. *B.* Ploughed ground. *C.* Door. *D.* Rabbeted joint. *E.* Quarter.

"The beames and pillars also sustaining the said building, yea, the *jambes*, posts, principals, and standerds, all of the same mettall."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiii., ch. iii.

2. *Mining:* A pillar of ore in a mine.

jamb-lining, *s.*

Carp.: The vertical boarding on the sides of a doorway.

jamb-post, *s.*

Carp.: One of the uprights on the sides of a doorway or window.

jamb-stone, *s.*

Arch.: One of the stone pillars on the sides of a doorway or of a window.

* **jămb** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [JAM, *v.*]

* **jăm′-bart,** *s.* [JAMBE.]

* **jămbe** (pl. ***jambes,** ***jam-beux,** ***jambeaux**), *s.* [Fr. *jambe* = the leg.] [JAMB, *s.*]

Old Armour: A leg or shin-piece of cuir-bouilli or metal worn during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, but especially during the reign of Richard II.

* **jăm′-beē,** *s.* [O. Fr. *jamboier* = to walk; *jambe* = the leg.] A walking-stick or cane.

* **jam-beux,** *s. pl.* [JAMBE.]

jăm-bŏ-la′-na, *s.* [The native name.]

Bot.: The Java plum (q.v.).

jăm-bō-rēe′, *s.* A reckless frolic or carousal. (*U. S. Slang.*)

jám-bō′-sa, *s.* [Malay *schambu* = the name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Eugenia. It contains the Rose Apple, *Jambosa vulgaris* (*Eugenia Jambos*), and the Malay Apple, *J. malaccensis*. Both are from the East. About thirteen species are cultivated in British greenhouses.

jăm′-dar-ĭ, *s.* [Hind. *jâmah* = a robe, dress.]

Fabric: A Dacca muslin woven with figures of flowers and other ornaments.

Jāmeş, *s.* [Fr. *Jame, Jacques*; Lat. *Jacobus*; Gr. Ἰάκωβος (*Iakōbos*); Heb. יַעֲקֹב (*Iaaqob*) = Jacob (q.v.).]

Scrip. Hist.: The name certainly of two, and possibly of three, persons mentioned in the New Testament.

1. James, the son of Zebedee, and the brother of the apostle John, himself also being an apostle (Matt. iv. 21, 22, x. 2, xvii. 1; Mark i. 19, 20, iii. 17, ix. 2, xiii. 3. xiv. 33; Luke vi. 14; Acts i. 13). He was martyred under Herod Agrippa I., A.D. 44 (Acts xii. 2).

2. James, the son of Alphæus, also an apostle (Matt. x. 3; Mark iii. 18; Luke vi. 15; Acts i. 13). It has been greatly debated whether James, "the Lord's brother," mentioned in Gal. i. 19, was the same with the son of Alphæus. If in this passage the word "apostle" is used in its usual technical sense, they are clearly identified, for there were only two Jameses apostles. If used in a loose sense, they may have been different. A James, probably the same one, "seemed to be" a "pillar," like Cephas and John (Gal. ii. 9). This James apparently had strong Jewish proclivities, finding fault with those Jewish Christians who ate with Gentile converts (Gal. ii. 12). It was probably he who presided over the Council of Jerusalem mentioned in Acts xv., and he seems to have had apostolic charge of the mother church at that city (Acts xii. 17, xv. 13, xxi. 18). He was called "the Less," either from being younger than James the son of Zebedee, or from being shorter than he in stature (Mark xv. 40). [1.] His mother's name was Mary (Matt. xxvii. 56; Mark xv. 40; Luke xxiv. 10), and he was brother to Jude or Judas (Mark vi. 3; Jude 1).

¶ *Epistle of St. James:*

New Testament Canon: The first of the catholic or general epistles. The apostle James, the son of Zebedee, died too early to have been its author. [JAMES, 1.] It was penned by either James, the son of Alphæus, or James, the brother of our Lord, if the two were different; by the apostle who bore both designations if they were the same. It was addressed to the twelve tribes scattered abroad—*i.e.*, to the Jewish converts to Christianity beyond the limits of Palestine. Its teaching is in disconnected portions, and treats more of conduct than of belief, though the indispensableness of faith to efficacious prayer is strongly insisted on (i. 6). Portions of it look antagonistic to the teaching of St. Paul (cf. Rom. iii. 28 with James ii. 21, 25), and most rationalists believe that the antagonism is real. But faith is used in a different sense in James from that which it obtains in the Pauline writings. What Paul calls simply "faith," James would term a living faith, and it is not against it but against a dead faith that he contends (ii. 17). The epistle was written probably at Jerusalem. Its date is uncertain. It has been fixed in A.D. 44 or 45, in A.D. 60, in A.D. 62, and not till the second century. Clement of Rome seems to have referred to it, and perhaps Hermas. Origen expressly mentions it as the epistle ascribed to St. James (*Comment.* on John, tom. xix.). It figures in the Syrian Version of the New Testament. It was ranked by Eusebius among his Antilogoumena. In A.D. 397 the Council of Carthage placed it in the canon. Though Luther spoke disrespectfully of it, yet it is now generally accepted as a portion of Divine Scripture.

Jāmeş, *s.* [From the name of its first compounder.]

James's-powder, *s.*

Phar.: Oxide of Antimony, SbO_3 or Sb_2O_3. It is prepared by pouring a solution of terchloride of antimony into water, and then treating it with carbonate of soda, the product being oxide of antimony and chloride of sodium. The oxide is afterwards washed and dried at a heat not exceeding 212°. (*Garrod.*)

jāme′-sŏn-īte, *s.* [Named by Haidinger after Prof. Jameson; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Essentially a sulphide of lead and antimony, represented by the formula $\frac{2}{3}$ PbS + Sb_2S_3. Orthorhombic in crystallization, with highly perfect basal cleavage. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 5·5 to 5·8. Mostly occurs in fibrous masses, originally in Cornwall, but subsequently at many other places.

Jāmeş′-tŏwn, *s.* [A place in Virginia.]

Jamestown-weed, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for Datura (q.v.).

jăm′-păn, *s.* [Japanese.] A sedan-chair, supported between two bamboo-poles, and borne by four men. (*East Indies.*)

jăm-păn-ēe′, *s.* [Eng. *jampan*; *-ee.*] One of the bearers of a jampan.

jăm′-rōṣ-āde, *s.* [Sansc. *jambu* = the rose apple, and Lat. *rosa*, with suff. *-ade* (?).]

Bot.: The rose-apple (q.v.).

jăn, *s.* [Arab.] An inferior demon.

jăn′-cạ, *s.* [A Spanish West Indian word.]

janca-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Amyris toxifera.* (*Amer.*)

* **Jāne** (1), * **Jean,** *s.* [A corrupt. of GENOA.]

1. A coin of Genoa; a small coin.

2. [JEAN].

Jāne (2), *s.* [Fr. *Jeanne*, the fem. of *Jean* = John.] A woman's name.

* **jane-of-apes,** *s.* The female counterpart of Jackanapes (q.v.); a pert, forward girl.

> "Here's *jane-of-apes* shall serve."
> *Massinger: Bondman*, iii. 3.

jăn-ga′-dạ, *s.* [Port.] A kind of raft-boat used in Brazil and Peru.

jăṅ′-gle, * **gan-gle,** * **jăṅ′-glȳ,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *jangler*, a word of imitative origin; cf. Dut. *jangalen* = to importune, from *janken* = to howl; Low Ger. *janken* = to yelp like a dog; Lat. *gannio* = to yelp, to talk loudly.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To quarrel or bicker in words; to wrangle.

> "There to *jangle* and to jape."
> *P. Plowman*, ii. 94.

* 2. To chatter.

> "Thy mind is lorn, thou *janglest* as a jay."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,194.

3. To sound harshly or discordantly.

> "To sow a *jangling* noise of words unknown."
> *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 55.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to sound harshly or discordantly.

> "Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,
> Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harsh."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

2. To utter in a discordant or harsh manner.

> "In our verse ere monkish rhimes
> Had *jangled* their fantastick chimes."
> *Prior: Protogenes & Apelles.*

¶ There is in *jangling* more of cross questions and perverse replies than direct differences of opinion; those *jangle* who are out of humour with each other; there is more of discordant feeling and opposition of opinion in *jarring;* those who have no good will to each other will be sure to *jar* when they come in collision; and those who indulge themselves in *jarring* will soon convert affection into ill will. Married people may destroy the good humour of the company by *jangling*, but they destroy their domestic peace and felicity by *jarring*. To *wrangle* is, technically, what to *jangle* is morally: those who dispute by a verbal opposition only are said to *wrangle;* and the disputers who engage in this scholastic exercise are termed *wranglers*.

jăṅ′-gle, *s.* [JANGLE, *v.*] Wrangling, quarrelling, prate, chatter; a discordant sound.

> "This sompnour, which that was as ful of *jangles*."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,989.

jăṅ-glẽr, * **jan-glour,** *s.* [Eng. *jangl(e)*; *-er.*] A wrangling, chattering, prating fellow; a wrangler.

> "A *jangler* is to God abhominable."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 17,292.

* **jăṅ′-glẽr-ĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *jangler*; *-esse.*] A female jangler; a noisy, wrangling woman.

> "Thise wordes ben understonde of women that ben *jangleresses* and wicked."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

* **jăṅ′-glẽr-ȳ,** * **jan-gler-ie,** * **jan-glar-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *jangle*; *-ry.*] Wrangling, chatter, bickering.

> "The *janglerie* of women ne can nothing hide."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

jăṅ′-gliṅg, *s.* [Eng. *jangl(e)*; *-ing.*] Wrangling, bickering, quarrelsomeness.

* **jan-glour,** *s.* [JANGLER.]

jăn′-ĭ-phạ, *s.* [Brazilian *janipaba*, the name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Croloneæ. *Janipha manihot* is the Manioc (q.v.), formerly *Jatropha manihot*, now generally called *Manihot utilissima.* [MANIHOT.]

jăn′-ĭṣ-sạr-ȳ, *s.* [JANIZARY.]

jăn′-ĭ-tõr, *s.* [Lat., from *janua* = a door.] A doorkeeper; a porter; a man who has the general care of a building or part thereof, sees to its cleaning, locks it up and unlocks it, &c.

jăn′-ĭ-trĕss, *s.* A female janitor.

* **jăn′-ĭ-trĭx,** *s.* [Formed from Lat. *janitor*, with fem. suff. *-ix.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A female doorkeeper; a portress.

> "The complaisant old *janitrix* shut the door in their faces."—*S. Warren: Ten Thousand a Year*, ch. ii.

† 2. *Anat.:* A large vein; the vena porta.

jăn-ĭ-zăr′, *s.* [JANIZARY.]

* **jăn-ĭ-zär′-ĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Eng. *janizary*; *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the janizaries or their government.

> "I never shall so far injure the *janizarian* republick of Algiers."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, 1.

jăn′-ĭ-zạr-ȳ, jăn′-ĭṣ-sạr-ȳ, *s.* [O. Fr. *anissaire*, from Turk. *yeni* = new, *'askari* = a soldier.] A soldier of the old Turkish footguard; originally young prisoners trained to arms; they were first organized by Oscar about A.D. 1330, and remodelled by his son Amurath I., in A.D. 1360. They formed the Imperial bodyguard. In consequence of their rising against the Sultan, they were abolished on June 17, 1826.

> "We see examples in the *janizaries* and pretorian bands of Rome."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Empire.*

jăṅ′-kẽr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A long pole on two wheels, used in transporting logs. (*Scotch.*)

jăn′-nŏck, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *bannock* (q.v.).] Oat-bread. (*Scotch.*)

> "Their bread was of oatmeal . . . baked in the form of a loaf called *jannock*, which is said to have been introduced by the refugee Flemings."—*Technologist*, Dec. 1861, p. 140.

jăn′-nŏck, *a. & s.* [Cf. Gael. *ionannach* = fair.]

A. *As adj:* Fair, just, straightforward.

B. *As subst.:* Fairness, fairplay.

Jăn′-sẹn-ĭṣm, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church History:

1. The tenet of a sect or party in the Roman Church, named after Cornelius Jansenius, bishop of Ypres in the Netherlands, who died A.D. 1640. After his decease a work of his was published, called *Augustinus*, in which Jansenius stated and explained the views of St. Augustine, mostly in that Christian father's own words. At the instigation of the Jesuits, the Inquisition at Rome, in 1641, prohibited the work from being read, and, in 1642, Pope Urban VIII. pronounced it to be contaminated with several long condemned errors. The doctors of Louvain took the part of Jansenius, gaining many adherents to their views. John du Verger de Hauranne, abbot of St. Cyran or Siegeran, who was believed to have aided Jansensius in compiling the *Augustinus*, introduced the system into France. On May 31, 1653, Pope Innocent X. declared four out of five propositions extracted from Jansenius's work heretical, and a fifth, rash, irreligious, and injurious to God. The celebrated jurist, Anthony Arnauld, accepting the principal statement that the views were censurable, maintained that they were not in Jansenius, nor had the Pope stated expressly that they were, on which, on Oct. 16, 1656, Pope Alexander VII. declared that the condemned propositions were those of Jansenius. The other party were then driven to asserting that the Pope might err as to a matter of fact though not in one of doctrine, especially when unaided by a general Council; while the Jesuits, on the other side, maintained his infallibility both with regard to facts and doctrinal opinions. The Jesuits had accommodated their system to the views of courtiers and men of the world, among whom their strength lay; the Jansenists evoked the enthusiasm of the common people by manifestations of piety and devotedness. There was in a deep and narrow valley near Paris a nunnery, called Port Royal in the Fields. Its first abbess was Jacqueline, one of the daughters of Anthony Arnauld who afterwards bore the name of Maria Angelica de S. Magdalena. Its inmates were enthusiastic supporters of Jansenism. Jansenist penitents, of both sexes, built for themselves cottages without the precincts of the cloister. Some were able men, and the authors of Port Royal became celebrated. One was Blaise Pascal. In 1709, Louis XIV., at the instigation of the Jesuits, ordered the nunnery to be demolished, and two years later had the bodies buried there disinterred, and reburied in other places. In 1698, Father Quesnel, then the head of the Jansenist party, published a work called *Moral Observations on the New Testament.* Against this production Pope Clement XI. in 1713 fulminated the Bull *Unigenitus*, and those who did not accept it were cruelly treated. This drove them to fanaticism instead of crushing their spirit. Miracles were said to have been wrought again and again in vindication of the Jansenist doctrines. Convulsionaries and Flagellants sprang up. The Jansenist troubles continued more than a century, and even yet there are Jansenist churches in Holland at Utrecht and Haarlem.

> "Perhaps the best description of *Jansenism* is that it was a professed attempt to restore the ancient doctrine and discipline of the Church."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 464.

2. An opinion or utterance characteristic of Jansenist teaching.

> "It is easy to say that these . . . black *Jansenisms* were no fruit of the tree, but the produce of a mean graft."—*J. Morley: Voltaire* (1872), p. 205.

Jăn′-sẹn-ĭst, *s. & a.* [For etym. see def.]

A. *As subst.:* A follower of Cornelius Jansenius. [JANSENISM.]

> "Nobody admitted he was a *Jansenist*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 465.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or characteristic of Jansenism (q.v.).

* **jant,** *s. & v.* [JAUNT.]

jăn′-thĭn-ạ, *s.* [IANTHINA.]

* **jant′-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [JAUNTILY.]

* **jant′-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [JAUNTINESS.]

jăn′-tû, *s.* [Hind.] A water-raising machine of great antiquity, used in Bengal for irrigation. It is a trough, counterweighted by an extended arm and balanced across a bar. As the trough end descends, it dips water, and, as it rises, the water runs towards the axis of vibration, and escapes at a lateral orifice into a trough, which conducts it to the field.

* **jan′-tȳ,** *a.* [JAUNTY.]

Jăn′-ụ-ạr-ȳ, *s.* [Lat. *Januarius*, from the god Janus (q.v.).] The name given to the first month of the year.

Jān′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from *janua* = a door.]

Roman Mythol.: One of the most celebrated divinities of ancient Rome, and the only one having no equivalent in the Grecian mythology. He was represented as a son of Apollo, and as having built a small town on the Tiber, which he called Janiculum. As the name implies, Janus was the god of doors and gates, and in token of his office carried a key in his hand. The first month of the English year receives its name from him, and he presided over the dawn of every day and the commencement of every undertaking. Janus was usually represented with two heads, looking in opposite directions. His temple at Rome was kept open in the time of war, and shut in time of peace.

Janus-cloth, *s.* A fabric having each side dressed, and different colours on the respective sides. (Used for reversible garments.)

Janus-face, *s.* A double-face; a deceitful face.

> "The *Janus-face* of courtly pride."
> *Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 610.

Janus-faced, *a.* Double-faced; double-dealing; two-faced.

Janus-headed, *a.* Double-headed.

Jăp, *s.* A Japanese. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

Jạ-păn′, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. The name of an island lying E.N.E. of China.

2. A hard, black varnish, obtained from the *Stagmaria verniciflua* of the East Indies.

3. An asphaltum varnish.

4. Work varnished and figured in the Japanese style.

* 5. A black cane.

> "You must always carry a conjuring *japan* in your hand."—*Quack's Academy* (1678).

Japan-black, *s.* The same as JAPAN-LACQUER (q.v.).

Japan-cedar, *s.*

Bot.: *Cryptomeria japonica.*

Japan-clover, *s.*

Bot.: A low annual plant (*Lespedeza stricta*), a native of Eastern Asia, introduced in some unknown manner, before 1845, into the Southern States of North America, where it has spread with great rapidity. It grows to the height of a little over a foot on the poorest soil, and is much used as fodder. (*Annandale.*)

Japan-earth, *s.*

Tanning: Terra japonica, catechu, cutch. An astringent matter obtained from the *Areca Catechu* and *Acacia Catechu,* used in tanning.

Japan-ink, *s.* A writing-ink which has a dark, glossy colour when dry.

Japan-lacquer, *s.* A kind of hard black varnish used in japanning, and obtained from *Stagmaria verniciflua,* a tree belonging to the natural order Anacardiaceæ. It is very acrid and excoriates and blisters the skin.

Japan lacquer-tree: Stagmaria verniciflua.

Japan-lily, *s.*

Bot.: Lilium japonicum. The flowers, which are white with a streak of blue, are seven inches across; the whole plant is five feet high.

Japan-medlar, *s.*

Bot.: Diospyros kaki.

Japan-pig, *s.*

Zool.: Sus plicipes, a breed of pigs with the skin in thick folds. Called also the Masked Pig.

Japan-varnish, *s.* [Japan, *s.*, 2.]

Japan-varnish tree: Stagmaria verniciflua.

Japan-whale, *s.*

Zool.: Balæna japonica. It is black above, paler below, and extends through the Pacific from Japan to America.

ja-păn′, *v.t.* [Japan, *s.*]

1. To coat wood, metal, or paper with a thick coat of hard brilliant varnish. Japanning involves the baking of the varnished article. The Japanese employ a lacquer obtained from a tree (*Rhus vernix*) by making incisions in the trunk and collecting the juice; this is at first like cream, but becomes black by exposure to the air. Their process is said to be as follows: After the juice has assumed a deep black colour, finely pulverized charcoal is added to it. The lacquer is applied to an article in several successive coats, each being dried in the sun before the next is put on. It soon becomes extremely hard, and is polished with a smooth stone and water until it becomes as smooth as glass. On this surface ornaments and figures are traced with a brush dipped in a varnish of boiled oil and turpentine. Before this is quite dry, gold or silver leaf is laid on, and the whole afterwards receives a finishing coat of varnish.

* 2. To give a polish and gloss to boots.

> "Aids with soot the new *japanning* art."
> *Gay: Trivia,* bk. ii.

Jăp′-an-ēşe, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Japan; -ese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.

> "Silk, cotton, and *Japanese* articles of furniture."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. vi., ch. vii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Japan.

2. The language spoken in Japan.

Japanese-deer, *s.*

Zool.: Cervus sika.

Japanese-humpback, Japanese humpback-whale, *s.*

Zool.: Megaptera kuzira, extending through the Pacific from Japan to California and Aleutia.

Japanese-silk, *s.*

Fabric: A kind of dress goods having a linen chain and silken weft.

ja-pănned′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Japan, *v.*] (See the compound.)

japanned-leather, *s.* Leather treated with several coats of Japan-varnish and dried in a stove.

ja-păn′-nẽr, *s.* [Eng. *Japan; -er.*]

1. One whose business is to japan wares.

* 2. A shoeblack.

> "They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
> Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes."
> *Pope: Horace; Epistles,* bk. i., ep. i., 156.

ja-păn′-nĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Japan, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The art of coating wood, metal, or paper with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish. It originated in Japan.

Ja-păn′-nĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Japan; -ish.*] Of or pertaining to Japan; resembling Japanese art or wares.

> "Hovering between the raffaelesque and the *japanish.*"—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling,* ch. vi.

***jāpe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably the same as Gab (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To jest, to play tricks, to amuse oneself.

> "It was no tyme with hym to *jape* nor toye."
> *Skelton: Bouge of Courte.*

B. *Trans.:* To mock, to deride, to cheat.

> "Thus hath he *japed* thee ful many a yere."
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 1,733.

***jāpe,** *s.* [Jape, *v.*] A jest, a trick, a joke.

> "And thus with feyned flaterie and *japes,*
> He made the persoun and the people his apes.'
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 707.

***jāp′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *jap(e); -er.*] A jester, a buffoon, a trickster, a deceiver.

> "After this cometh the sinne of *japers,* that ben the devil's apes."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

***jāp′-ẽr-ȳ,** ***jāp′-ẽr-iĕ,** *s.* [Eng. *jape; -ry.*] Jesting, buffoonery, trickery.

> "They make folk to laugh at hir *japerie,* as folk don at the gaudes of an ape."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

***Jă-pĕt′-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [From Japhet, one of the sons of Noah.]

Anthrop.: Dr. Latham's name for one of the three great divisions into which he divides the family of Man, the others being the Mongolidæ and Atlantidæ. The Japetidæ comprise those nations also known as Indo-European (q.v.).

Jă-phĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Japhet; -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or descended from Japhet.

Ja-pŏn′-ĭc (1), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Japonicus* = of or belonging to Japan.]

Japonic-province, *s.*

Zool. & Geol.: A province of shells. It embraces the Japanese Islands and the Corea. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca.*)

ja-pŏn′-ĭc (2), *a.* [Lat. (*terra*) *japonica* = Japan-earth (q.v.).] (See compound.)

japonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$. An acid produced by exposing to the action of the air, a solution of catechin in caustic potash. It is a black substance slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether, but very soluble in alkalies, from which it is precipitated by acids. With potash it forms a black salt, which produces black precipitates with metallic solutions.

jă-pȳg′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *japyx* (q.v.); Class. Lat. *iapyx;* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of insects, order *Thysanura genuina,* Bristle-tails.

jā′-pȳx, *a.* [Class. myth. = a son of Daedalus; a W.N.W. wind blowing in the south of Italy.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Japygidæ (q.v.). *Japyx solifugus* is a white species, about half an inch long, from the south of Europe, and *J. gigas,* about an inch, is from Cyprus.

jar, *v.i.* & *t.* [Representing an older **char,* only found in its diminutive **charken* = to creak like a cart or door, from the same base as Eng. *care, crane,* and Lat. *garrio* = to croak.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter a harsh or discordant sound, as from the shake or vibration of a substance struck or moved; to vibrate harshly; to be discordant.

> "O fie! the treble *jars.*"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iii. 1.

2. To be unpleasant, harsh, disagreeable, or offensive: as, a word *jars* upon the ear.

* 3. To disagree, to quarrel, to dispute.

> "Preach all Faith up, and preach all Reason down,
> Making those *jar* whom Reason meant to join."
> *Churchill: Gotham,* iii.

4. To clash; to disagree; not to be in accord; to be inconsistent.

> "Perchance my heart and harp have lost a string,
> And both may *jar.*" *Byron: Childe Harold,* iii. 4.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To shake; to cause a tremulous motion in.

* 2. To be harsh, disagreeable, or offensive to; to offend, to displease.

> "That saying *jars* you, let us only say—
> 'Twere better that he never had been born."
> *Byron: Cain,* iii. 1.

* 3. To tick, to beat.

> "My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they *jar*
> Their watches on unto mine eyes."
> *Shakesp.: Richard II.,* v. 5.

jar (1), ***jarre** (1), *s.* [Jar, *v.*]

1. A rattling vibration; a harsh or discordant sound.

> "With rash and awkward force the chord he shakes,
> And grins with wonder at the *jar* he makes."
> *Cowper: Conversation,* 902.

*2. A tick, as of a clock.

> "I love thee not a *jar* o' the clock behind
> What lady-she her lord."
> *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* i. 2.

3. A clash of interests or views; conflict or collision of opinions.

> "Instead of harmony, 'tis *jar,*
> And tumult, and intestine war."
> *Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.*

jar (2), *s.* [Char (4), *s.*] A word found only in the phrase, "On the *jar*" = ajar (q.v.).

> "I see Mrs. Bardell's street door on the *jar.*"—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. xxxiv.

jar (3), ***jarre** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *jare;* Fr. *jarre,* from Pers. *jarrah* = a jar; Sp. *jarra* = a jug; Ital. *giara, giarro.*]

1. A vessel of glass or earthenware of various shapes and sizes, used for containing fruit, preserves, pickles, and various other domestic purposes.

> "A great *jarre* to be shaped
> Was meant at first."
> *Ben Jonson: Horace; Arte of Poetrie.*

2. The quantity contained in such a vessel; a jarful.

¶ *Leyden-jar:* [Leyden].

jar-nut, *s.* The pig-nut or earth-nut.

jar (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps the same as Jar, 1.]

Well-boring: A device used in boring by impact of the chisel, which is alternately lifted and dropped.

jar-a-ra′-ca, *s.* [Brazilian.]

Zool.: Craspedocephalus (*Bothrops*) *braziliensis,* a very venomous serpent, family Crotalidæ (Pit-vipers), found in Brazil.

jar′-ble, jar′-vel, *v.t.* [Javel, *v.*] To cover with dirt or mire; to bemire.

jarde, *s.* [Fr.] A hard callous tumour in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This distemper, in time, will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is most common to managed horses that have been kept too much upon their haunches. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

jardiniere (pron. as **zhar-dĭn-yär′**), *s.* [Fr. = a female gardener.] An ornamental stand for flowers in a room.

***jar′-gle,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; probably a variant of *jangle,* influenced by *jargon* (q.v.).] To speak harshly or discordantly; to emit a harsh sound. (*Bp. Hall: Satires.*)

***jar′-gŏg-le,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably connected with *jargon* (q.v.).] To confuse, to jumble. (*Locke.*)

jar′-gȯn (1), ***jẽr′-gȯn,** *s.* [Fr. *jargon,* from the same root as Lat. *garrio.*] [Jar, *v.*]

1. Unintelligible talk; gibberish, gabble, chatter.

> "To that sanctimonious *jargon,* which was his Shibboleth, was opposed another *jargon* not less absurd and much more odious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

2. Any phraseology or form of words peculiar to a sect, or profession; professional slang.

> "To them the sounding *jargon* of the schools
> Seems what it is—a cap and bell for fools."
> *Cowper: Truth,* 365.

* 3. Confusion, disorder.

***jar′-gȯn,** ***jar-gowne,** *v.i.* [Fr. *jargonner.*] [Jargon (1), *s.*] To chatter, to talk unintelligibly.

> "The noisy jay,
> *Jargoning* like a foreigner at his food."
> *Longfellow: Poet's Tale,* i.

jar′-gȯn (2), **jar′-gôon,** *s.* [Etym. supposed Cingalese.]

Min.: The various coloured transparent or translucent varieties of Zircon (q.v.), with the exception of the hyacinth-red which is called Jacinth (q.v.). Found principally in Ceylon as waterworn crystals and pebbles. A colourless variety, on account of its high lustre, was formerly used much in jewellery.

jar-gȯn-ĕlle′, *s.* [Fr.] [Jargon (2).] A species of early pear.

jar′-gŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *jargon* (2); *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of the mineral jargon.

* **jar′-gŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *jargon* (1); *-ist.*] One who is fond of jargon or cant.

> "Nothing in the language of the *jargonists.*"—*Macaulay: Essays; Mad. D'Arblay.*

jar′-gôon, *s.* [Jargon (2), *s.*]

jarl (j as y), *s.* [Icel. = a warrior.] A governor of a province; an earl.

> "Sing no more,
> Ye bards of the North,
> Of Vikings and of *Jarls!*"
> *Longfellow: Tegner's Death.*

ja-rôol′, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Lagerströmia reginæ,* common in the Indian peninsula and in Burmah. It yields a blood-red wood, which, though soft and open in the grain, is greatly used in India for boat-building and for the knees of ships on account of its great durability under water. The native Indian physicians esteem its various parts medicinal, the astringent root being used in thrush, its bark and leaves as purgatives, and its seeds as a narcotic. (*Annandale.*)

ja′-rŏs-īte, *s.* [Named by Breithaupt after its original locality Barranco Jaroso, Spain; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral hydrated sulphate of iron with some alkali; colour, ochre-yellow; sp. gr. 3·24–3·26; hardness, 2·5–3·5.

jăr′-rạh, *s.* [A native Australian word.]

Bot.: A durable wood like mahogany, the product of *Eucalyptus rostrata,* a West Australian tree.

† **jarred,** *a.* [Jar (3), *s.*] Preserved or set in a jar: as, *jarred* fruit.

jar′-rĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *jarring; -ly.*] In a jarring, harsh, or discordant manner.

* **jar′-rȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *jar; -ry.*] Jarring; reverberating. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æn.* i. 63.)

jar′-veȳ, jar′-vȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. The driver of a hackney-coach.

> "The assembled Londoners placed more faith in the real four-wheeler, the grey horse, and the loquacious *jarvey.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 16, 1883.

2. A hackney-coach.

jā̧ş′-eȳ, jāz′-eȳ, *s.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Jersey,* as being made of Jersey yarn.] A worsted wig.

> "With an enfrenzied grasp he tore the *jasey* from his head."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Jerry Jarvis' Wig.*

jăs′-hâwk, *s.* [A corruption of *eyas-hawk* (q.v.).] A young hawk.

Jăsh′-ẽr, *s.* [Heb. יָשָׁר (*Yashar*) = upright.] (See the compound.)

¶ *Book of Jasher:*

Hebrew Literature: The Book of the Upright, a lost work referred to in Josh. x. 13 and 2 Sam. i. 18. In 1751 a pretended translation of it appeared. This was republished at Bristol in 1829, and again in 1833, but was a forgery.

Ja̤-sĭd′-ĭ-a̤nş, *s. pl.* [Yezidis.] (*Mosheim.*)

jăs-ĭ-ō′-nē, *s.* [Gr. ἰασιώνη (*iasiōnē*) = a plant described by Theophrastus, either the Convolvulus or the Columbine.]

Bot.: Sheep's-bit; a genus of Campanulaceæ, sub-order Campanuleæ. The corolla segments are linear, the anthers connate, the flowers in terminal centripetal heads. Ten species are known from Europe, North Africa, and the West of Asia. One *Jasione montana,* Annual Sheep's-bit or Scabious, a plant with heads of small lilac-blue flowers, is found on heathy pastures, flowering from June to September.

jăs-ĭ-ō′-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *jasion*(*e*)(q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Campanulaceæ.

jăs-mĭn-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *jasmin*(*um*) (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Jasminworts, Jasmineworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. It consists of shrubs often with twining stems, opposite or alternate leaves, generally compound, ternate, or pinnate with an odd one, sometimes simple, nearly always with an articulated petiole, calyx persistent, five to eight-toothed, corolla monopetalous with five to eight divisions, stamens two, ovary two-celled, two-lobed, with from one to four erect anatropal ovules in each cell. Fruit either a double berry or a capsule. Known genera five, species 100, from India, South America, Africa, Australia, &c.

jăs′-mīne, jăs′-mĭn, jĕs′-sa̤-mĭn, jĕs′-sa̤-mīne, jăs′-mĭn-ŭm, *s.* [Fr. *jasmine;* Sp. *jazmin;* Port. *jasmin* = the flower, *jasmineire* = the tree; Ital. *gesmino, gelosmino,* from Arab. & Pers. *jâsuman, jâsmên, jâsamîn, jâsamûn.* (*Mahn,* &c.)

Botany:

1. (*Of the first four forms*): The English name of the genus Jasminum and especially of the common species *J. officinale.* It has opposite pinnate leaves, a four- or five-cleft white, sweet-scented corolla. Though foreign to Britain, yet Gerarde, in 1597, mentions that it was used for covering arbours. Its native country was perhaps Persia. More than fifty species of Jasmine are cultivated.

¶ American Jasmine is Quamoclit; the Bastard Jasmine of the West Indies is the genus Cestrum; Cape Jasmine is *Gardenia florida;* Carolina Jasmine, *Gelsemium nitidum;* Chili Jasmine, *Mandevilla suaveolens;* French Balsam, *Calotropis procera;* Ground Jasmine, *Passerina Stelleri;* Night Jasmine, *Nyctanthes arbortristis;* the Red Jasmine of the West Indies, *Plumiera rubra;* Wild Jasmine, *Jasminum officinale;* and Wild Jasmine of the West Indies = (1) A Pavetta, (2) An Ixora, (3) *Faramea odoratissima.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. (*Of the form* Jasminum): The typical genus of the order Jasminaceæ (q.v.). The jasmine of the shops is furnished by *Jasminum officinale* and *J. grandiflorum.* A similar perfume exists in *J. Sambac; J. undulatum* has slightly bitter leaves. The bitter root of *J. angustifolium,* ground small and mixed with the powdered root of *Acorus Calamus,* is applied externally in the East in cases of ringworm. The flowers of *J. grandiflorum* strung on threads are worn as necklaces by the Hindoo women. The root of *J. pubescens* is regarded as alexitetric. The roots of *J. humile* furnish a yellow dye. (*Lindley,* &c.)

> "From *jasmine* grove to grove may'st wander gay."
> *Thomson: Summer,* 76.

¶ (1) *Oil of jasmine:*

Perfumery: An oil obtained from the flowers of *Jasminum grandiflorum, J. Sambac,* and *J. officinale,* but Prof. Watt says that of about forty species of jasmine in India, nearly all might be used in manufacturing Oil and Otto of Jasmine.

(2) *Otto of Jasmine:*

Perfumery: A pomade made by impregnating suet with the scent of jasmine, and leaving it for a fortnight in pure rectified spirit.

jăs′-mīne-wõrtş, *s. pl.* [Eng. *jasmine,* and *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Jasminaceæ (q.v.).

* **jăsp,** *s.* [Fr. *jaspe.*] Jasper (q.v.).

> "The floore of *jasp* and emeraud was dight."
> *Spenser: Visions of Bellay.*

jăs′-pa̤-chāte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *iaspachates,* from Gr. ἰασπαχάτης (*iaspachatēs*).]

Min.: Agate jasper.

jăs′-pẽr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *iaspis* = Gr. ἴασπις (*iaspis*)=a green-coloured precious stone.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Min.:* An impure variety of silica (q.v.) of many colours and shades, but opaque even in thin splinters; colouring matters usually sesquioxide of iron and alumina.

> "Of divers sorts of *jaspers,* all the East part (by report) are most affected to that which is like the emeraud."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxxvii., ch. ix.

2. Marble of a greenish colour, with small red spots. There is an antique jasper with small spots of black and white.

3. A kind of earthenware prepared from pounded spar.

B. *As adj.:* Made of jasper.

¶ *Porcelain jasper:*

1. *Min.:* [Jasper].

2. *Geol.:* Rutley considers that it is an altered argillaceous rock in which no crystallization has taken place. It has been formed by the combustion of adjacent coalseams, or in the proximity of eruptive rocks.

jasper-headed, *a.* Headed or tipped with jasper.

> "Take your arrows, *jasper-headed.*"
> *Longfellow: Hiawatha,* ix.

jasper-opal, *s.*

Min.: An impure variety of opal (q.v.), containing oxides of iron, and alumina; mostly of yellow and red colours; opaque; distinguished from jasper by its bright fracture.

* **jăs′-pẽr-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *jasper; -ated.*] Mixed with or containing particles of jasper.

* **jăs′-pẽr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *jasper; -y.*] Like jasper; having the qualities of jasper.

* **jăs-pĭd′-ĕ-a̤n,** *a.* [Lat. *iaspideus,* from *iaspis* = jasper.] Like jasper; of the nature of or containing jasper.

* **jăs-pĭd′-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *iaspideus.*] The same as Jaspidean (q.v.).

* **jăs′-pȯĭd,** *a.* [Fr. *jaspe* = jasper, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Resembling jasper.

* **jăsp′-ȯ-nȳx,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἰασπόνυξ (*iasponux*).]

Min.: The ancient name for **jasper-onyx,** a jasper marked like the human nail.

jăs′-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *jassus;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Cicadellina. They have the hinder coxæ transverse, and the hinder tibiæ with two rows of spines. They are numerous and often elegant in form.

jăs′-sŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Jassidæ (q.v.).

jăt-a̤-măn′-sĕ, jăt-a̤-măn′-sĭ, *s.* [An East Indian word.]

Bot.: The native name of *Nardostachys Jatamansi,* the Spikenard of the ancients.

jăt-ĕ-ō-rhīz′-a̤, *s.* [Gr. ἰατής (*iatēs*), and ἰατήρ (*iatēr*) = a physician; cf. also ἰατός (*iatos*) = curable, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A genus of Menispermaceæ, *Jateorhiza palmata,* or *Cocculus palmatus,* furnishes Columba-root. It is a Mozambique plant.

jăt′-rȯ-pha̤, *s.* [Gr. ἰατρός (*iatros*) = a physician, and τροφή (*trophē*) = food, in allusion to the medicinal properties of the plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotoneæ. The seeds of *Jatropha glandulifera* yield an oil highly esteemed as a stimulant application in rheumatism and paralysis. Taken internally, they are violently purgative, irritant, and poisonous. Those of *J. multifida* are also purgative, emetic, and poisonous. The expressed oil of *J. glauca* is used in India as an external application in chronic rheumatism and paralysis; the root of *J. officinalis* is given in Brazil in syphilis. *J. manihot,* of Linnæus, is now *Manihot utilissima;* and his *J. purgans, Curcas purgans;* his *J. urens* is *Cnidoscolus quinquelobus.*

jâud, jadd, *s.* [Jade, *s.*] A jade, a mare. (*Scotch.*)

> "I heard ane of his gillies bid that auld rudas *jaud* of a gudewife gie ye that."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxix.

jâuk, *v.i.* [Joke, *v.*] To dally, to trifle. (*Scotch.*)

> "And ne'er, tho' out o' sight, to *jauk* or play;
> An' oh! be sure to fear the Lord alway!"
> *Burns: Cotter's Saturday Night.*

jâuk′-ĭng, *s.* [Jauk, *v.*] Trifling, dallying. (*Scotch.*)

> "An' aye she win't, an' ay she swat,
> I wat she made nae *jaukin'.*"
> *Burns: Halloween.*

jau-lĭng′-īte (au as ow͡), *s.* [Named by Zepharovich from its locality, Jauling, Austria; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hyacinth-red resin, resembling amber; hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 1·09 to 1·11.

jaumange (pron. as **zhō-maṅġ′**), *s.* [Fr. *jaune* = yellow, and *manger* = to eat.] Dutch flummery; a variety of blancmange.

* **jaunçe,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *jancer.*] [Jaunt, *v.*] To ride hard; to work or drive a horse hard.

> "And yet I bear a burden like an ass,
> Spur-galled and tired, by *jauncing* Bolingbroke."
> *Shakesp.: Richard II.,* v. 5.

jâun′-dẽr, *v.i.* [A freq. form of Scotch *jaunt* = to talk idly.] [Jaunt, *v.*] To go about idly from place to place; to rove about aimlessly. (*Scotch.*)

jâun′-dĕr, *s.* [JAUNDER, *v.*] A roving about idly or aimlessly. (*Scotch.*)

jâun′-dĭçe, jâun′-dĭse, *jaunes, *jaunis, *jaunys, *jawnes, *s.* [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, **jalne*=yellow; Port. *jalne, jalda*; Sp. *jalde*; from Lat. *galbinus, galbanus* = yellowish; *galbus* = yellow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"He [the Pope] was long before sicke of the yelowe *iaundise.*"—*Bale: Pageant of Popes*, fo. 196.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which disorders the judgment, presenting things in a false colour or light.

> "And Jealousy, the *jaundice* of the soul."
> *Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 73.

II. *Pathol.:* An affection in which many tissues of the body are stained yellow, particularly the conjunctiva, skin, underneath the finger-nails, the urine, &c. It is caused by the colouring-matter of the bile becoming absorbed into the blood from various morbid conditions of the liver, or the duodenal portion of the intestine, either from mechanical obstruction of the bile, or from suppression. The pulse is slow, with thirst, lassitude, lowness of spirits, white stools, and general debility. The first symptom of recovery is the re-appearance of bile in the stools, after which the yellowness gradually fades away. It is necessary to distinguish between obstruction and suppression. Jaundice is a symptom, and not a disease *per se*, treatment being directed to the restoration of the biliary secretion to its normal channel. In malignant disease, however, this cannot be looked for.

jaundice-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Berberis vulgaris.

jâun′-dĭçe, *jâun′-dĭse, *v.t.* [JAUNDICE, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To affect with jaundice.

"*Jaundised* eyes seem to see all objects yellow."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. iii., § 2.

2. *Fig.:* To disorder or prejudice the mind or judgment.

¶ Only used now in the pa. par.

jâun′-ẽr, *s.* [JAUNDER, *s.*] Foolish, idle talk. (*Scotch.*)

jaunt (au as a), *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *jancer* = to play tricks with or tease a horse.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wander about here and there; to ramble; to rove idly about.

2. To move up and down in a jolting fashion.

3. To take a jaunt or ride on a jaunting-car.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To jolt up and down.

"He was set vpon an vnbroken coult with his face to the horse tayle, and so caused to ride a gallop & *iaunted* till he were breathlesse."—*Bale: Pageant of Popes*, fo. 127.

jaunt (1) **(au** as **a),** *s.* [JAUNT, *v.*]

1. A ramble, an excursion, a short journey, a trip. (Now only used lightly, but by Milton solemnly.)

> "Our Saviour, meek and with untroubled mind,
> After his aëry *jaunt*, though hurried sore,
> Hungry and cold betook him to his rest."
> *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 402.

2. A jolting movement up and down.

3. A ride on a jaunting-car. (*Irish.*)

jaunt (2) **(au** as **a),** *s.* [Fr. *jante.*] The felly of a wheel.

jaunt′-ĭ-lÿ (au as **a), *jant′-ĭ-lÿ,** *adv.* [Eng. *jaunty*; *-ly.*] In a jaunty, gay, or airy manner.

jaunt′-ĭ-nĕss (au as **a), *jant′-ĭ-nĕss, *jaunt-y-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *jaunty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being jaunty; lightness, briskness, sprightliness.

"I felt a certain stiffness in my limbs, which entirely destroyed that *jauntyness* of air I was once master of."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 530.

jaunt′-ĭng (au as **a),** *pr. par.* or *a.* [JAUNT, *v.*]

jaunting-car, *s.* An Irish vehicle having two seats, back to back, over the wheels, a well in the middle, and a seat for the driver in front.

jaun′-tÿ (au as **a), *jan′-tÿ, *jaun′-teĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *jaunt*; *-y.*] Easy and sprightly in manner; airy, showy, finical; affecting unconcern; self-satisfied.

"We owe most of our *janty* fashions now in vogue to some adept beau among them."—*Guardian*, No. 149.

jâup, jâwp, *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Intrans.:* To dash and rebound as water; to make a noise like water shaken in a close vessel.

B. *Trans.:* To bespatter, as with water or mud.

jâup, jâwp, *s.* [JAUP, *v.*] A jerk of water; a little quantity of water dashed or splashed up.

> "Then down ye'll hurl, deil nor ye never rise!
> And dash the gumlie *jaups* up to the pouring skies."
> *Burns: Brigs of Ayr.*

Ja′-vạ, *s.* & *a.* [Native name.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: One of the Sunda Islands. The chief seat of the Dutch power in Southern Asia.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or in any way connected with the island described under A.

Java-plum, *s.*

Bot.: Calyptranthes Jambolana.

Ja′-vạn, *a.* [*Java*; with suff. *-an.*] The same as JAVA, B (q.v.).

Javan-rhinoceros, *s.*

Zool.: Rhinoceros sondaicus, or *javanus.* It inhabits Java, the Malay Peninsula, and the Sunderbunds of Bengal, and is smaller than the Indian rhinoceros.

Jav′-ạ-nēşe, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Java*; *n* connective, and suff. *-ese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Java.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Java; the language spoken in Java.

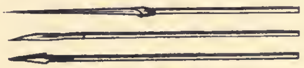
jăv′-ẹl, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To bemire, to dirt, to befoul.

jăv′-ẹl, *s.* [JAVEL, *v.*] A wandering, dirty fellow; a tramp.

> "These two *javels*
> Should render vp a reckning of their trauels."
> *Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.*

jăv′-ẹ-lĭn, *jăv′-ẹl-ĭng, *s.* [O. Fr. *javelin* (m.), *javeline* (f.); Fr. *javeline*; Ital. *giavelina*; Sp. *jabalina*; Bret. *gavlin.* Skeat refers the origin of the word to Irish *gaf, gafa* = a hook, *gabhla* = a spear, a lance, *gabhlan* = a branch, a fork of a tree; Gael. *gobhal* = a fork, *gobhlach* = forked; Welsh, *gafl* = a fork; *gaflach* = a dart, the original meaning being a pointed weapon. Cf. A.S. *gafeluc, gafeloc*; Mid. Eng. *gavelok* = a javelin.]

1. A light spear thrown by the hand, formerly used by horse and foot in ancient warfare. The blade of the uppermost javelin in the illustration is very slender; it is intended to bend when it strikes an object, so that it cannot be used again by an enemy. According to Meyrick, the Velites in the Roman army were armed with seven of these.



ROMAN JAVELINS.

2. A hunting-spear, about 5½ feet long, having a wooden shaft and an iron head. It is yet used in Europe in hunting the boar, and by many savage nations in ordinary hunting.

"He stood contented with so much, and no more as lay within one fling, or shot of the *javelin* which he lanced himself."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 309.

javelin-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Phyllostoma hastatum, a bat of the vampire family, found on the Amazon. It sucks the blood of horses, cattle, and, when it has opportunity, that of man.

javelin-men, *s. pl.*

Law: Yeomen retained by the sheriff to escort the judge of assize.

javelin-snake, *s.*

Zool.: A snake-like lizard, *Acontias Meleagris*, and the genus Acontias, one of the Scincoidæ.

* **jăv′-ẹ-lĭn,** *v.t.* [JAVELIN, *s.*] To strike, wound, or pierce with, or, as with a javelin. (*Tennyson: Merlin & Vivien*, 785.)

* **jăv-ẹ-lĭn-iẽr′,** *s.* [Eng. *javelin*; *-ier.*] A soldier armed with a javelin.

"The *javeliniers* foremost of all began the fight." —*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 264.

* **jăv-ĕ-lŏt-tiẽr′,** *s.* [O. Fr., from *javelot* = a javelin.] The same as JAVELINIER (q.v.).

jâw (1), ***châw, *chew, *jawe, *jowe, *geowe,** *s.* [From the verb to *chaw* or *chew* (q.v.); Dan. *kiæve* = a jaw; O. Dut. *kauwe* = the jaw of a fish, *kouwe* = the cavity of the mouth; Dut. *kaauwen* = to chew.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

> "His feeble *jawes* and hollowe voyce could make
> None other sounde."
> *Gascoigne: Dan Bartholemew of Bathe.*

2. *Fig.:* Coarse raillery, abuse, impudent language, wrangling. (*Vulgar.*)

"Stop your *jaw* about him."—*H. Kingsley: G. Hamlyn*, ch. xxvi.

II. *Technically:*

I. *Anat.:* One of the maxillæ, or mandibles. One of two bones of the lower part of the face. The lower jaw is the thickest and strongest bone of the face, and moves on the rest of the skull by condyles. It is shaped like an inverted arch, bent forwards in from itself. It has a middle and horizontal part, with two rami or ascending branches. The superior or alveolar portion of it is hollowed out, so as to constitute sockets for the lower range of teeth. The upper jaw, or superior maxilla, consists inferiorly of a thick ridge, the alveolar process, and the sockets or alveoli for the teeth of the upper jaw.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) One of two opposing members capable of being moved towards and from one another, as the jaws, cheek, chaps, chops, or mouth of a vice or wrench.

(2) The cheeks of a stone or ore-crusher, one of which is moved relatively to the other, so as to break the material fed between them.

(3) The opposed portions of a shearing-machine or punch, which, by moving past each other, cut the bar or sheet of metal placed between them.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The forked end of a boom or gaff, which partially embraces the mast. The branches of the jaw are called horns, and are united by the jaw-rope.

(2) The space in the shell of a tackle-block occupied by the sheave.

4. *Railway:* The guard-plates in which the axle-boxes of railway-carriages play vertically as the springs yield and recoil; the housings or pedestals.

jaw-bone, *s.* The bone of the jaw in which the teeth are set.

jaw-box, *s.* The same as JAW-HOLE (q.v.).

jaw-breaker, *s.* A ludicrous term for a word many-syllabled or very difficult to pronounce.

jaw-foot, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A sink; a place into which dirty water is thrown.

2. *Zool.:* [FOOT-JAWS, MAXILLIPEDES.].

jaw-lever, *s.* A veterinary instrument for opening the mouths of animals for the administration of medicine.

jaw-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope attached to the jaws of a gaff to prevent its coming off the mast.

jaw-tooth, *s.* A molar, a grinder.

jaw-wedge, *s.* A wedge to tighten the axle-box in the jaw or guard of a railway car-truck. (*American.*)

jâw (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wave; a quantity of water or other liquid.

jâw, *v.i.* & *t.* [JAW (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To gossip, to chatter, to scold; to use impudent or abusive language. (*Vulgar.*)

B. *Trans.:* To abuse; to use impudent or offensive language to. (*Vulgar.*)

jâw (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [JAW (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To pour out; to dash out rapidly, as water or other liquid.

B. *Intrans.:* To gush or pour out rapidly.

"A naked craig wi' a burn *jawing* ower 't."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

jâwed, *a.* [Eng. *jaw* (1); *-ed.*]

1. Having jaws.

2. Principally in composition, with words denoting the condition of the jaws: as, lantern-*jawed*, long-*jawed*.

jâw′-fâll-ẹn, *a.* [Eng. *jaw*, and *fallen* (q.v.).]

1. Depressed in spirits; depressed, chapfallen. (*Fuller.*)

2. Astonished, open-mouthed. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 54.)

jāy, * iay, *s.* [From O. Fr. *jay, gay, gai* = a jay (Mod. Fr. *geai*); Prov. *gai, jai*; Sp. *gayo* = a jay; *gaya* = a magpie; Port. *gaio.* Of Teutonic origin. Named from the gay colors of the bird; cf. Eng. *gay.*]

Ord. Lang.: A greenhorn; a raw countryman; an outlandish person; a poor actor. Also used derisively as *adj.*: a *jay* town, a *jay* show, &c. (*Slang*)

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.: Garrulus glandarius*, a species of Corvidæ, of a vinous-red color; the back pale gray; the rump and upper tail coverts white; the tail black or gray, with bluish-gray bars; the wing coverts light gray, in the median series light gray inclining to chestnut; the bastard wing or primary coverts barred with black or bright cobalt blue; head with an erectile crest; forehead white, streaked with black. Length about thirteen inches. It is a beautiful bird, but attacks peas and other garden crops, to which it is very destructive, especially in the vicinity of woods and forests. It also eats worms, larvæ, and snails. It is often kept as a cage-bird. The common blue jay, *Cyanocitta cristata*, is found over a large part of North America. The Green Jay of America is *Xanthura luxuosa.* The long-tailed blue jays are also arranged under Xanthura, though they have not the yellow tail which the generic name suggests.

2. *Pl.:* The sub-family Garrulinæ. They are less in size, and have a less robust structure, and shorter and more rounded wings and brighter plumage than the typical crows. Feet formed for grasping; lateral toes unequal.

*** jāy′-ĕt,** *s.* [Jet (1), *s.*]

jāy′-hâwk-ẽr, *s.*

1. *U. S. Hist.:* One of the freebooters during the free-soil troubles in Kansas and the early part of the Civil War.

2. A large spider or (American) tarantula. (*Western U. S.*)

*** jā′-zĕl,** *s.* [Cf. Sp. *azul*, Eng. *azure.*]

Min.: A precious stone of an azure colour.

*** jā′-zẽr-ạnt, * jaz-er-ine, * jess-er-aunt,** *s.* [O.Fr. *jazerant, jazerenc*; Sp. *jacerina*; Port. *jazzerina*; Ital. *ghiazzerino*, from O. Sp. *jazarino* = algerine, from Arab. *jazâir* = Algiers.]

Old Arm.: A jacket strengthened by small plates of metal. It was formed by overlapping pieces of steel, fastened by one edge upon canvas, which was coated over with velvet or cloth; it was, in fact, a method of quilting or padding a dress with metal internally, to make it sword and dagger proof, without being visible to the eye. The pieces of metal were generally small, and allowed flexibility, by being fastened down by one side only. The jazerant was much worn by Italian nobles during the troublous period of the middle ages. It was also worn by the peasantry of the English border as a defence in their skirmishes with the mosstroopers.

jĕal′-oŭs, * jal-ous, * gel-us, * jel-ous, *a.* [O. Fr. *jalous*, from Low Lat. *zelosus* = full of zeal; Lat. *zelotes* = one who is jealous, from *zelus* = Gr. ζῆλος (*zēlos*) = zeal; Fr. *jaloux*; Ital. [illegible], *zeloso*; Sp. *zeloso*, from Fr. *zèle*; Ital. & Sp. [illegible] = zeal.]

1. Suspicious in love; uneasy in mind through fear or belief that the love or affections which one believes to belong to or hopes to gain for one's self have been or may be transferred to another; apprehensive of or pained by rivalry.

> "The *jealous* lover swore over his wine at a tavern that he would stab the villain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. Jealously cautious, or watchful against dishonor; extremely solicitous for the honor of another.

> "I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of Hosts."—1 *Kings* xix. 10.

3. Suspiciously fearful or doubtful; looking with suspicion.

> "If we love glory, we are *jealous* of partners."—*Burke: On the Policy of the Allies.*

4. Suspiciously vigilant.

¶ We are *jealous* of what is our own; we are *envious* of what is another's. *Jealousy* fears to lose what it has; *envy* is pained at seeing what another has. Princes are *jealous* of their authority; subjects are *jealous* of their rights; courtiers are *envious* of those in favor. *Jealousy* is a noble or ignoble passion according to the object; in the former case it is emulation sharpened by fear; in the latter case it is greediness stimulated by fear: *envy* is always a base passion, having the worst passions in its train.

† jĕal′-oŭs, *v.i.* or *t.* [Jealous, *a.*] To suspect; to be suspicious; to guess.

> "This unwonted coldness is more to be *jealoused.*"—*The Great Bastard* (1689).

*** jĕal′-oŭs-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *jealous*; *-hood.*] Jealousy. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 4.)

jĕal′-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *jealous*; *-ly.*] In a jealous manner; with jealousy or suspicion; suspiciously; with jealous care; zealously.

> "He had always hoped that her majesty's safety should be *jealously* preserved."—*Strype: Life of Whitgift* (an. 1589).

*** jĕal′-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *jealous*; *-ness.*] The quality, condition, or state of being jealous; jealousy.

> "Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and *jealousness* of too many."—*Eikon Basilike.*

jĕal′-oŭs-ȳ, * gel-es-ie, * jal-ou-sie, * jeal-ous-ie, * jeal-ous-ye, * jel-ous-ie, *s.* [Fr. *jalousie*, from *jaloux* = jealous; Ital. & Port. *jelosia.*]

1. The quality or state of being jealous; suspicion in love; apprehension in rivalry.

> "As envy pines at good possess'd
> So *jealousy* looks forth distress'd
> On good that seems approaching."
> *Cowper: Friendship.*

2. Suspicious fear; enviousness of the success of another.

> "The false archangel . . . casts between
> Ambiguous words and *jealousies*, to sound
> Or taint integrity." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 703.

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or anxiety.

Jēameṣ, *s.* [See def.] A footman; a flunkey; from the commonness of the name James. (*Colloquial.*)

jeān, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *Genoa.*]

Fabric:

1. A twilled, undressed cloth, having a cotton chain and woollen filling.

2. A kind of twilled cotton goods, striped or white. Satin jean has a different twill, which gives it a smooth glossy surface.

jëarṣ, jëerṣ, *s.* [Gear.]

Naut.: A fourfold tackle by which a lower yard is swayed or struck. The upper block of this purchase usually hangs from the trestletrees.

*** jēat,** *s.* [Jet (1), *s.*]

*** Jĕd′-dart,** *a.* [From *Jedburgh*, in the south of Scotland.] (See the compound.)

*** Jeddart-justice,** *s.* A kind of lynch law known at Jedburgh in "the good old times." The practice was to hang a man first and try the question of his guilt or innocence afterwards. [Justice, *s.*, ¶ (9).]

jĕd′-dĭng, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

jedding-axe, *s.* A stone-mason's tool. It has one flat face for knocking off projecting angular points, and a pointed peen for reducing a surface to the required form. A cavil.

jĕdġe, *s.* [Perhaps a corruption of *judge.*] A gauge or standard. (*Scotch.*)

jedge-and-warrant, *s.* A warrant or authority given to a dean of guild to repair or rebuild a dilapidated or ruinous tenement according to plan.

jēe, *v.i.* & *t.* [Gee.]

jēel, *s.* A shallow lake or morass. (*East Indies.*)

jëer, * geare, * jeere, *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat refers it to Dut. *gekscheeren*, *scheeren* = to mock, to jeer, from the phrase, *den gek scheeren* = to shear the fool. Others derive it from Fr. *girer*; Ital. *girare*, from Lat. *gyro* = to turn in a circle.]

A. *Intrans.:* To scoff, to flout; to make a mock of a person or thing; to deride.

> "Friend Tortoise, quoth the *jeering* Hare,
> Your burden's more than you can bear."
> *Lloyd: Hare & Tortoise.*

B. *Trans.:* To mock, to deride, to scoff at, to make a mock of.

> "If we cannot *jeere* them, we *jeere* ourselves."
> *Ben Jonson: Staple of Newes*, iv. 1.

jëer (1), *s.* [Jeer, *v.*] A scoff, a flout, a taunt, mockery, diversion.

> "But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,
> Will never have done with his gibes and his *jeers.*"
> *Swift: Grand Question.*

*** jëer (2),** *s.* [Gear.]

jëer′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *jeer*; *-er.*] One who jeers or mocks; a mocker; a scoffer.

> "There you named the famous *jeerer*,
> That ever jeered in Rome or Athens."
> *Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour*, v. 1.

jëer′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Jeer, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of mocking or scoffing; mockery, derision, jeers.

> "But he gravely spake and answered
> To their *jeering* and their jesting."
> *Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, xxi.

jëer′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *jeering*; *-ly.*] In a jeering, scoffing manner; with jeers; in scoff; in mockery.

jĕf′-fẽr-ĭs-īte, *s.* [Named by Brush after W. W. Jefferis; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mica-like mineral, which exfoliates remarkably when heated to 300°. Composition essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia. Occurs in veins in serpentine at Westchester, Pennsylvania.

jĕf-fẽr-sō′-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States; born April 2, 1743; died July 4, 1826.]

Bot.: A genus of Berberidaceæ. The only known species, *Jeffersonia diphylla*, is the Rheumatism-root of the United States.

Jĕf-fẽr-sō′-nĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Thomas Jefferson (see Jeffersonia), the party he represented, or the theories he upheld.

B. *As subst.:* A supporter of Jefferson or of his principles; a Democrat. (*U. S.*)

jĕf′-fẽr-sŏn-īte, *s.* [Named by Keating and Vanuxem after Jefferson; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A greenish-black mineral, occurring in large crystals, with the angles mostly rounded, as if corroded. Sp. gr., 3·36. It is a variety of augite (q.v.), containing lime, iron, manganese, and zinc. Found in New Jersey.

jĕf-frĕ-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Jewreinowite.]

jĕg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A templet or gauge, one of several, for verifying shapes of parts in gun and gun-stock making.

je-had, *s.* [Jihad.]

Jĕ-hō′-vạh, *s.* [Heb. יְהֹוָה (*Yehovah*) (Def.); Gr. Ἰαῶ (*Iaō*), Ἰευώ (*Ieuō*), Ἰαού (*Iaou*), Ἀϊά (*Aïa*), Ἰαβέ (*Iabe*).]

Scrip.: The most sacred of the names given in the Old Testament to the Supreme Being, regarded also as the God specially of the Jewish people. So holy was the name deemed that the Jews were afraid to allow it to escape their lips, and therefore took means intentionally to mispronounce it by altering its vowel points to those of Adonai, or, when the two occur together, of Elohim, less sacred names for God. This superstitious practice arose from their having misinterpreted such passages as Deut. xxviii. 58; Lev. xxiv. 11, 15, 16; Exod. xx. 7. What the real vowel points, and consequently the proper pronunciation, should be is now doubtful. Many critics contend for יַהְוֶה (*Yahveh*), some for יַהְוָה (*Yahvah*), and some for יְהוֹה (*Yehavoh*), &c. It is generally derived from הָוָה (*havah*), an old form of הָיָה (*haiah*) = He is. The import of the name is explained in Exod. iii. 14, "I am that I am," or "I am," thus predicating self-existence or existence in a sense in which it can be applied to no created being. In Exod. vi. 3 we read that God appeared to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but was not known to them by the name Jehovah. The meaning may have been that the patriarchs did not properly realize the depth of meaning in the name, for the word occurs in Gen. xiv. 22, xxvi. 22, xxviii. 16. Elohim stands for God as the creator and ruler of the universe (Gen. l. 1); Jehovah as a being standing in the most intimate relation to the Jewish people as their theocratic ruler and God (Psalm cxxxv. 4), as supreme above all gods (verse 5), the First and the Last (Isa. xli. 4), nay the only true God (xliv. 5, 8). In studying these passages, be it observed that where there is the word Jehovah our translators have spelled Lord with capital letters. It has been suggested that the name Jehovah was of Phœnician origin, and that it made way among the Israelites slowly to the age of Samuel, and then with greater rapidity. Movers connects it with the Phœnician *Iao* = the Sun-god in the several seasons, and especially in autumn, as well as with the Chaldean *Iao* = the Intelligent light.

Jĕ-hō′-vĭst, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Jehov(ah)*; *-ist.*]

Biblical criticism:

* 1. One who maintained that no alteration had been made in the vowel points of Jehovah. (Opposed to the Adonists, who held that the vowel points of Jehovah are those of Adonai. [JEHOVAH.]

2. The writer of the Pentateuch, &c., who habitually used the name Jehovah as distinguished from the Elohist, who employed the term Elohim. [ELOHIST, EXODUS, GENESIS.] Colenso recognizes two Jehovists in the book of Genesis.

"And accordingly I have given reasons for concluding that Genesis xiv. belongs to a *Jehovistic* writer (the second *Jehovist*)."—*Colenso: Pentateuch*, pt. iii., p. 6.

Jĕ-hō-vĭst′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Jehovist*; *-ic.*]

Bib. criticism: A term used regarding portions of the Pentateuch in which the name of God habitually employed is Jehovah (q.v.). [ELOHIST.]

¶ For extract, see JEHOVIST.

jē′-hū, *s.* [From the name of Jehu, son of Nimshi, see 2 Kings ix. 20.] A coachman, a driver; one fond of driving. (*Slang.*)

jēis′-tie-cor, jŭs′-tĭ-cōat, *s.* [Fr. *juste au corps* = close to the body.] A jacket or waistcoat without sleeves.

"To see a gold-laced *jeistiecor* in the Ha' garden so late at e'en."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. vi.

jĕ-jûne′, *a.* [Lat. *jejunus* = fasting, hungry, dry, barren.]

* 1. Poor, thin, weak; wanting in substance.

"Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile; the melting sheweth that it is not *jejeune*, or scarce in spirit."—*Bacon.*

2. Bare, meagre, dry; devoid of interest or life. (Applied especially to literary productions.)

"The farce itself, most mournfully *jejune*,
Calls for the kind assistance of a tune."
Cowper: Retirement, 711.

† **jĕ-jûne′-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *jejune*; *-ly.*] In a jejune, dry, barren, or meagre manner.

"We discourse *jejunely*, and falsely, and unprofitably."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar.* (Pref.)

jĕ-jûne′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *jejune*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being jejune; thinness, attenuation.

"The *jejuneness* or extream comminution of spirits."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 799.

2. Dryness, barrenness, insipidity; absence of interest or life.

* **jĕ-jûn′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Eng. *jejun(e)*; *-ity.*] The same as JEJUNENESS (q.v.).

"Pray extend your Spartan *jejunity* to the length of a competent letter."—*Bentley: Letters*, p. 261.

jĕ-jûn′-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *jejunus* = hungry, empty.]

Anat.: The second portion of the small intestine between the duodenum and the ileum. It is thicker than the rest of the intestine, and, from containing more mucous membrane, has a pinky tinge. It forms two-fifths of the small intestine, and is surrounded above and at the sides by the colon, and is kept in position by the mesentery, which connects it with the posterior wall of the abdomen.

jĕl′-ĕr-ăng, *s.* [Javanese name.]

Zool.: Javan Squirrel, *Sciurus Javanensis* or *bicolor*, a handsome squirrel, found in Java, part of India, and Cochin China. Length, almost two feet. (*Wood: Nat. Hist.*)

jĕl′-lĕtt-īte, *s.* [Named after M. Jellet, one of its describers; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A lime-iron garnet, grouped by Dana with his Andradite (q.v.). It occurs in globular forms, with crystalline exterior, and also lining cracks, in an asbestos enclosed in an indurated talcose schist among the debris of the moraine of the Fiudelen glacier, and in several other Swiss localities *in situ.* Colour, various shades of green and yellowish-green.

jĕl′-liĕd, *a.* [Eng. *jelly*; *-ed.*] Brought to the state or consistency of a jelly.

"The *jellied* philtre of her lips." *Cleveland.*

jĕl′-lŏped, *a.* [JOWLOPPED.]

Her.: A term applied to the comb and gills of a cock when of a tincture different to the body.

jĕl′-ly̆, * ġĕl′-ly̆, *s.* [Fr. *gelée* = a frost, jelly; properly the fem. of *gelé*, pa. par. of *geler* = to freeze, to congeal, from Lat. *gelo* = to congeal; *gelu* = frost.]

1. Anything brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity; a transparent substance obtained by decoction from animal substances.

"And for close of all a *jelly* made of the bones of beef."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Feb. 12, 1682.

2. A sweetmeat obtained by boiling the juice of fruit with sugar.

jelly-bag, *s.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.

jelly-fish, *s.*

Zool.: The popular name of the Medusas, the typical forms of which, when lying on the sea-sand, look like a mass of jelly. [ACALEPHÆ, MEDUSA.]

jĕl′-ly̆, *v.i.* [JELLY, *s.*] To become jelly; to come to the state or consistency of jelly.

jĕm′-ĭ-dar, jĕm′-ma̤-dar, *s.* [Hind. *jâmadar* = the keeper of a wardrobe, a musketeer; *jâma* = clothes.] In the Anglo-Indian army an officer ranking with a lieutenant in the English army.

jem′-mĭ-nĕss (e as ĭ), *s.* [Eng. *jemmy*, a.; *-ness.*] Spruceness, neatness. (*Slang.*)

jem′-my̆ (e as ĭ), *a.* [Prob. a corruption of *geminy.*] Spruce, neat. (*Slang.*)

jem′-my̆ (e as ĭ), *s.* [From the proper name *James.*]

1. A short, stout crowbar, used by housebreakers.

2. A sheep's head.

3. A species of Scotch woollen cloth.

jĕn′-īte (j as y), *s.* [YENITE.]

jĕnk′-ĭns̤-īte, *s.* [Named by Shepard after J. Jenkins, of Monroe; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as HYDROPHITE (q.v.), but occurs as a fibrous encrustation on magnetite, in Orange Co., New York, U.S.A. (*Dana.*)

jĕn′-nĕt, ġĕn′-nĕt, *s.* [O. Fr. *genette*, from Sp. *ginete* = a nag.] A small Spanish horse.

"Spanish *jennets* were regarded as the finest chargers, and were imported for purposes of pageantry and war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

jĕn′-nĕt-ĭng, * ġĭn′-nĭt-ĭng, * jĕn′-ĕt-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of early apple.

"The hastie kind or *jenitings*, continue nothing so long as those that bear and ripen later."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xliv.

jen′-ny̆ (e as ĭ) (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *ginny*, a dimin. of *gin* = engine, influenced by the proper name.] [SPINNING-JENNY.]

jĕn′-ny̆ (e as ĭ) (2), *s.* [A familiar form of Eng. *Jane* (q.v.).] A popular name for a female ass. [Cf. JACK (1), *s.*, II. 2. (1).]

jenny-ass, *s.* A female ass.

jĕnt′-lĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: The Blue Chub, a species of Leuciscus, found in the Danube.

jēnzsçh′-īte (j as y), *s.* [Named after G. Jenzsch, who announced it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A supposed form of opal-silica with sp. gr. 2·6. The kinds included are varieties of white cacholong (q.v.). From various localities; generally associated with chalcedony (q.v.), and probably resulting from its alteration.

* **jĕo-fāil′,** *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *j'ai failli* = I have failed.]

Law: An oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law; an acknowledgement of a mistake or oversight.

¶ *Statues of jeofail:* The statues of amendment whereby slips and mistakes in legal proceedings are rectified under certain circumstances.

* **jĕop′-a̤rd, * jeop-ard-en,** *v.t.* [JEOPARDY.] To put in jeopardy, danger, or hazard; to expose to risk, loss, or injury; to jeopardize.

"I am content (quoth Alexander) to *jeopard* the horse."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 561.

jĕop′-a̤rd-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *jeopard*; *-er.*] One who jeopards or puts in jeopardy.

* **jĕop′-a̤rd-īs̤e,** *s.* [Eng. *jeopard*; *-ise.*] The hazard of a die.

"But God wold I had ones or twise
Icond, and know the *ieopardise.*"
Chaucer: Boke of the Duchess, 666.

jĕop′-a̤rd-īze, *v.t.* [JEOPARDISE.] To jeopard; to put in jeopardy; to risk, to hazard.

* **jĕop′-a̤rd-lĕss, * jeo-perd-les, * jeo-perd-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *jeopard*; *-less.*] Free from risk or danger; safe.

"Rather had I haue in you that, which is of lesse perfection, so that it bee *ieoperdlesse.*"—*Udal: 1 Corinth.* vii.

jĕop′-a̤rd-oŭs, * jepardeous, *a.* [Eng. *jeopard(y)*; *-ous.*] Hazardous, risky, dangerous.

"This his goodly, valiant, and *jeopardous* enterprise was represented with advantage by the Duke of Norfolk to the king."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall.*

jĕop′-a̤rd-oŭs-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *jeopardous*; *-ly.*] In a jeopardous manner; with risk or danger.

jĕop′-a̤rd-y̆, * jeop-ar-die, * jep-ar-dye, * jop-ard, * jub-ar-dy, * jup-ar-tie, *s.* [O. Fr. *jeu parti* = a divided game, from Lat. *jocus partitus* = an alternative; *jocus* = a jest, a game, and *partitus*, pa. par. of *partior* = to divide.] Exposure to danger, loss, or injury; risk, hazard, danger, peril.

"When America was free
From battle and from *jeopardy.*"
Wordsworth: Ruth.

* **jĕop′-a̤rd-y̆,** *v.t.* [JEOPARDY, *s.*] To risk, to hazard, to jeopardize. (*Thackeray.*)

jĕr-bō′-a̤, *s.* [Arab. *yerboa*, *yerbüa.*]

Zool.: *Dipus ægyptius*, a rodent mammal, with a body about six inches long and a tail about eight, occurring in Egypt, Nubia, Arabia, and some other parts of Western Asia. They are lively little creatures, forming societies in the desert, feeding on its scanty vegetation, and living in underground galleries. When the jerboa desires to advance rapidly it does so by a series of leaps, which make it seem like a winged thing.

jĕr-ēed′, jĕr-îd′, *s.* [Persian & Turkish.] A wooden javelin, about five feet long, used in Persia and Turkey, especially in mock fights.

"Who, like them, flung the *jereed* carelessly, but not like them to the mark."—*Moore: Paradise & the Peri.* (Note.)

jĕ-rĕ-mī′-ăd, *s.* [From Jeremia(h) (q.v.), and suff. *-ad.*] A lamentation in the plaintive style of the prophet Jeremiah. [LAMENTATIONS.]

Jĕr-ĕ-mī′-a̤h, *s.* [Heb. יִרְמְיָהוּ (*Yermeahu*), יִרְמְיָה (*Yirmeah*) = the appointed of the Lord, (*Gesenius*), or the Lord throws (*Carpzov* and *Hengstenberg*); Gr. Ἰερεμίας (*Ieremias*).]

Script. Biography: The name of eight men mentioned in the Old Testament, the only very notable one being Jeremiah the prophet. He was of priestly descent, and born or resident at Anathoth, about three miles N.N.E. from Jerusalem. His father's name was Hilkiah. When called to the prophetic office, in the thirteenth year of King Josiah, B.C. 629 or 625, he calls himself a child. His prophetic life spanned the eleventh of King Zedekiah, about B.C. 588, a period of thirty-seven or forty-one years. Of intense nervous sensibility, gentle, and compassionate, he seemed more naturally adapted for retirement and contemplation than for an active life, yet under the constraining sense of duty he faced hostile kings, nobles, or common people, suffered imprisonment more than once, and was at times in imminent danger of death. At that time Judah found itself between two powerful kingdoms, Babylon on the east and Egypt on the south. Josiah espoused the Babylonian alliance, and lost his life fighting against the Egyptians. Jeremiah also was on the Babylonian side, and, when Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, Jeremiah was treated with kindness by the conqueror, being offered the option of an honourable position in Babylon or permission to remain in his own land. Jeremiah elected to stay, and found Gedaliah appointed ruler by the Chaldeans. On the murder of that governor the assassins and their sympathisers fled to Egypt, taking Jeremiah with them. Tradition says that he was put to death in Egypt for preaching against idolatry. He wrote two Old Testament books, the prophecies of Jeremiah and the Lamentations. Many rationalistic critics attribute to him also the book of Deuteronomy.

¶ *The Prophecies of Jeremiah:*

Script. Canon: One of the Canonical books of the Old Testament, the second of the greater prophets. The several predictions are not in chronological order, though it is believed by some critics that an arrangement of another character is discernible. A certain plaintive air runs through the book, deepening as the trials of the seer increase. There is not the same energy or rhythm as in Isaiah. There are resemblances in the language to that of Deuteronomy—Aramaic expressions abound in the work. The concluding chapter, an historical one, is evidently from another hand—the Hebrew and Septuagint differ considerably. Jeremiah xxxi. 15 is quoted in the New Testament in Matt. ii. 18, and Jer. xxxi. 31–34 in Heb. viii. 8–12. The quotation from Jeremy the prophet in Matt. xxvii. 9 is now found only in Zech. xi. 12, 13.

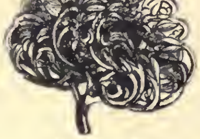
jẽr′-fâl-cȯn (*l* silent), *s.* [Gyrfalcon.]

* **jẽrgue, * jẽrque (que** as **k),** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; possibly connected with Fr. *chercher* = to search.] To search, as a vessel, for unentered goods.

* **jẽr′-guẽr, * jẽr′-quẽr (qu** as **k),** *s.* [Eng. *jergu(e); -er.*] An officer of the customs whose duty it is to search vessels for unentered goods.

Jĕr′-ĭ-chō, *s.* [Heb. יְרִיחוֹ (*Yericho*), יְרֵחוֹ (*Yerecho*), יְרִיחֹה (*Yerichoh*) = place of fragrance, from רוּחַ (*ruach*) = to smell; Gr. Ἱεριχώ (*Yerichō*).]

Scrip. Geog.: A city situated in the valley west of the Jordan, opposite to where the Israelites crossed.


JERICHO ROSE.

Jericho-rose, *s.*

Bot.: *Anastatica hierochuntica.* It is not a rose but a crucifer. [Anastatica.]

Jericho sun-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Cinnyris osea,* a sun-bird found at Jericho and in other parts of Palestine.

* **jĕr-îd′,** *s.* [Jereed.]

jẽrk (1), * **gerke,** * **jerke,** * **yerk,** *v. t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful; according to Skeat the same as Mid. Eng. *gird* = to strike; A.S. *gyrd, gierd* = a rod; Eng. *yard.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust with a sudden motion; to pull, push, or thrust shortly and sharply; to shake.

> "Is't not sweete pride, when men their crownes must shade,
> With that which *jerks* the hams of every jade."
> *Bp. Hall: Satires,* bk. iii., sat. 5.

2. To throw with a sharp, sudden action: as, To *jerk* a stone or ball.

B. *Intrans.:* To move with a sudden motion or start; to start.

jẽrk (2), *v.t.* [S. Amer. *charqui.*] [Jerked-beef.] To cut into long pieces, as beef, and dry it in the sun.

* **jẽrk** (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To greet; to salute. (*Dryden: Juvenal,* viii.)]

jẽrk, *s.* [Jerk (1), *v.*]

1. A sharp sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a jolt, a shake. (*Cowper: Task,* iv. 62.)

2. A smart blow.

> "He must aske his mother to define,
> How manie *jerks* she would his breech should line."
> *Bp. Hall: Satires,* bk. iv., sat. 4.

3. A sudden spring or start; a short sharp leap or bound.

> "Instead of easy flapping side-ways, it swims by rapid, brisk *jerks,* the quite contrary way."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. viii., ch. vi.

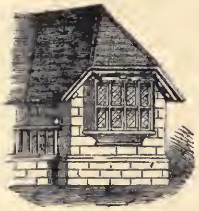
jẽrked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [S. Amer. *charqui* = jerked-beef.] [Jerk (2), *v.*]

jerked-beef, *s.* Beef cut into thin slices and dried in the sun to preserve it. [Charqui.]

jẽrk′-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *jerk* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who jerks.

* **jẽrk′-ẽr** (2), *s.* [Jerguer.]

jẽrk′-ĭn (1), *s.* [A dimin. from Dut. *jurk* = a frock.] A short coat or jacket; a close waistcoat. (*Shakesp.: Tempest,* iv. 1.)


JERKIN-HEAD.

jerkin-head, *s.*

Arch.: A term applied to the end of a roof when intermediate in shape between a gable and a hip.

jẽrk′-ĭn (2), *s.* [A contract. of *gyrfalcon* (q.v.).]

jẽrk′-ĭn (3), *s.* [Gherkin.]

jẽrk′-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Jerk (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of throwing, thrusting, or pushing with a jerk.

jẽrk′-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *jerking; -ly.*] In a jerking manner; with jerks.

jẽrk′-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *jerk* (1); *-y.*] Moving or advancing by jerks or fits and starts.

jẽr-ŏn′-ỹ-mīte, *s.* [Hieronymite.]

jĕr-ȯ-pî′-ġĭ-ạ, jĕr-ụ-pî′-ġĭ-ạ, *s.* [Geropigia.]

* **jerque,** *v.t.* [Jergue.]

* **jerquer,** *s.* [Jerguer.]

jĕr-reēd′, jer-rid, *s.* [Jereed.]

jĕr′-rỹ, *s.* [A contemptuous abbreviation of Jeremiah, originating probably after the Restoration, in ridicule of the Puritans, among whom the use of Old Testament names was common; cf. Jeremiad. The use of the term in the building trade, it is said, arose in Liverpool, when the northern suburb was being built, shortly after the passing of the Beerhouse Act, in 1830.] [Jerry-shop.]

jerry-builder, *s.* A speculative builder of houses of the lowest kind, the materials employed being of the commonest description.

jerry-built, *a.* Unsubstantially built; constructed hastily and of bad materials.

> "Two lumps of plaster fall from the roof of the *jerry-built* palace; then the curse begins to work."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Feb. 15, 1884.

jerry-shop, *s.* A beerhouse, so called on account of its inferiority to a fully-licensed house. [Tom-and-Jerry.]

jĕr′-rỹ-măn-dẽr, *v.t.* [Gerrymander.]

jẽr′-ṣeỹ, *s.* [From the island of that name.]

1. Fine yarn wool.

2. Combed wool; the finest wool separated from the rest.

3. A close-fitting woollen shirt worn in rowing, &c. [Guernsey.]

Jersey-livelong, *s.*

Bot.: *Gnaphalium luteo-album.*

Jersey-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinus Inops.*

Jersey star-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Centaurea aspera* or *Isnardi,* a rare British plant, found in Guernsey rather than in Jersey.

Jersey-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Centaurea Isnardi.*

Jĕ-rû′-sạ-lĕm (1), *s. & a.* [Heb. יְרוּשָׁלַםִ and יְרוּשָׁלַיִם (both transliterated *Yerushalaim*) = the well-known sacred city, the capital of Palestine.] (See etym. & compounds.)

Jerusalem-cross, *s.*

Bot.: *Lychnis chalcedonica.*

Jerusalem-pony, *s.* An ass.

Jerusalem-sage, *s.*

Bot.: *Phlomis fruticosa.*

Jerusalem-star, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Tragopogon porrifolius;* (2) *Cerastium omentosum.*

Jerusalem-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Parkinsonia aculeata.*

jĕ-rû′-sạ-lĕm (2), *s.* [A corruption of Ital. *girasole* = the sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*).] (See the compound.)

jerusalem-artichoke, *s.* [Artichoke.]

jẽr′-vĭc, *a.* [Eng. *jerv(ine); -ic.*] (See the compound.)

jervic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_{12}\cdot 2H_2O$. An acid extracted from white hellebore by Weppen, in 1872. It requires 100 parts of water for solution at the ordinary temperature, and a little less of boiling alcohol. It is decidedly acid, and forms crystallizable salts, containing four equivalents of metal.

jẽr′-vĭn, jẽr′-vĭne, *s.* [Sp. *jerv(a)* = the poison of *Veratrum album; -in, -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{46}N_2O_3\cdot 2H_2O$. An alkaloid discovered by E. Simon in the root of white hellebore (*Veratrum album*), in which it exists together with veratrine. To obtain it, the alcoholic extract of the powdered root is mixed with dilute hydrochloric acid, and sodium carbonate added. The resulting precipitate is separated by filtration, dissolved in alcohol, decolorised with charcoal, and the alcohol removed by distillation. The solid residue obtained is a mixture of jervine and veratrine, the latter being uncrystallizable, may be entirely removed by submitting it to pressure; or the residue may be treated with dilute sulphuric acid, which takes up the veratrine sulphate, and leaves the jervine sulphate. When pure, it is colourless, odourless, and tasteless, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, and sparingly so in ammonia. Its most characteristic reaction is said to be with strong sulphuric acid, which colours it first yellow, then green. With acids it yields salts which are all very soluble.

jĕss, *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *jects,* or *gects,* from *jecter;* Lat. *jacto* = to throw.]

1. A short strap of leather with which hawks were tied by the leg, and to which the leash was attached.

> "The pomp and flutter of brave falconry,
> The bells, the *jesses,* and bright scarlet hood."
> *Longfellow: Student's Tale.*

2. A ribbon hanging down from a garland or crown in falconry.

jĕs′-sạ-mĭne, *s.* [Jasmine.]

* **jĕs′-sạ-mỹ,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *jessamine* (q.v.).] A fop, from the fops' habit of wearing sprigs of jessamine in their button-holes.

jĕss′-ạnt, *a.* [A corrupt. of *issuant* (q.v.).]

Her.: A term used to express the shooting forth or springing up of vegetables.

jessant-de-lis, *s.*

Her.: A term applied to the head of a leopard having a fleur-de-lis passing through it.

Jĕs′-sĕ, *s.* [See def.] A large brass candlestick, branched with many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir; so called from its resemblance to the genealogical-tree of Jesse, the father of David, a picture of which used to be hung up in churches. The idea of representing Our Lord's genealogy under the semblance of a vine arose probably from the passage in Isaiah xi. 1.

Jesse-window, *s.*

Arch.: A window of which the tracery and glazing represent a genealogical-tree of Jesse. There is a famous one at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire.

jĕssed, *a.* [Eng. *jess; -ed.*]

Her.: Having jesses on. (Said of a hawk.)

* **jĕs′-sẽr-ạunt,** *s.* [Jazerant.]

jĕst, * **gest,** * **geste,** *s.* [O.Fr. *geste;* from Lat. *gesta(res)* = (a thing) done, from *gestus,* pa. par. of *gero* = to carry out, to do.] [Gest.]

*1. A story, a tale.

*2. An exploit, a deed, an achievement.

3. A joke; something ludicrous said or done to provoke mirth.

> "Too bitter is thy *jest*."
> *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.

4. The object of laughter or mirth; a laughing-stock.

> "The earnest of each was the *jest* of the other"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*5. A masque; a masquerade.

6. The contrary to earnest or seriousness.

> "'Tis no *jest* that I do hate thee."
> *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

¶ *In jest:* As a jest or joke; not seriously or in earnest.

***jest-monger**, *s.* A jester, a joker; one fond of or given to jesting.

jĕst, *v.i.* & *t.* [JEST, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To joke; to utter jests; to provoke mirth by ludicrous actions or words; to make game.

> "He must observe their mood on whom he *jests*."
> *Shakesp: Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

*2. To play a part in a masque or masquerade.

3. To make light, to laugh.

> "He *jests* at scars that never felt a wound."
> *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 2.

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To utter in jest; to say jestingly.

2. To make a jest or joke on; to make game of.

¶ One *jests* in order to make others laugh; one *jokes* in order to please one's self. The *jest* is directed at the object; the *joke* is practised with the person or on the person. One attempts to make a thing laughable or ridiculous by *jesting* about it, or treating it in a *jesting* manner; one attempts to excite good humour in others, or indulge it in one's self, by *joking* with them. To make *game* of is applicable only to persons; to make a *sport* of, or *sport* with, is applied to objects in general. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

°**jĕst-ēē′**, *s.* [Eng. *jest*; *-ee.*] A person on whom a jest is made; a butt.

> "The jester and *jestee*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, i. 55.

jĕst′-ẽr, ***gest-our**, *s.* [Eng. *jest*; *-er.*]

*1. A professional story-teller.

2. One who jests or jokes; a merry fellow.

3. A buffoon; a person retained by persons of high rank to make sport for them and their friends. The jester wore a motley or particoloured dress, with a cap or head-dress furnished with bells and asses' ears.

> "Dressed in the motley garb that *jesters* wear."
> *Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale*, i.

***jĕst′-fụl**, *a.* [Eng. *jest*; *-ful(l).*] Full of jests or jokes; given to jesting or joking.

jĕst′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [JEST, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Fit for joking; to be jested about.

> "He will find that these are no *jesting* matters."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of joking; a jest.

***jesting-beam**, *s.* A beam introduced into a building for appearance, not for use.

***jesting-stock**, ***jesting-stocke**, *s.* A laughing-stock.

jĕst′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *jesting*; *-ly.*] In a jesting, joking manner; not in earnest.

> "Bacchus . . . shaking with laughter, thus *jestingly* spoke." *Boyse: Wine the Cure for Love.*

† **jĕst′-wõrd**, *s.* [Eng. *jest*, and *word.*] A person or thing made the object of jest or ridicule; a laughing-stock, a butt.

> "The *jest-word* of a mocking band." *Whittier.*

Jĕş′-ụ-āte, *s.* [Eng. *Jesu(s)*; *-ate*; Fr. *Jésuate.* So called from the frequency with which the order pronounced the name of Jesus.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A name ultimately given to a monastic order, which, when first founded in 1368, was called Apostolic Clerks (q.v.).

Jĕş′-ụ-ĭt, *s.* [Eng. *Jesu(s)*; suff. *-it*; Fr. *Jésuite.*]

1. *Ch. Hist.* (*Pl.*): The Society of Jesus, the most celebrated ecclesiastical order of modern times. The great religious revolution of the sixteenth century ran through the three stages which tend to occur in revolutions in general. First there was a moderate departure from the previously existing state of things; then the Anabaptists burst loose from control, and went into extravagances and excesses. [ANABAPTISTS.] Reaction then became inevitable, and if a suitable leader should arise was bound to become powerful. That leader was found in Don Inigo Lopez de Recalde, generally known from the castle of Loyola where he was born, in 1491, as Ignatius Loyola. He became an officer of great bravery in the army, though he was not above the ordinary military vices. Dreadfully wounded in 1521 while defending Pampeluna against the French, and long confined in consequence to a sick bed, he saw the vanity of the world, and, renouncing it, resolved in future on a devotedly religious life. When, on his recovery, he was at the University of Paris, he made converts of two fellow students who lodged with him, one a youth of aristocratic descent, Francis Xavier, afterwards the Apostle of the Indies. In 1534 he and they, with four others, seven in all, formed a kind of religious society, the members of which preached through the country. On August 15 of that year they took vows of chastity, absolute poverty, devotion to the care of Christians, and to the conversion of infidels. This was the germ of the Jesuit order. Loyola, like most other Spaniards of aristocratic descent, was devotedly attached to the old order of things, rudely shaken by the Reformation. A soldier, he bethought him of an army in which inferiors should give implicit obedience to their superiors. A general should command, and should have none above him but the Pope, to whom he should give loyal support. Paul III. issued a bull in 1540 sanctioning the establishment of the order with certain restrictions, swept away three years later. In 1542 Loyola was chosen general of the order, and afterwards resided generally at Rome. His followers went everywhere giving special attention to the education of youth, the instruction of adults by preaching, the defence of Catholicism against heretics and unbelievers, and the conversion of the heathen and Muhammadans. His order spread with great rapidity, and at the death of Loyola on July 31, 1556, consisted of above 1,000 persons, with 100 houses divided into twelve provinces. The Jesuits rendered great service to the Papacy, but ultimately became unpopular with the civil government in most Roman Catholic countries. The people thought them crafty. [See the derivative words which follow.] In September, 1759, an order was given for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal and Brazil. In 1764 the order was suppressed in France, and its property confiscated. On March 31, 1767, similar destruction overtook it in Spain, and soon after in Spanish America, and next, after 1768, in the Two Sicilies and Parma, till at length on July 21, 1773, the Pope issued a bull suppressing the order altogether. Austria and the other Roman Catholic states obeyed the decree. In August 1814 Pope Pius VII. re-established it. In June, 1817, the Jesuits were expelled from Russia, and the British Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, passed in 1829, left them under some disabilities, which have since been removed. Recently expelled from France, many of them have sought an asylum in England, successfully claiming that religious liberty which is considered the right of all religious organizations.

*2. A term familiarly applied to graduates and undergraduates of Jesus College, Oxford.

> "Direct your next to me at Bath; and remember me to all our fellow *Jesuits*."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker, To Sir W. Phillips*, April 20.

Jesuits'-bark, *s.*

Pharm., &c.: Cinchona bark, so called because its virtues were first made known by the Jesuit missionaries.

Jesuits'-drops, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: Friar's balsam (q.v.).

Jesuits'-nut, *s.*

Bot.: The nut of *Trapa natans.* [TRAPA.]

Jesuits'-powder, *s.*

Pharm.: Powdered cinchona bark.

Jesuits' tea, *s.*

Bot.: *Ilex paraguensis.*

* **jĕş′-ụ-ĭt**, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *Jesuit*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To make a Jesuit of.

B. *Intrans.:* To act on Jesuitical principles.

* **Jĕş′-ụ-ĭt-ĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *Jesuit*; *-ess*; Fr. *Jésuitesse.*]

Church Hist.: A member of an order of nuns established with rules similar to those obtaining among the Jesuits. It was abolished by Urban VIII. in 1630.

jĕş-ụ-ĭt′-ĭc, **jĕş-ụ-ĭt′-ĭc-ạl**, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Jesuit*; *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *Jésuitique.*]

1. *Literally:*

(1) Of or belonging to the Jesuits or their method of procedure.

(2) Belonging to Jesus College, Oxford. (*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Using polite speech to gain personal ends.

(2) Making subtle distinctions to avoid the legitimate force of an argument.

(3) Cunning, crafty, deceitful.

jĕş-ụ-ĭt′-ĭc-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng., &c. *jesuitic*; *-ally.*]

1. (*Of procedure*): In a jesuitical manner; cunningly, craftily.

2. (*Of argumentation*): Disingenuously.

> "To reason more *jesuitically* than the Jesuits themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

jĕş′-ụ-ĭt-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Jesuit*; *-ish.*] Somewhat Jesuitical (q.v.).

† **Jĕş′-ụ-ĭt-ĭşm**, *s.* [Eng. *Jesuit*; *-ism*; Fr. *Jésuitisme.*]

1. *Lit.:* The principles, acts, or practices of the Jesuits.

2. *Fig.:* Disingenuousness, craft, deceit; insidious pretences to gain personal ends.

* **Jĕş-ụ-ĭt-ŏc′-rạ-çy̆**, *s.* [Eng. *Jesuit*; *o* connective, and Gr. κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule, to govern.]

1. The form of government, secret or avowed, in which the Jesuits rule over the community.

> "The charming result of a century of *Jesuitocracy*."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. v.

2. The whole body of the Jesuits in a country or in the world viewed as thus ruling.

Jĕş′-ụ-ĭt-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *Jesuit*; *-ry.*] The same as JESUITISM (q.v.).

Jē′-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Jesus*, *Iesus*, *Iesu*, *Josue*; Gr. Ἰησοῦς (*Iesous*), from Heb. יֵשׁוּעַ (*Yeshua*), a contr. form of יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (*Yehoshua*) = Joshua, from יְהוָֹה (*Yehovah*) = Jehovah, and יְשׁוּעָה (*Yeshuah*) = (1) salvation, help, (2) safety, (3) victory. Gesenius believes Joshua to mean, "whose help is Jehovah"; or it may be from the verb יָשַׁע (*Yasha*), to save, and = Jehovah Saviour, or simply Saviour. (Def.)]

1. *Scrip. Hist.:* Joshua (Acts vii. 45; Heb. iv. 8).

2. *Scrip. Hist. & Theol.:* The name miraculously given to the first-born son of the Virgin Mary conceived by the Holy Ghost. An angel who appeared to Joseph, Mary's betrothed lover, directed that that son on his birth should be called Jesus, "for he shall save his people from their sins." Some persons suppose that when Christ is superadded, Jesus is analogous to what now would be called the Christian name, while Christ is the surname. This view is erroneous. The only personal name is Jesus, and Christ is the designation of office or mission, indicating that the being who bore it claimed to be the Messiah promised to the fathers. [CHRIST, MESSIAH.] Nearly all the Churches of the world, the Unitarian one being the chief exception, recognize a divine and a human nature in Christ, regarding him with respect to the former as the Second Person of the Trinity and the Son of God; with regard to the latter, as the perfect type of humanity, the only sinless man that has lived on earth. [For details regarding his birth at Bethlehem, the flight of Joseph and Mary, taking him with them into Egypt, the return to Palestine, the boyhood and early manhood spent at Nazareth, his itinerant ministry—believed, chiefly on chronological data supplied in St. John's Gospel, to have lasted about three years, see the Four Gospels. For the significancy of his death, see ATONEMENT. For his resurrection and ascension, see these words.] The birth of the Saviour is generally believed to have been in B.C. 4, the commencement

of his ministry A.D. 26, and his crucifixion A.D. 29.

¶ *Society of Jesus:* [Jesuit].

jĕt (1), **jett,** * **get,** *s.* [Fr., O. Fr. *ject, gect;* Ital. *getto, getto d'acqua.*] [Jet, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of throwing or shooting out; a sudden rush or shooting out of water.

2. A spout or tube for the discharge of water. (*Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 177.)

3. That which shoots or issues out: as, a *jet* of water.

* 4. Manner, custom, fashion.

> "Al of the newe *get*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 684.

* 5. The principal point. (*Moritz: Travels in England*, lett. 5.)

6. Drift, scope, meaning, as of an argument.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Foundry:* A tube or channel for passing melted metal into a mould.

2. *Print.:* The sprue of a type, which is broken from it when the type is cold.

jet-ant, *s.*

Entom.: *Formica fuliginosa*, a British species, which makes out of masticated wood-dust a nest of cardboard, which it manufactures in the stumps of trees.

jet-pump, *s.* A pump stated to have been originally contrived to empty the pits of submerged water-wheels. It acts by the pressure of a column of air passing through an annular throat; or, conversely, an annular jet around a central orifice. It has since been used in oil-wells.

jĕt (2), * **geat,** *s.* [Gr. γαγάτης (*gagatēs*), from Gagas, a town in Asia Minor.]

Min.: A black and compact variety of lignite (q.v.), hard, light, and capable of being turned into articles for personal ornament; takes a good polish. The best variety is found in the Lias formation, and principally at Whitby, in Yorkshire.

jet-black, *a.* As black or jet of the deepest black colour.

> "His locks upon his forehead twine;
> *Jet-black*, save where some touch of grey
> Has ta'en the youthful hue away."
> *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iv. 22.

jet d'eau, jette d'eau, *s.* [Jetteau.]

jĕt'-ẽr-ŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A morbid yellowness of parts which normally are green; vegetable jaundice.

jĕt, * **jette,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *jetter, jecter, getter* = to cast or fling; Lat. *jacto*, frequent. of *jacio* = to throw.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cast or fling about; to shoot out; to jut out.

* 2. To act insolently.

> "Think you not how dangerous
> It is to *jet* upon a prince's right?"
> *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.

* 3. To fling about the body; to strut about.

> "Then must ye stately go, *jetting* up and downe."
> *Ralph Roister Doister*, iii. 3.

* 4. To jerk, to shake, to jolt.

B. *Trans:* To shoot out, to emit, to spout out.

> "But that instead . . . it should be *jetted* out everywhere into hills and dales so necessary for that purpose."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

jĕt'-sạm, jĕt'-sŏn, jĕt'-tĭ-sŏn, *s.* [O. Fr. *jetier* = to throw; Eng., &c. suff. *-sam* = together.] [Flotsam.]

1. The act of throwing goods, cargo, &c., overboard in order to lighten a ship in a storm, and thus preserve her.

> "*Jetsam* is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.

2. The goods, cargo, &c., thus thrown overboard.

* **jĕt'-teau** (eau as ō), * **jĕt'-tō,** *s.* [For Fr. *jet d'eau* = a spout of water, a fountain.] [Jet (1) *s.*] A fountain; a jet or spout of water.

> "For this reason there is nothing that more enlivens a prospect than rivers, *jetteaus*, or falls of water."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 412.

* **jĕt'-teĕ** (1) *s.* [Jetty.]

jĕt'-teĕ (2) *s.* [Native name (?).] The fibre of *Marsdenia tenacissima*, a small climbing plant of the natural order Asclepiadaceæ, of which the Rajmahal mountaineers make bowstrings remarkable for their great elasticity, which they are supposed to owe in some measure to the presence of caoutchouc. (*Annandale.*)

* **jĕt-tẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *jet*, v.; *-er.*] One who jets or struts about; a fop.

* **jĕt'-tĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *jetty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being jetty; blackness.

jĕt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Jet, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

* C. *As subst.:* The act of strutting about.

jetting-out, *s.*

Arch.: The projection of a corbel or moulding beyond the general surface.

jĕt'-tĭ-sŏn, *s.* [Jetsam.]

jĕt'-tĭ-sŏn, *v.t.* [Jettison, *v.*] To lighten a vessel in a storm by throwing overboard some of the cargo.

* **jĕt'-tŏn,** *s.* [Fr.] A piece of brass or other metal stamped and used as a counter in games of cards.

* **jĕt'-tȳ,** *v.i.* [Jetty, *s.*] To jut.

* **jĕt'-tȳ,** * **jet-tie,** *a.* [Eng. *jet* (2) s.; *-y.*] Made of or resembling jet; black as jet.

> "Amongst the Moors, the *jettiest* black are deemed
> The beautifull'st." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 26.

jĕt'-tȳ, * **jĕt'-teĕ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *jettée*, properly the fem. of the pa. par. of *jetter* = to throw.]

1. *Arch.:* The part of a building which jets or juts over beyond the ground plan.

2. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) A construction of wood, rubble-stone, or masonry projecting into the sea, and serving as a wharf or pier for landing and shipping, or as a mole to protect a harbour.

> "The friendly harbour, that shoots far out into the main its moles and *jettees* to receive us."—*Burke: On the Economical Reform.*

(2) A structure round the piled foundation of a bridge pier.

jĕt'-tȳ-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *jetty*, and *head.*] The projecting part at the head or end of a wharf.

* **jeû,** *s.* [Fr.] A game; a play.

jeû'-dẹ-mōts (*ts* silent), *phr.* [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.

jeû d'ẹ-sprît (*t* silent), *phr.* [Fr.] A witticism.

Jew, * **Jewe** (ew as û), *s.* [O. Fr. *Juis* (pl.); Mod. Fr. *Juif* (sing.); Prov. *juzien, jusien;* Sp. *judio;* Port. *judeo;* Ital. *giudeo*, from Lat. *judæus;* Gr. Ἰουδαῖος (*Ioudaios*), from Lat. *Judæa;* Gr. Ἰουδαία (*Ioudaia*) = Judæa; Heb. יְהוּדָה (*Yehudah*) = Judah. (See def.).]

1. *Ord. Lang., Ethnol., & Hist.:* A Semitic race and people, chiefly from the tribe of Judah. The ten tribes carried into captivity to Assyria are not reported ever to have returned in mass, though individuals probably did so. Both Judæa and Galilee were, therefore, peopled after the Babylonish captivity by the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin. The latter was small, and therefore Judah gave name first to Judæa, the Roman province, and then to the Jewish people.

2. *Hist.:* During the mediæval period the Jews of Europe labored under the heaviest disabilities, being subjected to frequent plundering and occasional massacres and deportations, the bitterest religious prejudice being entertained against them by high and low alike. The wealth which they gained as the money lenders of Europe added to the hatred with which they were viewed. This treatment still continues in Russia and other regions where ignorance prevails, though in more enlightened lands Jews now possess all the privileges of full citizenship. They have been kept as a race apart by this treatment, and to-day retain their religion and character unchanged.

3. *Colloq.:* A usurer; a grasping fellow.

¶ *Wandering Jew:* [See Wandering, *s.*, ¶.]

Jew-baiting, *s.* A contemptuous appellation for the fanatical persecution of the Jews, practised even to the present date by intolerant mobs and their fanatical or calculating leaders in parts of Russia and even of Germany.

jew-bush, *s.* [Jewbush.]

jews'-apple, *s.* [Mad-apple.]

jew's-ear, *s.*

Bot.: A tough but gelatinous fungus, *Hirneola* (*Exidia*) *Auricula Judæ*, which grows on elder and elm-trees, and was formerly used as an ingredient in gargles.

jew's-eye, jewess'-eye, *s.* A popular simile for anything extremely valuable. The extortions to which the Jews were subject in the Middle Ages, and the cruel mutilations to which they were exposed if they refused to pay the sums demanded of them, probably gave rise to this expression. There is a well-known story that King John demanded 10,000 marks from a Jew of Bristol, and ordered one of his teeth to be drawn every day, till, having lost seven teeth at the hands of a none too gentle dentist, the unfortunate Jew paid the required amount. The *Slang Dictionary* says "Probably a corruption of Ital. *gioje;* Fr. *joaille* = a jewel." Collier notes that in the older editions this expression is printed "Jewes eye," and says it may be a question whether Shakespeare did not mean that Launcelot should merely repeat the phrase, leaving "Jewes" to be pronounced as a dissyllable." The corrected folio (1632), alters the expression to—

> "There will come a Christian by
> Will be worth a *jewess' eye*."
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 5.

jews'-frankincense, *s.* Gum styrax or benzoin. [Benzoin.]

jews'-harp, jews'-trump, *s.*

1. *Music:* A simple musical instrument held between the lips, the sound coming from the vibrations of a tongue of metal, bent at a right angle, which is set in motion by being twitched with the forefinger. The sound is increased in intensity by the breath, and altered in pitch by the shape of the cavity of the mouth, which acts as a reflector. This name some derive from *jeu*, play, from the fact of its being a toy; but more probably it is a derisive allusion to the harp of David.

2. *Naut.:* The shackle by which a cable is bent to the anchor-ring.

Jews'-harp shackle:

Naut.: A clevis and pin whereby the chain-cable is bent to the anchor.

jews'-mallow, *s.*

Bot.: *Corchorus capsularis*, a tiliaceous plant cultivated by the Jews in Palestine, Egypt, &c.

jews'-manna, *s.*

Bot.: *Alhagi Maurorum.*

jews'-pitch, *s.* A kind of asphalt. It has been used by artists as a brown pigment, but it hardens imperfectly. (*Weale.*)

jews'-stone, *s.* [Jewstone.]

jews'-trump, *s.* [Jews'-harp.]

jew (ew as û), *v.t.* & *i.* (*U. S. Colloq.*)

A. *Trans.:* To overreach; to beat unfairly at a bargain.

B. *Intr.:* To practise sharp methods in trade.

¶ *To jew down:* To beat down the price of.

jew'-bŭsh (ew as û), *s.* [Eng. *Jew*, and *bush.*]

Bot.: A euphorbiaceous plant, *Pedilanthus padifolius.* Its root is emetic; it is used in syphilis and amenorrhœa.

jew'-ĕl (ew as û), * **jow-el,** * **jew-ell,** * **ju-el,** * **ju-elle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *joiel, joel, jouel;* Fr. *joyau*, a dimin. from *joie* = joy, pleasure; Sp. *joyel;* Ital. *giojello* = a jewel, dimin. of *gioja* = joy, a jewel.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A precious stone; a gem.

(2) A personal ornament, consisting to a greater or less extent of precious stones.

2. *Fig.:* Anything of very great value or excellence; anything very dear. (Frequently used as a term of endearment.)

> "Most sweet *jewel*."
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 3.

II. *Watchmaking:* A crystal or precious stone forming a bearing for the pivot of an arbor.

jewel-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block at the yard-arm of a ship, for the halyard of a studding-sail yard to pass through. (*Cooper: Miles Wallingford*, ch. xvi.)

jewel-case, jewel-casket, *s.* A case or casket in which jewels are kept.

> "Pompeius the Great met with the *jewel-casket* of King Mithridates."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvii., ch. i.

* **jewel-house,** * **jewel-office,** *s.* The place where the royal jewels are deposited. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.)

jewel-like, *a.* Bright or sparkling as a jewel. (*Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. 3.)

* **jewel-proof,** *a.* Not to be bribed by the offer of jewels. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject*, iii. 3.)

jewel-setter, *s.*

Watchmaking: A circular steel cutter having a concave end with a circumferential angular edge, that slightly exceeds in circumference the bezel into which the jewel is to be fitted, and by which a circular burr of metal is pushed down upon the jewel.

jewel-weed, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for the genus Impatiens (q.v.).

jew´-ĕl (ew as û), *v.t.* [JEWEL, *s.*]

1. To dress out or adorn with jewels.

> "Is India free? and does she wear her plumed
> And *jewell'd* turban with a smile of peace?"
> *Cowper: Task*, iv. 29.

2. To fit or provide with jewels, as a watch.

* 3. To adorn or set out as with jewels; to bespangle.

jew´-el-lẽr (ew as û), * **juellere,** *s.* [Eng. *jewel*; *-er*; O.Fr. *joyallier*.] A maker of or dealer in jewels and other ornaments.

> "The *jewellers* were ordered to bring all their tools to the viceroy, and left without any means of subsistence."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

jewellers'-gold, *s.* An alloy of 25 per cent. of copper, with 75 per cent. of gold.

jewellers'-putty, *s.* Ignited and finely levigated oxide of tin, used by jewellers for polishing hard objects. (*Ogilvie.*)

jewellers'-red, *s.* [CROCUS, 5.]

jew´-el-lẽr-ÿ (ew as û), *s.* [JEWELRY.]

jew´-el-lĭng (ew as û), *s.* [Eng. *jewel*; *-ing*.]

1. The act of providing or furnishing with a jewel or jewels.

2. Jewelry.

* **jew´-ẹl-lÿ (ew as û),** *a.* [Eng. *jewel*; *-y*.] Like a jewel; brilliant.

> "The *jewelly* star of life."—*De Quincey: Star of Life*, § 19.

jew´-ẹl-rÿ, jew´-ẹl-lẽr-ÿ (ew as û), *s.* [Eng. *jewel*; *-ry*; O. Fr. *joyaulerie*.]

1. Jewels in general.

> "Even *jewellery* and goods . . . lose their value the moment it is known they come from her."—*Burke: Charge against Warren Hastings*, 68.

2. The art or trade of a jeweller.

* **jewerie,** *s.* [JEWRY.]

Jew´-ĕss (ew as û), *s.* [Eng. *jew*; *-ess*.] A female Jew.

* **jewise,** * **juwise,** *s.* [Norm. Fr. *juise*, from Lat. *judicium* = judgment; *judex* (genit. *judicis*) = a judge.] Judgment, punishment.

> "The king commanded his constable anon
> Up peine of hanging and of high *jewise*."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, v. 5,215.

Jew´-ĭsh (ew as û), *a.* [Eng. *Jew*; *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews; like a Jew; Israelitish.

Jewish-disabilities, *s. pl.*

Law: [JEW, 2].

Jewish-era, *s.*

Chron.: An era which dates from the Creation, which is fixed 3760 years and three months prior to the Christian. The present year (1884) is the year 5644–45 of the Jewish Calendar.

jew´-ish-lÿ (ew as û), *adv.* [Eng. *Jewish*; *-ly*.] In the manner of a Jew; like a Jew.

jew´-ĭsh-nĕss (ew as û), *s.* [Eng. *Jewish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being Jewish; the manners or customs of the Jews; Jewish nature.

jew-rein-ōw´-īte (ew as û), *s.* [Named by Nordenskiöld after Jewreinow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Occurs in pale-brown to colourless crystals with sp. gr. 3·39, at Frugard, Finland. It a variety of idocrase or Vesuvianite (q.v.), which contains little or no magnesia. (*Dana.*)

jew´-rÿ (ew as û), * **jew-er-ie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *Juierie*; Fr. *Juiverie*.]

1. The land of the Jews; Judæa.

> "Art thou Daniel whom my father brought out of *Jewry*?"—*Daniel* v. 13.

2. A district inhabited by Jews; specif., a street in London so called.

jew´-stōne (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *Jew*, and *stone*.]

1. *Geol.:* A local name for a black basalt found on the Clee Hills, Shropshire. The first element is derived from (1) *Deus* = god, from its volcanic origin; (2) Wel. *du* = black; or (3) it may be called jewstone from its resemblance to touchstone, and the fact that the Jews were formerly the only dealers in the precious metals.

2. *Palæont.:* A popular name for the spine of a species of Echinus.

jĕz´-ĕ-bẹl, *s.* [From אִיזֶבֶל (*Izebel*), the name of the wicked wife of Ahab, king of Israel.] A wicked, daring, or vicious woman.

Jĕz´-ĭ-dīş, *s. pl.* [YEZIDIS.]

jheēl, *s.* [Hind.] A large pool or pond of water filled with rank vegetation. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

jĭb, *s.* [JIB, *v.*]

1. *Naut.:* A large triangular sail set on a stay, forward of the fore stay-sail, between the fore-top mast-head and jib-boom in large vessels. It occupies a position between the mast-head and bowsprit in cutters, schooners, and small craft, and does not necessarily run on a stay. Jibs are known by various names, according to position, &c., as *inner*-jib, *outer*-jib, *standing*-jib, *flying*-jib, *spindle*-jib, *storm*-jib, *jib-of-jibs*, &c. A jib-topsail or balloon-jib extends towards the topmast head, and in cutter yachts is sometimes a very large sail.

2. *Mach.:* The extended arm of a crane; or that spar of a derrick which is stepped at the bottom and connected by tackle at the top to the vertical post. The post is maintained vertical by guys, and the tackle affords a means for adjusting the inclination of the jib, the fall being carried from the top of the post to a small crab on the ground, distinct from the larger crab which operates the hoisting-tackle. The jib of a derrick is stepped, and is adjustable in inclination. The jib of a crane is fast to the frame and rotates horizontally with it, or is journaled to the frame and is adjustable thereon, sometimes vertically, for height; always horizontally for sweep.

jib-boom, *s.*

Naut.: A movable spar running out beyond the bowsprit, for the purpose of affording a base to the jib in large vessels, and to the flying-jib in schooners and smaller craft.

jib-door, *s.* A door made flush with the wall on both sides.

jib-frame, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The upright frame at the sides of a marine-engine, connecting the cylinder, condenser, and the framing.

jib-halyard, *s.* [HALYARD.]

jib-headed, *a.* (See the compound.)

Jib-headed topsail: A triangular fore-and-aft topsail, having no gaff.

jib-iron, *s.*

Naut.: The traveller of the jib. An iron hoop, fixed to the jib and sliding on the boom.

jib-sheet, *s.* [SHEET.]

jib-stay, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A portion of the stay-frame of a marine steam-engine. [JIB-FRAME.]

jĭb (1), jibe (1), * **gybe,** *v.t.* [Dan. *gibbe* = to jib; cogn. with Dut. *gijpen* = to turn suddenly.]

Naut.: To shift, as a fore-and-aft sail, from one side of the vessel to the other, as the wind changes.

> "In changing tacks, they have only occasion to shift or *jib* round the sail."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

jĭb (2), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *giber* = to struggle with the hands and feet; *regiber* (Fr. *regimber*) = to kick; Mid. Eng. *regibben*.] To move restively sideways or backwards, as a horse.

jĭb´-bẽr, *s.* [Eng. *jib* (2), v.; *-er*.] A horse given to jibbing; a horse that jibs.

jībe, *v.t.* [GIBE.]

jĭb´-lĕt, *s.* [GIBLET.]

jiblet-check, jiblet-cheek, *s.* [GIBLET-CHEEK.]

jĭck´-ạ-jŏg, jĭg´-jŏg, *s.* [A reduplication of *jig* or *jog*.] A shake, a push, a jog.

jĭf´-fÿ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A moment, an instant. (*Colloquial.*)

jĭg, *s.* [O.Fr. *gige*, *gigue* = (1) a sort of wind instrument; (2) a kind of dance; from M.H.Ger. *gige*; Ger. *geige* = a fiddle; Ital. *giga* = a fiddle; Sp. *giga* = a lively tune or dance.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

*2. A kind of ballad in rhyme.

3. A trick, a prank.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) A lively dance which may be performed by one or more dancers. It is popular among many nations, is distinguished by various titles, and has a certain amount of difference in the steps according to the habits and customs of the people by whom it is adopted. With some it is a sober, steady, jog-trot sort of a country-dance, with others it is a wild, savage exercise, without point or meaning. With some it is made a means of displaying the agility of the lower limbs of a combined company of dancers; with others it is a terpsichorean drama for two performers, in which all the emotions excited by love are represented by gestures and monosyllabic cries.

(2) As a movement in a "suite," the jig is found in works produced towards the latter part of the seventeenth century, and onwards to the time of Haydn. At first the phrases were short, and of no more variety than was needed for the purposes of the dance, for the jig was occasionally one of the figures of the country dance. But later it was made the vehicle for display in harpsichord playing, and was lengthened and elaborated and became the origin of the last movement of the sonata. It was written in $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, and $\frac{12}{8}$ time; the peculiarity of the rhythm of triplets was nearly always preserved, if not insisted upon.

2. *Mach.:* A handy tool. The name is applied to various devices, and in many trades small and simple machines are called jigs.

3. *Sports:* A trolling bait, consisting of a bright spoon and an attached hook. A ball of light metal on a hook.

jĭg, *v.i.* & *t.* [JIG, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To dance a jig; to skip about.

> "You *jig*, you amble, and you lisp, and nickname God's creatures."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To sing in jig time; to sing in the style of a jig.

> "*Jig* off a tune at the tongue's end."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 1.

2. To cheat, to impose upon, to delude.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* To dress ore in a jigger. [JIGGER.]

2. *Felting:* To harden and condense a felted fabric by repeated quick blows from rods, or by a platen or platens having a rapid vibratory motion.

jig-brow, *s.* [JINNY-ROAD.]

jig-saw, *s.* A vertically-reciprocating saw, moved by a vibrating lever or crank-rod. The saw is arranged between two sliding head-blocks, to the upper one of which is attached an index to mark the bevel, a vernier plate being fixed to the circular iron-banded timber to which the blocks are secured by braces. It is moved by a segment of a cog-wheel under the carriage, gearing and working into pinions, and by a pulley-band over a drum.

jĭg´-gẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *jig*, v.; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which jigs.

2. A fiddlestick. (*Provincial.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* A rest for a cue, when the player cannot reach to the ball.

2. *Brewing:* A kind of pump used in brewing.

3. *Coopering:* A drawing-knife, with a hollowing blade.

4. *Felting:* A machine for felting fibre by an intermittent rolling action upon the material, which lies upon a table, and is kept warm and wet.

5. *Leather:* A machine for graining morocco leather, consisting of grooved boxwood rollers, fitted in a frame suspended from the ceiling, and swung backward and forward like a pendulum.

6. *Mining:* A riddle or sieve shaken vertically in water, to separate the contained ore into strata, according to weight and consequent richness. The sieve commonly consists of a hoop with handles, and a bottom of sheet-brass, finely perforated. It is used by striking it squarely upon the water, and giving it a semi-rotation simultaneously, to sort the pulverised ore according to gravity. The lighter portions are scraped from the top, and the lower stratum removed for smelting or further concentration.

7. *Nautical:*

(1) A double and single block tackle, used for such jobs as holding on to the cable, abaft the capstan, as the cable is heaved in. Also used in hauling home the topsail sheet and other similar work.

(2) A small tackle attached to the bight of another rope, to increase the purchase.

(3) A supplementary sail rigged on a mast and boom, from the stern of a cutter or other vessel.

(4) A small mast erected on the stern of a yawl.

(5) A yawl.

(6) A weighted line with several hooks, set back to back, dropped suddenly into the water, and suddenly jerked upward to catch fish.

8. *Pottery:*

(1) A horizontal table carrying a revolving mould, on which earthen vessels are shaped; a potter's wheel; a throwing wheel.

(2) A templet or former which is used in shaping the interior of a crucible or other vessel when the clay is upon the wheel.

9. *Print.:* A contrivance used by compositors to keep copy in position, and to mark the lines they are setting.

jigger-knife, *s.* A drawing-knife with a blade bent at one end and curved at the other, used by wheelwrights.

jĭg′-gẽr (2) *s.* [See def.] A corruption of *chigre*, or *chigoe* (q.v.).

jĭg′-gẽred, *a.* [Eng. *jigger; -ed.*] Suffering from the burrowing of the jigger or chigre (q.v.)

¶ This word is often used as an imprecation, especially in the West of England. Davies (*Supp. Gloss.*), says, "the expression arose from the suffering caused by the chigoe insect in the West Indies." An alternative etymol., suggested by the common use of the word in the mining districts, is from JIGGER (1), II. 6.

jĭg′-gĭṅg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JIG, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of dressing ores in a jigger.

jigging-machine, *s.* [JIGGER (1), II. 6.]

jĭg′-gĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *jig; -ish.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a jig; resembling or fitted for a jig.

> "The coquet therefore I must distinguish by the musical instrument which is commonly known by the name of a kitt, that is more *jiggish* than the fiddle itself." — *Tatler*, No. 157.

2. Playful, frisky.

> "She is never sad, and yet not *jiggish*; her conscience is clear from gilt, and that secures her from sorrow." —*Habington: Castara*, pt. i.

jĭg′-gle, *v.i.* [Eng. *jig*, s.; frequent. suff. *-le.*] To wriggle or skip about.

jĭg′-glĭṅg, *a.* [JIGGLE.] Wriggling about; frisking.

***jĭg′-gŭm-bŏb, *jĭg′-gạm-bŏb,** *s.* [Cf. THINGUMBOB.] A knick-knack, a trinket, a play.

> "More *jiggambobs*: is not this the fellow that swom
> Like a [illegible] to th' shore in our sea-service?
> *Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta*, iv. 1.

*** jĭg′-māk-ẽr, * jigge-mak-er,** *s.* [Eng. *jig*, and *maker.*]

1. A writer or composer of jigs.

2. A ballad-maker.

> "O! your only *jigmaker*. What should a man do, but be merry?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

jĭg′-pĭn, *s.* [Eng. *jig*, and *pin.*]

Min.: A pin used to hold the turn-beams and prevent them from turning.

jî-hăd′, jĕ-hăd′, *s.* [Arabic.] A holy war proclaimed by the Mussulmans against Christians. The Sheeahs do not now consider it legitimate to do this. The Soonees reserve the measure for great emergencies. Fanatics attempted to set one on foot in India in 1877. Sheik ul Islam, at Constantinople, proclaimed one against the Russians about 1877.

jĭll (1), *s.* [GILL.] A giddy or flirting girl.

> "Do ye snarle, you black *jill!* she looks like the picture of America."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta*, v. 1.

jill-flirt, *s.* A giddy or wanton girl; a jilt.

> "It is certain, that we are infested with a parcel of *jill-flirts*, who are not capable of being mothers of brave men."—*Guardian*, No. 26.

*** jĭll** (2), *s.* [GILL.] A metal cup.

jĭl′-lẹt, *s.* [Eng. *jill; -et.*] A jilt, a giddy girl.

> "A *jillet* brak' his heart at last."
> *Burns: On a Scotch Bard.*

jĭlt, *s.* [A contract of *jillet.*]

1. A coquette; a woman who capriciously or wantonly allows her lover to indulge hopes, and then deceives him; a flirt.

> "Nor ask I vengeance on the perjured *jilt*,
> 'Tis punishment enough to have her guilt."
> *Walsh: Elegy; The Petition.*

2. A term of contempt for a woman.

jĭlt, *v.t. & i.* [JILT, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To trick and deceive a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then casting him off for another.

> "Whence arises this gloom, this uncommon dejection?
> Are you *jilted* in love?" *Cambridge: A Dialogue.*

B. *Intrans.:* To play the jilt; to lead on, and after cast off a lover.

> "She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt*, and sham,
> Had Covent-garden been at Surinam."
> *Congreve: Oroonoko.* (Epil.)

jĭm′-crăck, *s.* [GIMCRACK.]

jĭm′-crōw, *s.* [From the burden of an old song.]

1. An implement for bending or straightening rails.

2. The jim-crow planing-machine is furnished with a reversing tool, to plane both ways, and named from its peculiar motion, as the tool is able to "wheel about and turn about." The table is moved endways by a quick-threaded screw, which allows the driving motion to be placed at the end.

jimcrow's-nose, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Phyllocoryne.

jĭm′-mẽr, *s.* [GIMBAL.]

jĭm′-my̆, *s.* [JEMMY.]

jĭmp, *v.i.* [JUMP.] To jump.

jĭmp, *a. & adv.* [GIMP.]

A. *As adj.:* Neat, spruce, handsome.

B. *As adv.:* Barely, scarcely, simply.

jĭmp′-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *jimp*, a.; *-ly.*] Barely, scarcely, hardly.

> "We are *jimply* provided for in beds."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxvii.

jĭmps, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *jimp*, a.] Easy stays. (*Scotch.*)

> "But Jenny's *jimps* and jirkinet,
> My lord thinks mickle mair upon't."
> *Burns: My Lady's Gown.*

jĭmp′-y̆, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *jimp*, a.; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Neat, jimp.

B. *As adv.:* Neatly, tightly.

jĭm′-sŏn, *s.* [A corruption of Jamestown.]

Bot.: An American name for *Datura Stramonium.*

jĭn, jĭnn, *s.* [Arab. *jinni* = one of the genii; pl. *jinn* = the genii.]

Muhammadan Mythol.: One of a race of genii said to have had for their male progenitor Jan, and for their female one Marija. They differ from man in their nature, their form, and their speech. They are spirits residing in the lowest firmament, and have the power of rendering themselves visible to man in any form they please. The bodies they assume are material, but not grosser than the essence of fire and smoke. The extent of their knowledge is unknown. Their character is good. It is not a jinn, but a sheitan, that does evil deeds. (*Jaffeer Shurreef: Moosulmans of India*, pp. 324, 325.)

jĭn-gâll′, *s.* [GINGAL.]

jĭṅ′-gle, * gin-gel-en, * gin-glen, * gin-gle, *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. formation from *jink*, itself a form of *chink* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To clink; to sound with a tinkling metallic noise; to chink; to tinkle.

> "Every chime that *jingled* from Ostend."
> *Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.*

2. To correspond in rhyme or sound, so as to catch the ear.

> "From sermons with sixteen heads down to *jingling* street ballads."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. To make rhymes, possibly doggrel.

> "Whene'er my Muse does on me glance,
> I *jingle* at her." *Burns: To John Lapraik.*

B. *Trans.:* To cause to sound with a tinkling metallic noise; to tinkle.

jĭṅ′-gle, * ġĭṅ′-gle, *s.* [JINGLE, *v.*]

1. A tinkling metallic sound, as of coins, a chain, &c.

> "They should be morris dancers by their *gingle*, but they have no napkins."—*Ben Jonson: Gypsies Metamorphosed.*

2. That which jingles or gives out a tinkling sound; a child's rattle.

> "If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but use them justly." —*Bacon: Essays; Of Plantations.*

3. A correspondence of sound in rhymes, especially when the verses have little or no real merit.

> "Every pert young fellow that has a moving fancy, and the least *jingle* of verse in his head, sets up for a writer of songs."—*Guardian*, No. 16.

4. Verse of an ordinary, indifferent, or homely nature; doggrel.

> "I . . . spin a verse or twa o' rhyme,
> I' hamely, westlin *jingle*."
> *Burns: Epistle to Daire.*

5. A covered two-wheeled car. (*Ireland.*)

6. (*Pl.*) A popular name for St. Anthony's fire.

jĭṅ′-glẽr, * ġĭṅ′-glẽr, *s.* [Eng. *jingl(e); -er.*] One who or that which jingles.

> "I had spurs of mine own before, but they were not *ginglers*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, ii. 5.

jĭṅ′-glĭṅg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JINGLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of tinkling or giving out a tinkling metallic sound; a clink.

> "Crooked or straight, through quags or thorny dells,
> True to the *jingling* of our leader's bells."
> *Cowper: Tirocinium*, 254.

Jĭṅ′-gō, *s. & a.* [A word of doubtful origin; by some considered a corrupt. of St. *Gingoulph* or *Gingulphus*, as in Barham's Ingoldsby Legends, by others from Basque *Jingo* = God.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A word used as a mild oath.

2. One of that party in England which advocated the cause of the Turks in the Turco-Russian war of 1877–8. In this sense derived directly from the refrain of a song, then popular at music-halls, of which the two first lines ran as follows:

> "We don't want to fight, but by Jingo if we do,
> We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too."

Hence, one clamorous for war; one who advocates a "spirited" foreign policy.

> "He is a more pernicious kind of *Jingo* than his predecessors."—*Graphic*, Nov. 22, 1884.

3. An imaginary idol, worshipped by the party described under 2.

B. *As adj.:* Relating or pertaining to the Jingoes: as, a *jingo* policy.

Jĭṅ′-gō-ĭ̦sm, *s.* [Eng. *jingo; -ism.*] The views and procedure of the Jingoes.

> "In the days when *Jingoism* had to be combated and overcome."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 12, 1884.

*** jĭṅk,** *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Trans.:* To cheat, to impose upon.

B. *Intrans.:* To elude a person by an active movement; to dodge.

jĭnk, *s.* [JINK, *v.*] A quick elusory turn.

¶ (1) *To jink in:* To enter a place suddenly.

"My lord couldna tak it weel your coming blinking and *jinking in*, in that fashion."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

(2) *High-jinks.* [HIGH-JINKS].

jĭnk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *jink* v.; *-er.*] One who turns quickly; a gay, sprightly girl; a wag.

"That day ye was a *jinker* noble."
Burns: Auld Farmer's Salutation.

jĭnn, *s.* [JIN.]

jĭnn'-eĕ (pl. **jĭnn**), *s.* [Arab., Hind., &c. = that which is internal or unseen.] [JIN.]

jĭn'-nў, *s.* [A corrupt. of *gin* = engine. For def. see etym. and compound.]

jinny-road, *s.*

Mining: An inclined road in a coal-mine, on which loaded cars descend by gravity, and draw up empty ones. Also known locally in some parts of England as a jig-brow.

* **jĭp'-pō,** *s.* [Fr. *jupe;* cf. *jupon.*] A sort of waistcoat or stays for women.

jĩr'-ble, jaĩr'-ble, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To spill any liquid by carelessly moving the bottle containing it. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: St. Ronan's Well.*)

jĩrk'-ĭ-nĕt, *s.* [A dimin. of *jerkin* (q.v.).] A sort of boddice or substitute for stays, without whalebones, worn by females.

jō, jōe (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; referred by some to Fr. *joie* = joy.] A sweetheart, a darling.

"I cheated the leddy for your clavers, but I wasna gaun to cheat my *joe*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

Jō'-a̤-chĭm-īte, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Joachim, Abbot of Flora, in Calabria. They were a branch of the Fratricelli (q.v.). They were condemned by the Council of Lateran, in 1215, and by that of Arles in 1260–1.

Jōan, *s.* [Female proper name, from John (q.v.).]

Joan silver-pin, *s.*

Bot.: A name for the Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).

Jō-ăn'-nīte, Jō-hăn'-nīte, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of John Chrysostom, consecrated Archbishop of Constantinople in A.D. 398. He was deposed in 403, for his reproof of sin, and banished in 404. The sect became extinct about A.D. 438.

jō'-a̤r, *s.* [JOWAREE.]

jŏb (1), *s.* & *a.* [O.Fr. *job*=a mouthful.] [GOB.

A. *As substantive:*

1. An occasional petty piece of work of any kind, undertaken for a stated price.

"What tool is there *job* after *job* will not hack?"
Moore: Sale of the Tools.

2. Anything, of greater or less importance, undertaken for a fixed sum: as, The engineer received so much for the *job*.

3. Any occurrence, fortunate or otherwise: as, It was a good (or bad) *job* for him.

4. A situation, a place of employment: as, He has got a good *job*. (*Colloq.*)

5. An undertaking, ostensibly for the benefit of the country or some public body, really for one's private benefit. (Often applied to a piece of nepotism.)

"No cheek is known to blush or heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question or a *job*."
Pope: Essays on Criticism, i. 104.

B. *As adjective:*

1. A term applied to collections of things, either miscellaneous or of the same kind, sold together. The idea conveyed is that they are disposed of at a sacrifice.

2. The term applied to anything let on hire.

"Letting him have *job* horses for £150 a year."—*Miss Edgeworth: The Lottery*, ch. i.

¶ (1) *To do the job for one:* To kill him.

(2) *To do odd jobs:* To do occasional work of a petty kind. (Often applied to the more menial offices of domestic service.)

(3) *To do a thing by the job:* To undertake and do work at so much for the whole; to work by piecework.

job-lot, *s.* A collection of things, either miscellaneous or of the same kind, sold together, ostensibly under market value: as, a *job-lot* of drapery, a *job-lot* of ties.

job-master, *s.* One who lets out carriages or horses, contracting to keep the carriages in repair and to change the horses when required.

job-printer, *s.* A printer whose business is confined to small quantities of miscellaneous work; a jobbing-printer.

job-watch, *s.*

Naut.: A watch with a seconds hand, used in taking observations to obviate the necessity of constantly shifting the chronometer, with which the watch has to be compared immediately before and after every observation.

job-work, *s.* Occasional work, as distinguished from constant employment.

"For every description of *job-work* so ready."
Moore: Donkey & his Panniers.

jŏb (2), *s.* [JOB (2), *v.*] A sudden blow or thrust with a sharp-pointed instrument.

¶ The word *nut-jobber* is used as a synonym for the nuthatch, because that bird breaks open nuts with blows of its bill.

jŏb (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [JOB (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To let out in separate portions; to distribute work among contractors or masters; to sublet.

2. To let out for hire; specif., applied to horses and carriages.

3. To engage horses and carriages for hire from a job-master.

4. To buy goods, as cotton or cigars, in large quantities, often by the cargo, and distribute them to wholesale dealers: as, He *jobs* large quantities every year.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To work at chance work; to undertake employment of a menial or dishonourable kind.

"Wanted—Authors of all work, to *job* for the season."
Moore: Literary Advertisement.

2. To deal in scrip; to carry on the business of a broker.

3. To carry on the business of a job-master (q.v.): as, He *jobs* largely in the season.

4. To hire carriages or horses from a job-master: as, I shall *job* with B.

5. To do work, ostensibly for the benefit of others, really for one's own; hence, to perform public duties with a view to one's private advantage.

"And judges *job* and bishops bite the town."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 141.

jŏb (2), * **job-byn,** *v.t.* [Ir. & Gael. *gob* = a beak or bill; Wel. *gwp.*]

1. To strike forcefully and suddenly with a sharp-pointed instrument or weapon.

"*Jobbyn* with the bill. *Rostro.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To drive in a sharp-pointed instrument or weapon.

jŏb (3), **jōbe,** *v.t.* [Etym. uncertain. Usually given as if from the patriarch *Job*, in allusion to the rebukes he received from his friends, though it would seem probable if a word with this meaning were derived from the story of the patriarch, it would take the form of the name of one of his friends. Against this view is to be urged the comparative easiness with which his name is pronounced, when compared with theirs. Cf. *Notes & Queries*, June 21, 1884, p. 489.] To chide sternly; to reprimand, to scold.

Jōb, *s.* [Heb. אִיּוֹב (*Iyob*); Gr. 'Ιώβ (*Iōb*) = a patriarch notable for his patience.] [¶]

¶ *The Book of Job:*

Old Test. Canon: In the English version of the Bible, Job stands first in order of the poetic books of the Old Testament, but it is the third in the Hebrew Scripture, Psalms and Proverbs preceding it, and the Song of Solomon coming next. A prologue (ch. i. ii.) and the conclusion (ch. xlii. 7–17), are in prose. The rest is poetry, and of a very high order. In the historical prologue Job is introduced as deeply pious and exceedingly prosperous. Satan insinuates that he is pious simply because God has bribed him to be so by means of his prosperity. Remove the latter, and the former will also depart. Instead of blessing, he will curse God to his face. To prove the falsity of this charge, Satan is allowed to strip Job of possessions and children, and to afflict him with a loathsome disease. The patriarch bows uncomplainingly to the Divine decision, while the piety of his wife breaks down in the trial. Job's three friends—Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar—arrive to comfort him, and the poetry begins. Job, in despair, curses the day of his birth; Eliphaz replies, and Job makes a rejoinder. Bildad follows, and Job answers him. Zophar next speaks, and Job again replies (ch. iii.–xiv.). Each of the three friends speaks anew, Job thrice replying (xv.–xxi.). Then follow Eliphaz and Job, Bildad and Job, Zophar remaining silent. A fourth speaker, a young man, Elihu, dissatisfied with the reply of the elder three, feels vehemently moved to put in his word, and does so (xxxii.–xxxvii.). All the four proceed on the erroneous notion that whoever suffers more than others must have previously sinned more grievously than they (Luke xiii. 1–5). They infer that Job must have done so, Job, on his part, having long since been provoked to exclaim, "Miserable comforters are ye all!" (xvi. 2). [JOB'S COMFORTER.] Jehovah then answers the patriarch out of the whirlwind, and vindicates his conduct and views, Job answering in deepest abasement (xxxviii.–xlii. 6). The comforters are censured, are enjoined to offer sacrifice, and are pardoned on the intercession of Job, to whom are born exactly the same number of children he had lost (cf. i. 2, and xlii. 13), whilst he is granted twice the possessions, though before he "was the greatest of all the men of the earth." (Cf. i. 3 and xlii. 12.) He lives 140 years after his trial.

The book of Job is absolutely unique in the Old Testament. The hero is not a Jew. While the name Jehovah is used, the whole history of the Mosaic law and the chosen people is ignored. The author seems well acquainted with Egypt, its crocodiles (xli.), and its pyramids (?) (iii. 14), and the desert with its ostriches (xxxix. 13–18), its wild asses (xxiv. 5, xxxix. 5–8), and its too successful, tent-living, predatory tribes (xii. 6). The language is Hebrew, with various Aramaisms, and with a faint Arabic tinge. The view still held by most commentators is that the book is very ancient, and its author probably Moses. If so, then it is intelligible why there is a resemblance between expressions in Job and in Genesis. (Cf. Gen. ii. 23, and Job ii. 5; Gen. iv. 21, and Job xxi. 12, xxx. 31; Gen. vi. 2, and Job i. 6, &c.) Others place it about the time of Solomon or that of one of the succeeding kings; Renan says about a hundred years before the Captivity. Others make it even later, believing that the personification of the evil spirit is of Persian origin (i. 6, 7, 12). The Talmud originated the view, since adopted by various Biblical critics, that the book is only a parable. But against this view may be quoted Ezek. xiv. 14, 20, and James v. 11.

Job's-comforter, *s.* A false friend, who takes, or seems to take, pleasure in attributing one's misfortunes to one's own course of action whilst pretending to sympathise. Of course the allusion is to the severe rebukes administered to Job by his three friends, which forced him to exclaim "Miserable comforters are ye all" (Job xvi. 2).

"Your ladyship is one of *Job's-comforters*."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, iii.

* **Job's-news,** *s.* Bad news.

"From home there can nothing come except *Job's-news*."—*Carlyle: Fr. Rev.*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. iv.

* **Job's-post,** *s.* A messenger of bad news.

"This *Job's-post* from Dumouriez . . . reached the National Convention."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. iv.

Job's-tears, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The hard, bony seeds of a grass, *Coix Lachryma.* [COIX.]

jōb-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *job* (3), v. (q.v.); *-ation.*] A severe scolding; a sharp reprimand.

¶ Of the orthography, derivation, and meaning of this word, as opposed to a fictive *jaw*bation, G. A. Sala (*Echoes*, Sept. 6, 1884) says:

"I wrote '*jobation*,' because the word means a long dreary homily or reprimand, and has reference to the tedious rebukes inflicted on the patriarch Job by his too obliging friends."

jŏb'-bẽr, *s.* [Eng. *job* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who is employed occasionally; one who depends on chance work.

2. One who executes repairs: as, a watch-*jobber*.

3. One who lets out horses and carriages for a time; a job-master.

4. One who purchases goods in bulk, and is the medium of their distribution.

5. One who deals in stocks and shares; chiefly in composition, as a stock-*jobber*.

6. One who, whilst he professes to serve others, seeks his own ends; an intriguer who turns public duty to private advantage; one who undertakes dishonourable work in politics.

"Some hackneyed *jobber* in boroughs."—*Macaulay: Essays; Hallam.*

***jŏb′-bẽr-nōwl,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *jobarde* (Fr. *jobard*) = a foolish fellow, and *nowl, nole* = a head.] An intensely stupid fellow; a blockhead.

jŏb′-bẽr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *jobber; -y.*] The act or practice of jobbing, in an unfavourable sense; political corruption, unfair means used to obtain a desired end, either in public or private life.

jŏb′-bĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Job (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *A term variously applied:*

(1) To one who confines himself to small miscellaneous work, whether as an employer or journeyman: as, a *jobbing* printer.

(2) To one not in constant employment, but undertaking odd jobs: as, a *jobbing* gardener.

(3) To one using unfair means to gain a desired end. (Chiefly of public life.)

"Congress is filled with *jobbing* politicians."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 27, 1883, p. 102.

***jōc′-ạn-trў,** *s.* [Lat. *jocans* (genit. *jocantis*), pr. par. of *jocor* = to jest, to joke (q.v.).] The act or practice of jesting.

jŏck, *s.* [Jockey, *s.*] A popular contraction of jockey.

"Nor were the north-country *jocks* less witty on their masters than their steeds."—*Doran: Memories of Our Great Towns*, p. 13.

jŏck′-ĕy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. a northern form of *Jackey*, a dimin. of *Jack*, a familiar of John (q.v.). Littré gives the first meaning of this word, which has passed into French, as "a young servant, whose chief duty is to ride as postilion." For another view, see extract under Jockeyism.]

1. A man who gets a living by riding professionally in horse-races.

"His *jockey* called upon him to make his final effort." —*Saturday Review*, Aug. 5, 1882, p. 180.

2. A horse-dealer; one whose trade it is to buy and sell horses.

3. A cheat; one given to sharp practice, probably from the bad reputation of horse-dealers.

4. A contemptuous name for a Scotchman, from their calling Jack, *Jock*.

jockey-club, *s.* A club for regulating all matters connected with horseracing. It was established about A.D. 1758, and still continues to flourish.

jŏck′-ĕy, *v.t.* [Jockey, *s.*]

1. To deceive in trade; to act with sharp practice to; to cheat.

2. To jostle by riding against. (*Johnson.*)

3. To make use of dishonest measures, such as are popularly supposed to be employed by low-class horse-dealers, for procuring the passage or rejection of some private measure through Parliament.

jŏck′-eў-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *jockey*, s.; *-ism.*]

1. The art or practice of a jockey.

"*Jockeyism* properly means the management of a whip, and the word jockey is neither more nor less than the term (*chukni*) slightly modified, by which they (the gipsies) designate the formidable whips which they usually carry, and which are at present in general use among horse-traffickers, under the title of jockey-whips."—*G. Borrow*, in *Annandale*.

2. Horsiness.

"Exercising his conversational talents in a mixture of slang and *jockeyism*."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. lxi.

jŏck′-eў-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *jockey; -ship.*]

1. The art or practice of riding horses in horse-races; horsemanship.

"I daresay you heard what Mr. Elliston's idea is of repaying me my *jockeyship!*"—*Hawley Smart: From Post to Finish*, ch. xvii.

2. A jockey; one whose acts resemble those of a jockey; the character or position of a jockey.

"Where can at last his *jockeyship* retire?"
Cowper: Conversation, 419.

***joc-onde,** *a.* [Jocund.]

jō-cōse, *a.* [Lat. *jocosus*, from *jocus* = a joke (q.v.).]

1. *Of persons:* Humorous, facetious; given to jokes or jesting.

"Even made *jocose* allusions to the perilous situation in which he stood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Of things:* Containing a joke; droll, amusing.

jō-cōse′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jocose; -ly.*] Jocularly, facetiously; in a jocose or humorous manner.

"I had, indeed, the corporal punishment of what the gentlemen of the long robe are pleased *jocosely* to call mounting the rostrum for one hour."—*Pope: Dunciad*, bk. ii. (*From Curl.*)

jō-cōse′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *jocose; -ness.*] The quality of being jocose; merriment.

***jō-cō-sẽr′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *jocose*, and *serious.*] Given at one time to jocoseness, at another to seriousness; partaking of the qualities of mirth and sadness; serio-comic.

"Or with the merry fellows quaff,
And laugh aloud with them that laugh;
Or drink a *jocoserious* cup
With souls who've took their freedom up."
Green: The Spleen.

***jō-cŏs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *jocos(e); -ity.*]

1. Jocularity, facetiousness, waggery.

2. A joke; a jocose act, story, or phrase.

jŏc′-tē-lĕg, *s.* [A corruption of *Jacques de Liége*, a famous cutler of that city.] A large pocket-knife. (*Scotch.*)

"An' gif the custock's sweet or sour
With *joctelegs* they taste them."
Burns: Halloween.

jŏc′-ụ-lạr, *jŏc′-ụ-lạr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *jocularis*, from *joculus*, dimin. of *jocus* = a joke (q.v.).]

1. *Of persons:* Addicted to jesting; merry, facetious.

2. *Of things:* Merry, sportive, amusing; embodying a joke.

"This [the mayor of Halgaver] is a *joculary* and imaginary court, wherewith men make merriment to themselves, presenting such persons as go slovenly in their attire, &c."—*Fuller; Worthies; Cornwall.*

jŏc-ụ-lăr′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *jocular; -ity.*] The quality of being jocular; sportiveness, merriment.

"The strain of *jocularity* which in one place obtains treats and patronage, would in another be heard with indifference."—*Rambler*, No. 160.

jŏc′-ụ-lạr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jocular; -ly.*] In a jocular manner; sportively, jestingly.

***jŏc′-ụ-lạr-ў,** *a.* [Jocular.]

***jŏc′-ụ-lāt-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] A jester, a joker; a fool by profession. [Juggler.]

***jŏc′-ụ-lạ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *joculatorius*, from *joculator* = a jester.] Uttered in jest; droll, merry, humorous.

jŏc′-ŭnd, *joc-onde, *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *joconde*, from Lat. *jucundus* = pleasant (orig. helpful); *juvare* = to help.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Blithe, cheerful; free from care or anxiety.

"While their hearts were *jocund* and sublime."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,669.

2. Airy, lightsome.

"Revels the spruce and *jocund* spring."
Milton: Comus, 173.

3. Sportive, gay, sprightly.

"And the *jocund* rebecks sound."
Milton: L'Allegro, 94.

4. Calculated to inspire mirth.

"Heightened as with wine, *jocund* and boon."
Milton: P. L., ix. 793.

B. *As adv.:* Blithely, cheerfully.

"How *jocund* did they drive their team afield."
Gray: Elegy.

jŏ-cŭnd′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *jocund; -ity.*] The state or quality of being jocund; merriment, gaiety.

jŏc′-ŭnd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jocund; -ly.*] With jocundity; blithely, merrily, gaily.

jŏc′-ŭnd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *jocund; -ness.*] The same as Jocundity (q. v.).

jōe (1), *s.* [Jo.]

jōe (2), **jō′-eў,** *s.* [For etym., see def.] A popular name for a fourpenny piece, probably a derisive allusion to Joseph Hume, M.P. (1771–1835), who is said to have strongly recommended that coin for the payment of cab-fares for short distances.

jōe (3), *s.* [Johannes.]

jōe (4), *s.* [Shortened for Joe Miller (q.v.).] An old joke.

Jō′-ĕl, *s.* [Heb. יוֹאֵל (*Yoel*); Gr. Ἰωήλ (*Jōēl*). *Jo* is a contraction of Jehovah, and *el* is God. [El.] Joel, therefore, is = To whom Jehovah is God—*i.e.*, a worshipper of Jehovah.]

Script. Biog.: The name of a Hebrew prophet, and of more than twelve other persons [¶] mentioned in the Old Testament (1 Sam. viii. 23; 1 Chr. iv. 35, v. 12, &c.)

¶ *The Book of Joel:*

Old Test. Canon: A prophetic book of the Old Testament, written by Joel, the second of the minor prophets. Nothing is known of him except that he was the son of Pethuel (i. 1). Joel seems to have lived in Judah. The main object of his book is to counsel repentance, in connection with a fearful visitation of locusts, accompanied by drought, which had desolated the land (ch. i., ii. 1–12). Then there follows a prediction that the Spirit of God should be poured out on all flesh, with celestial revelations to young and old (ii. 28), a passage which St. Peter refers to as being fulfilled in the Pentecostal effusion of the Holy Ghost (Acts ii. 16–21.)

The date of Joel is doubtful. He has been placed in the reign of Joash (B.C. 878–838), in that of Uzziah (809–756), in which case he was a contemporary of Amos, with whose prophecies several verses of Joel agree. (Cf. Joel i. 4, ii. 25, with Amos iv. 6–9; Joel iii. 4–6 with Amos i. 6–10; Joel iii. 16, with Amos i. 2, and ver. 18 with Amos ix. 13.) Others suppose him to have lived in the reign of Joram (B.C. 893 or 892–883–4); or in that of Manasseh (B.C. 699–644). If there is a reference in Joel iii. 2 to the captivity of the ten tribes, and in ver. 1 to that of the two, this would indicate a late date, as the mention of the Grecians in verse 6 perhaps may do. The canonical authority of Joel has never been seriously disputed.

Jōe Mĭl′-lẽr, *s.* [From *Joseph Miller* (1684–1738), a witty actor, who was a favourite about the time Congreve's plays were fashionable.]

1. A stale jest. The compilation, *Joe Miller's Jests*, published a year after the death of the supposed author, was the work of John Mottley (1692–1750), but the term has been used to pass off, not only the original stock, but thousands of jokes manufactured long after Miller was buried in the churchyard of St. Clement Danes. (*Cates.*)

2. A jest-book, especially one in which the jokes are old, and the wit the reverse of sparkling.

Jōe Mĭl′-lẽr-ĭşm, *s.* [*Joe Miller; -ism.*]

1. A stale jest; a flat dull joke.

2. The art or practice of indulging in Joe Miller's—*i.e.*, of making or retailing stale, dull jokes.

Jōe Mĭl′-lẽr-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *Joe Miller; -ize.*] To give a jesting or jocular character to; to mingle with jokes or jests. (*Saturday Review*, in *Annandale.*)

Jōe′-pȳe, *s.* [Proper name (?).] (See etym. and compound.)

Joepye-weed, *s*

Bot.: An American name for *Eupatorium purpureum*.

jŏg, *jogge, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Wel. *gogi* = to shake, to agitate.]

A. *Trans.:* To push or strike lightly, usually with the hand or elbow, for the purpose of exciting attention; to jostle.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move with an easy, leisurely pace, in which the strides resemble jogs or shocks. (In both senses usually followed by *on*, sometimes by *over.*)

"The good old ways our sires *jogged* safely o'er."
Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

2. To walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly.

3. To get through life with little exertion and less progress.

¶ (1) *To be jogging:* To start on a journey; to take one's departure.

"You may be *jogging* while your boots are green."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

(2) *To jog one's memory, to jog one's elbow:* To recall to the memory of a person some duty or promise apparently forgotten.

(3) *Jog-jog:* In a jogging manner; slowly.

"For then the farmers come, *jog-jog*,
Along the miry road."
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

jŏg, *s.* [Jog, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A slight push or blow, usually for the purpose of arousing attention.

2. Irregularity of motion, caused by some obstruction.

II. *Mech.:* A square notch; a joggle (q.v.).

jog-trot, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A slow jogging kind of trot; hence, a slow routine method, generally obstinately adhered to, of performing daily duties.

B. *As adj.:* Monotonous; performed by routine; easy-going. (*Thackeray: English Humourists*, lect. ii.)

***jog-e-lour**, *s.* [Juggler.]

***jŏg'-gĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *jog*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who walks or moves lazily, heavily, or slowly.

2. One who jogs or gives a sudden push to another for the purpose of arousing attention.

jŏg'-gle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Freq. of *jog*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* To communicate an unsteady, wavering motion to, by a slight sudden flush or shake; to jostle.

2. *Carp.:* To unite by jogs, or mortise, so as to prevent sliding apart.

B. *Intrans.:* To move with unsteady, wavering motion; to totter, to shake.

jŏg'-gle, *s.* [Joggle, *v.*]

I. *Arch.* (*Pl.*): Shoulders on a truss-post, supporting the lower ends of struts or braces.

2. *Masonry:* A joint-piece, or dowel-pin, let into the adjacent faces of two stones to preserve them in proper relative position. It may vary in form, and may approach in its shape either the dowel or cramp (q.v.). The stones of the Parthenon at Athens were united by oak-joggles.

joggle-beam, *s.*

Carp.: A built-beam, the parts of which are joggled together.

joggle-joint, *s.*

Masonry: A mode of uniting the stones of ashlar masonry.

joggle-piece, *s.*

Carp.: The upright member in the middle of a truss; a king-post.

joggle-post, *s.*

Carp.: A post having shoulders to receive the feet of struts.

joggle-truss, *s.*

Carp.: A hanging-post truss with one post.

joggle-work, *s.*

Masonry: Work in which the courses are secured by joggles, so as to prevent their slipping on each other; as the courses of an abutment under the thrust of an arch.

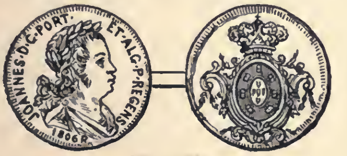
jŏg'-ĭ, jŏg'-ĭe, *s.* [Yogi.]

Jō-hăn'-na, *s.* [A female proper name, corresponding to the masc. Latin name Johannes.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 127].

***Jō-hăn'-nēs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. Ἰωάννης (*Iōannēs*) = John.]

Numis.: The name formerly given to the old gold Portuguese *peça*, worth about 36s.



JOHANNES.

It is so called from the representation of King John, which it bears. The name was often contracted into Joe or Jo: as, a *joe*, a half-*joe*.

> "Precisely like a guinea or a *jo*."
> *Wolcot: Peter Pindar*, p. 132.

Jō-hăn'-nĭs-bêrg, *s.* [A castle near Wiesbaden, where the grapes from which the wine is prepared are grown.] A Rhenish wine of the finest quality.

Jō-hăn'-nīte, *s.* [Named by Haidinger after Johann, who discovered it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrated sulphate of uranium and copper, of emerald to apple-green colour. Monoclinic in crystallization; soluble in water. Found at Joachimsthal, Bohemia, in small crystals associated with uraninite.

Jō-hăn'-nīte, *a.* [Lat. *Johannes* = John (see def.); suff. *-ite*.] Of or belonging to John the Baptist, the Apostle John, or any teacher of the same name.

Johannite Christians, *s. pl.*

Ecclesiol.: The same as *Christians of St. John.* [John, ¶ (1).]

Jŏhn (1), *s.* [Gr. Ἰωάννης (*Iōannēs*), from Heb. יוֹחָנָן (*Yohanan*) = the gift of Jehovah, the name of ten persons mentioned in the Old Testament (2 Kings xxv. 23, 1 Chron. iii. 15, vi. 9, 10, &c. Cf. also יוֹנָתָן (*Yonathan*) = given by Jehovah.]

Script. Biog.: The name of four men mentioned in the New Testament.

1. John the Baptist.

2. John the Apostle. His father was Zebedee (Matt. iv. 21), his mother Salome (cf. Matt. xxvii. 56 with Mark xv. 40, xvi. 1). His father was a fisherman who kept hired servants (Mark i. 20), and was therefore of some position. John was called with his brother James to follow Jesus (Matt. iv. 21). His nature was that sensitive one which is the temperament of genius, eloquence, passion, and love. In the first three gospels he figures as Boanerges, or Son of Thunder (Mark iii. 17), and in the excess of his zeal he wished to call down fire from heaven on a village of the Samaritans because "they did not receive" Jesus (Luke ix. 54). In the fourth gospel the loving elements of his character alone appear. He was the disciple whom Jesus loved (John xx. 2). He was personally acquainted with Caiaphas, the high priest (John xviii. 15, 16, 19, 28). At the crucifixion the mother of Jesus was entrusted to his care, and he took her to his house (John xix. 27). With Peter he was early at the sepulchre (xx. 2–4). After the resurrection he remained at Jerusalem for at least fifteen years (Acts iii., iv.; cf. xv. 6 with Gal. ii. 9.) Tradition asserts that he visited Rome, and was there, before the Latin Gate, plunged into a caldron of boiling oil, from which he was supernaturally delivered, so that he was a martyr in will, though not in deed. The Roman Church commemorates this circumstance on May 6, under the title S. Johannes ante Portam Latinam. It is also said that when a poisoned chalice was given him, he made the sign of the cross over it, and the poison fled from it in the form of an asp. At a later period he was banished to Patmos, where he saw the apocalyptic vision (Rev. i. 9). Tradition makes his last sphere Ephesus, where he died at an advanced age. [¶ 2, 3, 4; also Revelation.]

3. A dignitary mentioned in Acts iv. 6.

4. John Mark. [Mark.]

¶ 1. *Christians of St. John, Disciples of John:*

Ecclesiol.: The first name was given by Europeans to, and the second assumed by, a Jewish sect, perhaps descended from the Hemerobaptists mentioned by early Christian writers. They are followers of John the Baptist rather than of John the Apostle. They live in Persia and Arabia, especially at Bassora, and are called by the Orientals Sabeans.

2. *The Epistles General of St. John:*

(1) *The first epistle:* No name indicating authorship appears in the letter itself, but the style is that of the fourth gospel, and thirty-five passages are nearly the same in each. The external evidence for its genuineness and authenticity is very strong Evidence in its favour is adducible from Polycarp, Papias as quoted by Eusebius, Origen, Clement of Alexandria, and Tertullian, and Eusebius ranked it among his homologoumena, or books unanimously accepted. Scaliger (1484–1558) believed that it was not from the Apostle, and was followed by Lange and the Tübingen school; but the general opinion of Christians is strongly in its favour. Its date has been fixed between A.D. 70 and 96 or 100, the last being the most probable. The epistle treats of love. The definition "God is Love," is from iv. 16. Its opening looks like an assault upon the doctrine of the Docetæ (q.v.). The verse (v. 7), concerning the Heavenly witnesses is considered an interpolation.

(2) *The second epistle:* It is written by "the elder" to "the elect lady and her children." The external evidence for it is much weaker than that for the first epistle, and Eusebius placed it among the antilogoumena, or books not universally accepted. Its theme, like that of the first, is love, but love does not require heretics to be entertained.

(3) *The third epistle:* This was addressed by "the elder" to "the well-beloved Gaius." The domineering Diotrephes is censured, Demetrius commended. In point of evidence it stands like the second epistle.

3. *The Gospel according to St. John:*

New Test. Canon.: The fourth gospel, and distinct from the others in various respects. They record chiefly the ministry of Jesus in Galilee; it treats of His labours in Jerusalem. Whilst they chiefly illustrate His humanity, it gives special prominence to His divinity. But there are resemblances too. The family of Bethany figures in Luke x. 38–42, as well as in John: the last gospel records the feeding of the five thousand (John vi 5–13), as do the others (Matt. xiv. 15–21, Mark vi. 35–44, Luke ix. 10–17). So also the crucifixion and the resurrection are recorded in them all.

The author of the book of John was well acquainted with the topography of Jerusalem (ch. v. 2, ix. 7), and with the Jewish feasts, which he carefully records (ii. 13, vii. 2, x. 22, &c.). His Greek is of an Hebraic type, though not so much so as that of the Apocalypse. As the author tells more than any of the other three evangelists what passed within the apostolic circle, presumably he was himself an apostle. The book itself does not name its author; the nearly uniform voice of antiquity assigned it to St. John. In modern times there has been serious controversy on the subject, rationalists maintaining that it was penned too late in the second century to have emanated from St. John, who, at latest, cannot have lived beyond A.D. 100. The large majority of theologians, however, consider it of earlier date. On the one hand Papias, as quoted by Eusebius, does not seem to have known it, though he was bishop of Hieropolis, near Ephesus, where it is believed to have been first published. On the other hand, there are abundant testimonies to it in the latter half of the second century. Thus, Tatian (166–171) quotes it often, and Irenæus, bishop of Lyons, from about 177, does so eighty times, also perhaps Justin Martyr refers to it about A.D. 150, 138 or 139, or 147, and again in 161, possibly Barnabas and Ignatius earlier. If in the latter half of the second century the knowledge of it was so widely diffused, there must have been a prior period during which acquaintance with it must have been spreading from a centre. Hilgenfeld, a recent rationalistic writer (1875) is willing to grant it as early a date as 132 to 140, and another one, Keim (1875) as 130 A.D. But in 1868 Prof. Hofstede De Groot, of Groningen, in Holland, cited from Hippolytus a statement that the gnostic Basilides, whose exact date had been unknown, had a communication from Matthias the Apostle, whom he personally knew. If so, he lived in the first century, and he undoubtedly quotes the Gospel by St. John. If Hippolytus's statement is correct, then the gospel by St. John is undoubtedly a production of the apostolic era.

4. *The Book of Revelation of St. John the Divine:* [Revelation, ¶.]

John-a-nokes, John-at-the-oaks, *s.* A fictitious name formerly used in law proceedings.

John-a-stiles, John-at-the-stiles, *s.* A name used like John-a-nokes (q.v.).

John Bull. [Bull.]

John Cheese, *s.* A clown.

John-crow vulture, *s.*

Ornith.: A name given in Jamaica to the Turkey Buzzard (q.v.).

John crow's nose, *s.* A West Indian name for *Phyllocoryne jamaicensis.* [Jim Crow.]

John Doe, *s.*

Law: A name formerly given to the fictitious lessee of the plaintiff in the mixed action of ejectment, that of the fictitious defendant being *Richard Roe.*

> "But if the lessor made out his title in a satisfactory manner, then judgment and a writ of possession were awarded to *John Doe*, the nominal plaintiff, who by this trial had proved the right of John Rogers, his supposed lessor."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

John-to-whit, *s.*

Ornith. : Vireosgloia olisacea, a fly-catcher, a native of the West Indies, the note of which is like John-to-whit. (*Ogilvie.*)

John Trot, *s.* A clown.

John's-wort, *s.* [St. John's-wort.]

Jŏhn (2), *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *jaune.*]

John-dory, *s.* [Doree.]

jŏhn′-ăp-ple, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *apple.*] An apple useful as retaining its freshness for a long time.

"A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the spring following, when most other fruit is spent."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

Jŏhn′-nĭe, Jŏhn-nȳ, *s.* [Dimin. of *John.*]

Ornith.: The name given by whalers to *Pygoscelis tæniata,* a kind of penguin found at Kerguelen Island, &c.

Jŏhn′-nȳ-cāke, *s.* [Eng. *Johnny,* dimin. of *John,* and *cake.*]

1. A cake made of maize meal mixed with water, and baked on the hearth. (*Amer.*)

2. A New-Englander. (*American.*)

Jŏhn-sŏn-ēṣe′, *s.* [From *Dr. Johnson;* suff. *-ese.*] The literary style or language of Dr. Samuel Johnson; a pompous, inflated style, much affecting the use of classical words.

Jŏhn-sōn′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [From *Dr. Johnson;* adj. suff. *-ian.*] Pertaining to or resembling Dr. Johnson or his style; pompous, inflated.

Jŏhn-sōn′-ĭ-ạn-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *Johnsonian; -ism.*] A word or idiom peculiar to or characteristic of Dr. Johnson; a style resembling that of Dr. Johnson.

Jŏhn′-sŏn-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *Johnson; -ism.*] The same as Johnsonianism (q.v.).

Jŏhn′-stŏn-īte, *s.* [Named by Greg and Lettsom after Johnston, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Now shown to be galena (q.v.), mixed with free sulphur.

join, * joign, * joyn, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *joindre,* from Lat. *jungo,* from the same root as Sansc. *yaj* = to join, and Eng. *yoke.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To connect; to attach one to another in contiguity; to unite one with another.

"A common slave (you know him well by sight)
Held up his left hand, which did flame and burn
Like twenty torches *joined.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. To couple, to combine, to associate.

"In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power."—*Locke.*

3. To add.

"Woe unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field."—*Isaiah* v. 8.

4. To unite in marriage.

"What God hath *joined* together, let not man put asunder."—*Matthew* xix. 6.

* 5. To give in marriage.

"Therefore he that *joyneth* his virgin in matrymonye doith wel."—*Wyclif:* 1 *Cor.* vii.

6. To unite in concord.

"Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind."—1 *Cor.* i. 10.

7. To associate or attach one's self to; to become connected with; to act in concert with; to become a member of. as, To *join* the army, to *join* a society.

* 8. To command, to enjoin.

"They *join* them penance."—*Tyndale: Works,* i. 281.

9. To engage in. [Join, ¶ (1).]

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be contiguous, close, or in contact; to form a physical union; to coalesce; to unite into one.

2. To adjoin; to be adjacent.

"Justus's house *joined* hard to the synagogue."—*Acts* xviii. 7.

3. To unite; to be or become associated, as in views, partnership, society, marriage, confederacy, &c.; to be confederate; to be leagued together.

"In conclusion they would *join* to make war on the king."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1542).

4. To meet in hostile encounter; to engage in battle; to join battle.

"Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.,* i. 2.

¶ (1) *To join battle:* To engage in hostile encounter. (1 *Samuel* iv. 2.)

(2) *To join issue:* [Issue].

join, *s.* [Join, *v.*] A joint, a junction.

* **join-hand**, *s.* Writing in which the letters are joined together in words, as distinguished from writing in single letters.

***join′-ạnt**, *a.* [O. Fr.] Adjoining, contiguous, adjacent.

"The grete tour, that was so thikke and strong . . .
Was even *joinant* to the gardin wall."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,063.

join′-dẽr, * joyn-der, *s.* [Fr. *joindre.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of joining; conjunction.

"A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirmed by mutual *joinder* of your hands."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

II. *Law:*

1. The joining or coupling of two things in one suit or action.

2. The joining or coupling of two or more parties as defendants in one suit.

3. The acceptance by a party in an action of the challenge laid down in his adversary's demurrer or last pleading.

* **joine**, *v.t.* [Join, *v.*] To enjoin.

join′-ẽr, * joyn-er, *s.* [Eng. *join,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which joins.

II. *Building:*

1. A workman whose business or occupation is to construct articles by joining pieces of wood with framings, glue, nails, &c.; specif. one who constructs the woodwork for houses. [Joinery.]

"A poet does not work by square or line,
As smiths and *joiners* perfect a design."
Cowper: Conversation, 790.

2. A wood-working machine for doing various kinds of work, such as sawing, planing, and thicknessing, mortising, tenoning (single or double), cross-cutting and squaring-up, grooving, tongueing, rabbeting, mitreing, moulding and beading, chamfering, wedge-cutting, boring, and a great variety of other operations.

joiner's-chisel, *s.* A thin-bladed paring chisel.

joiner's-clamp, *s.* A carpenter's tool used in glueing up doors and other wide objects.

joiner's-gauge, *s.* A scribing tool to make a mark on a board parallel to the edge of the latter.

joiner's-plane, *s.* A bench plane for facing and matching boards.

join′-ẽr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *joiner; -y.*] The art or occupation of a joiner; specif. as distinguished from carpentry, the art of framing the finishing work of houses, doors, windows, shutters, blinds, cupboards, hand-railing of stairs, balconies, and galleries, mantelpieces (if of wood), the construction of permanent fittings, and the covering of all rough timber.

join′-ĭng, * joyn-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Join, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of uniting, coupling, or attaching together; a joint.

"All was of stone of berile . .
Without peces or *joynings.*"
Chaucer: House of Fame, bk. iii.

joining-hand, *s.* The same as Join-hand (q.v.).

joint, * joynt, * joynte, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *joinct* (Fr. *joint*), properly the pa. par. of *joindre* = to join, from Lat. *jungo,* pa. par. of *junctus;* Sp. & Port. *junta;* Ital. *giunta.*]

* **A.** *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A junction or mode of joining parts in a structure; the place or part where two separate things are joined, either so as to permit motion in the things joined or not; a junction, an articulation, a hinge.

"In laying on the lack upon good and fine-joyned work, they frequently spoil the *joynts,* edges, or corners of drawers or cabinets."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

* 2. A limb.

3. One of the larger pieces into which a butcher cuts up a carcass.

4. A place of resort for secret or illicit purposes; as, a *tramps' joint,* an *opium joint,* &c. (*U.S.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat:* A joint, or articulation, may be defined to be the union of any two segments of an animal body, through the intervention of a structure or structures different from both. (*Todd & Bowmann: Phys. Anat.,* i. 131.) The different kinds of joints may be thus classified: 1. Synarthrosis: (1) Suture, (2) Schindylesis, (3) Gomphosis, (4) Amphiarthrosis. 2. Diarthrosis: (1) Arthrodia, (2) Enarthrosis, (3) Ginglymus, and (4) Diarthrosis rotatorius. The terms Symphysis, Synchondrosis, Syneurosis, Syssarcosis, and Mennigosis, formerly applied to joints, are now discarded. [See all these words.]

2. *Arch.:* The surface of contact between two bodies, joined and held together by means of cement, mortar, &c., or by a superincumbent weight.

3. *Bookbinding:* The lateral projection of the back to correspond to or cover the thickness of the sides.

4. *Bot.* (*Pl.*)*:* The places at which the pieces of a stem are articulated together.

5. *Carp.:* A mode of securing together the meeting edges of wooden structures; the place where one piece of timber is united to another. The straight joint is where the edges make a butt-joint, being planed straight. Timbers are generally joined by mortises and tenons, or by straps and bolts. The various kinds of joints are named according to their forms and uses, thus:

(1) A *butting joint,* in carp., is one in which the fibres of one piece are perpendicular to those of the other; in machinery, one in which the pieces meet at right angles.

(2) A *bevel joint,* one in which the plane of the joint is parallel to the fibres of one piece and oblique to those of the other.

(3) *Dove-tail joint.* [Dovetail.]

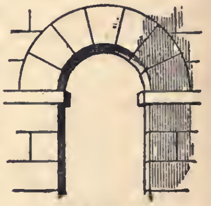
(4) A *longitudinal joint* is one in which the common seam runs parallel with the fibres of both.

(5) A *mitre joint,* one formed by the meeting of matching pieces in a frame, the parts uniting on a line bisecting the angle, which is usually, but not necessarily, one of 90°.

(6) A *square joint,* one in which the plane of the joint is at right angles to the fibres of one piece, and parallel to those of the other.

(See also mortise, rabbet, scarf, tenon, universal joint, &c.) Other joints are known by some peculiarity of finish or application, as bracket, chamfered, covering, diamond, frontal, plain, side, suspended joints.

6. *Geol.:* A natural fissure or line of parting traversing rocks in a straight and well-determined line, often at right angles to the planes of stratification. If in a quarry a sufficient number of joints cross each other, the rock is broken up into symmetrical blocks, thus greatly facilitating the labours of the men employed. The faces of the joints are generally smoother and more regular than the surface of true strata. The partings which divide columnar basalt into prisms are joints. The spaces between two joints show no tendency to split indefinitely, thus distinguishing it from slaty cleavage. [Cleavage.] (*Lyell.*) Rutley considers jointing due to the consolidation either of sediment by drying or of eruptive matter by cooling. This makes them so contract as to produce fracture along more or less parallel lines.



JOINT.

7. *Masonry:* The face-joints of voussoirs are those which appear on the face of the arch. The vertical joint is between stones of the same course. The horizontal joint is between courses. The coursing-joint is the joint between the courses of voussoirs. The heading-joint is that between two voussoirs in the same course. The flush-joint is filled up to the face by pointing with mortar.

8. *Plumbing:* The sheets of sheet-metal roofing are joined by a drip-joint or a flashing-joint in cases where they are not soldered. A flush-joint or jump-joint is a butt-joint covered with a plate on the inner side, called

the butt-plate. In a lap-joint the pieces overlap each other.

9. *Rail. Eng.:* The place where the ends of two rails meet, or the mode in which they are joined.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Joined together, coupled, united.

> "Of bodies seuen in speciall
> With foure spirites *joynt* withall."
> *Gower: C. A.*, iv.

2. United; combined; acting together or in combination

> "In a war carried on by the *joint* force of so many nations, France could send troops."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

3. Associated, connected.

> "From a *joint* connexion and unavoidable coherence of which propositions one with another, it clearly appears, that it is not weakness but want of conscience."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

4. United or associated in the same profession; having an interest in common.

> "Pride then was not: nor arts, that pride to aid:
> Man walk'd with beast, *joint* tenant of the shade."
> *Pope: Essay on Man*, iii. 152.

5. Shared in common by different persons.

> "Entertain no more of it,
> Than a *joint* burden laid upon us all."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 2.

6. United; continuing or lasting together.

> "Settled on William and Mary for their *joint* and separate lives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ *Out of joint:*

1. *Lit.:* Luxated, dislocated.

> "Jacob's thigh was *out of joint.*"—*Genesis* xxxiii. 25.

2. *Fig.:* Thrown into confusion or disorder; disordered.

> "The time is *out of joint*, oh cursed spite!
> That ever I was born to set it right."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

* **joint-ache**, * **joint-ach**, *s.*

Bot.: Rottenness manifesting itself at the junction of the branches, and caused by the age of the tree (?).

> "No trees are exempt from the worme, the blasting, and the *joint-ach.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xxiv.

joint-actions, *s. pl.*

Law: Actions in which several persons are so equally concerned that one cannot sue or be sued without the others.

joint-chair, *s.*

Railway: A chair which supports the ends of abutting rails.

joint-coupling, *s.*

Mach.: A form of universal joint for coupling sections of shafting.

* **joint-evil**, *s.*

Path.: Evil or disease of the joints; specif., one that gives them undue prominence.

joint-fastening, *s.*

Railway: A fish-bar or other means of locking the adjacent ends of two rails.

joint-fiat, *s.*

Law: A fiat issued against two or more trading partners by a common creditor.

joint-file, *s.* A small file without taper, and circular in its cross-section. It is used for dressing out the holes for the joint-wire in snuff-boxes, &c., and in preparing the apertures for the pintles of hinges.

joint-fir, *s.*

Bot. (*Pl.*)*:* The order Gnetaceæ (q.v.).

joint-heir, *s.* An heir having a joint interest with another.

joint-hinge, *s.* A strap-hinge. [HINGE, *s.*]

* **joint-labourer**, *s.* A fellow-labourer.

joint-like, *a.* Resembling joints; jointed.

> "It [knot-grasse] is both hay and provender, the *joint-like* knots whereof will fat swine."—*Fuller: Worthies; Wiltshire.*

joint-obligant, *s.*

Scots Law: A person under the same obligation as another to do something specified.

joint-pipe, *s.*

Gas: A short section of pipe, forming a connection between two lengths, and usually having threaded sockets into which the parts are screwed; a socket.

joint-pliers, *s.* A pair of pliers adapted for securing the joints of compasses and similar instruments; also pliers by which the hingeing of watch-cases is effected.

* **joint-racking**, *a.* Causing pain in the joints. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 488.)

* **joint-ring**, *s.* A ring jointed, so as to consist of two equal parts.

> "Marry, I would not do such a thing for a *joint-ring*, nor for measures of lawn, nor for gowns, petticoats, nor caps."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 3.

joint-saw, *s.* A saw with a curved working face, used in making the joints of compasses and other similar work.

* **joint-servant**, *s.* A fellow servant.

> "I took him,
> Made him *joint-servant* with me, gave him way
> In all." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 5.

* **joint-sick**, *a.* Suffering from pain in the joints.

joint-stock, *s.* Stock held in common.

Joint-stock company: A company or association of a number of individuals for the purpose of carrying on some business or undertaking, in which the shares of each member are transferable without the consent of the other partners.

joint-stool, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A stool made with jointed parts; a folding stool.

> "*Joint-stools* were then created; on three legs
> Upborne they stood: three legs upholding firm
> A massy slab." *Cowper: Task*, i. 19.

2. *Engin.:* A block holding up the ends of parts which belong in apposition, as railway metals, ways of vessels, &c.

joint-tenancy, *s.*

Law: (See extract).

> "An estate in *joint-tenancy* is where lands or tenements are granted to two or more persons, to hold in fee-simple, fee-tail, for life, for years, or at will. Its creation depends on the wording of the deed or devise by which the tenants claim title; for this estate can only arise by purchase or grant, that is, by the act of the parties, and never by the mere act of law. Joint-tenants must have one and the same interest. One cannot be entitled to one period of duration or quantity of interest in lands, and the other to a different; one cannot be tenant for life, and the other for years; one cannot be tenant in fee, and the other in tail. They must also have an unity of title; their estate must be created by one and the same act. *Joint-tenancy* cannot arise by descent or act of law, but merely by purchase, or acquisition by the act of the party: and, unless that act be one and the same, the two tenants would have different titles, and if they had different titles there would be no jointure. There must also be an unity of time; their estates must be vested at one and the same period, as well as by one and the same title. As in case of a present estate made to A and B; or a remainder in fee to A and B after a particular estate; in either case A and B are joint-tenants of this present estate, or this vested remainder. Lastly, in *joint-tenancy* there must be an unity of possession; for joint-tenants are said to be seised *per my et per tout*, by the moiety and by all: that is, they each of them, have the entire possession as well of every parcel as of the whole."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 9.

joint-tenant, *s.*

Law: One who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.

joint-wire, *s.*

Watchmaking: The tubular wire, sections of which form the joints of watch-cases, lockets, &c.; a piece is hard soldered to each leaf, and a solid wire runs through to form the pintle. It is drawn upon a piece of steel wire, one end being tapered off with a file, so that the tube and wire are grasped together by the dogs and drawn after the manner of a solid wire.

* **joint-worm**, *s.*

Zool.: The tape-worm (q.v.).

jo͡int, * **joynt**, *v.t.* & *i.* [JOINT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To form in joints or articulations; to articulate.

> "The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. To unite by one or more joints; to join together; to unite.

> "Branches which, being dead many years, shall after revive, be *jointed* to the old stock, and freshly grow."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

* 3. To unite closely, to combine, to league together.

> "*Jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar."
> *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, i. 2.

4. To divide or cut into joints or pieces; to separate the joints of.

> "About cutting it up, quartering, *jointing*, seething and rosting, he spent a greater part of the night."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 614.

II. *Carp. & Join.:* To plane and prepare the edges of timbers.

B. *Intrans.:* To unite or coalesce as by joints or parts fitting into each other.

jo͡int´-ĕd, * **joynt-ed**, *a.* [Eng. *joint*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Full of joints or knots; knotty.

> "Three cubits high the *jointed* herbage shoots."
> *Philips.*

2. Provided or formed with joints.

> "'Twixt the neck and throat the jointed plate
> Gave entrance." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xxii. 408.

3. Having joints or limbs.

> "Being nimbler *joynted* than the rest."
> *Spenser: Muiopotmos*

II. *Botany:*

1. Separating nearly or even falling to pieces at the joints; as the legumes of Ornithopus or the leaflets of *Guilandina Bonduc.*

2. Looking as if it possessed joints, as the stem and leaves of *Juncus articulatus.* (*Lindley.*)

jointed-ferns, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The order Equisetaceæ (q.v.).

jointed-microscope, *s.* A pocket microscope in which the handle and lens-holder shut down against the slide on which the object pliers are adjustable.

jo͡int´-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jointed*; *-ly.*] In a jointed manner; with joints.

jo͡int´-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *joint*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which joints.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Masonry:*

(1) A tool for filling the mortar cracks between courses of bricks. A pointing tool.

(2) A tool for marking the mortar-joints.

2. *Coopering:* The stave-jointer is a large, stationary plane on which the edges of the staves are worked. The heading-jointer has a straight-edged bit. The backing, or side-jointer, otherwise called the over-shave, has a concave-edged bit, and is used for dressing the backs of staves. The inshave has a convex-edged bit, and is used for dressing the inner faces of staves.

3. *Build.:* A bent strip of iron inserted into a wall to strengthen the joint.

jointer-plane, *s.*

Coopering:

1. A plane five or six feet long, its lower end resting upon the ground, and its upper end supported upon a prop, the inclined sole being presented upward for the staves, which are jointed thereon.

2. A jointing-plane (q.v.).

jo͡int´-ĭng, * **joynt-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [JOINT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of joining with a joint.

2. *Geol.:* The operation of producing joints in rocks; the joints thus produced. (*Rutley.*) [JOINT, A. II. 6.]

jointing-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A plane with a long stock, used to true the edges of boards or staves which are to be accurately fitted together. It is 2ft. 6in long, and the work is called shooting the joints

jointing-rule, *s.*

Bricklaying: A straight rule about six feet long, used by bricklayers in marking with white paint along each joint of the brickwork.

jo͡int´-less, *a.* [Eng. *joint*; *-less.*] Without a joint; having no joint.

jo͡int´-lў, * **joynt-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *joint*; *-ly.*]

1. In a joint manner or state; together.

> "The which I doe dedicate *joyntly* unto you two honourable sisters."—*Spenser: Foure Hymnes.* (Ded.)

2. In common, in company.

> "Then *jointly* to the ground their knees they bow."
> *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,846.

* **jo͡int´-rĕss**, * **jo͡int´-u̧-rĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *jointur(e)*; *-ess.*] A woman possessed of a jointure; a dowager.

> "The imperial *jointress* to this warlike state."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.

jo͡int´-u̧re, * **joynt-er**, *s.* [O.Fr. *joincture* (Fr. *jointure*), from Lat. *junctura*, from *junctus*, pa. par. of *jungo* = to join.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A joining, a joint.

> "Crist oure heed of whom al the bodi sett togidre and boundnn togidre bi ech *jointure* of undirseruyng."—*Wycliffe: Effesies*, ch. iv.

2. *Law:* An estate in lands or tenements settled upon a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease.

"The *joynture* or aduancement of the ladie [Katherine]."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 204.

jo͡int′-ure, *v.t.* [JOINTURE, *s.*] To settle a jointure up.

*** jo͡int′-ure-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *jointure; -less.*] Without a jointure; having no jointure.

"The worthiest let him take
All *jointureless* to Peleus' court."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad ix. 150.

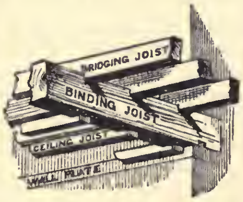
*** jo͡int′-u-rĕss,** *s.* [JOINTRESS.]

jo͡int′-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *joint,* and *weed.*]

Bot.: An American name for *Polygonum articulatum.*

jo͡ist, * joyste, * giste, * gyst, * gyste, * gyyste, *s.* [O. Fr. *giste* (Fr. *gite*) = a bed, couch, or joist, from O. Fr. *gésir* = to lie, to lie on.]

Carp.: A horizontal timber supporting a floor or ceiling, one or both. Single flooring is formed with joists reaching from wall to wall, where they rest on plates of timber built into the brickwork. The floor-boards are nailed on the upper edges of the joists, whose lower edges receive the lathing and plastering of the ceilings. Double floors are constructed with stout binding-joists, a few feet apart, reaching from wall to wall, and supporting ceiling-joists, which carry the ceiling, and bridging-joists, on which are nailed the floor-boards. When the main timbers of the floor are girders which rest on the wall-plates and support the binding-joists, the floor is called a framed floor. The binding-joists support the bridging-joists and ceiling-joists as before. The trimming-joists are short joists into which trimmers are mortised. Trimmers are pieces around a fire-hearth or a hatchway, where the continuity of the joists is broken. [TRIMMER.]



JOISTS.

"The *joists* and plankes, made of firre and larch, are very strong to beare a great weight."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xvi., ch. xiii.

jo͡ist, *v.t.* [JOIST, *s.*] To fit or furnish with joists.

jōke, *s.* [Lat. *jocus;* Sp. *juego;* Ital. *gioco;* Fr. *jeu.*]

1. Something said or done for the purpose of causing laughter or merriment; a jest; raillery.

2. Something not real; something not done in earnest or seriously meant.

¶ *In joke:* In jest; not in earnest, but for the purpose of causing laughter or merriment; not seriously meant.

jōke, *v.i.* & *t.* [JOKE, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make jokes; to jest; to be merry.

"He laughed, shouted, *joked,* and swore in such a way that many thought him drunk from morning to night."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

B. *Trans.:* To crack jokes upon; to jest upon; to rally.

jōk′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *jok(e); -er.*] One who cracks jokes; a jester, a merry fellow. Also, in card games, an extra card which is always a trump and generally the highest.

*** jōke′-smĭth,** *s.* [Eng. *joke,* and *smith.*] A manufacturer or maker of jokes.

"The jests of the newspaper *jokesmith.*"—*Southey: Letters,* ii. 336.

jōk′-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [JOKE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of jesting; a jest.

jōk′-ĭng-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *joking; -ly.*] In a joking or jesting manner; jestingly.

*** jōk′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *jok(e); -ish.*] Jocular, jesting.

jōle, *s.* [JOWL.]

1. The face or cheek. (Only used in the phrase *cheek by jole.*)

"Follow! nay, I will go with thee *cheek by jole.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. The head of a fish, the beak of a bird, &c.

"Red-speckled trouts, the salmon's silver *jole,*
The jointed lobster." *Gay: Trivia,* ii. 415.

*** jōle, * jōll,** *v.t.* [JOLE, *s.*] To beat or dash the head against anything; to strike or clash with violence.

"This Termerus did use to put them to death in this sort whom he met, to *joll* his head against theirs."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 5.

*** jol-ie,** *a.* [JOLLY.]

*** jol-if, * jol-yf,** *a.* [Fr.] Jolly, merry, handsome.

"Natheles he was a faire, *jolyf* yong man, a strong man and hardy."—*Robert of Gloucester,* p. 292. (Note.)

jō-lĭf′-fĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named by Bojer after his friend M. Joliffe.]

Bot.: An old genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Nhandirobeæ. *Joliffia africana* is now called *Telfairia pedata.*

jŏl-lĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *jolly;* suff. *-fication.*] A merrymaking; a scene of mirth and jollity; a carouse.

jŏl′-lĭ-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *jolly; -ly.*]

* 1. Prettily, finely, neatly.

"The wholesom'st herbs they herewithal inclosed,
And so their heads full *jollily* they dight."
H. Peacham, in *Ellis,* vol. ii.

2. In a jolly, merry, or sportive manner; with jollity; merrily.

"The goodly empress, *jollily* inclined,
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind."
Dryden: Persius, vi.

*** jŏl′-lĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *jolly; -ment.*] Mirth, jollity, merriment, gaiety.

"Whereas a ladie gent
Sate with a knight in joyous *jolliment.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 16.

jŏl′-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *jolly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being jolly; merriment, mirth, festivity, revelry. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 10,603.)

jŏl′-lĭ-ty̆, * jol-i-tee, *s.* [Eng. *jolly; -ty.*] Jolliness, mirth, merriment.

"Ah, then, all *jollity* seemed noise and folly."
Beattie: The Minstrel, bk. i.

jŏl′-ly̆, * jol-if, * jol-ife, * jol-yf, jol-y, *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *jolif* (Fr. *joli*), from Icel. *jól* = Yule (q.v.); cf. Dut. *joelen* = to revel.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Merry, frisky.

"Winsing she was, as is a *jolly* colt,
Long as a mast." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 3,264.

* 2. Handsome, neat; fine in appearance; plump.

"He chaunc't to come whereas a *jolly* knight,
In couert shade himselfe did safely rest."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 20.

* 3. Pleasant, agreeable.

"This northern wind, which some call Cæcias, bloweth a *jolly* cool wind."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 493.

4. Merry, mirthful, gay, lively, sportive; fond of merriment, jovial.

"A bold, *jolly,* freehanded English gentleman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

5. Inspiring or expressing mirth or gaiety.

"While the *jolly* hours led on propitious May."
Milton: Sonnet.

6. Fine, excellent, very good. (*Slang.*)

"What a *jolly* desk!"—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days,* pt. ii. ch. 1.

B. *As adv.:* Very, exceedingly. (*Slang.*)

"'He is so *jolly* green,' said Charley."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist,* ch. ix.

jŏl′-ly̆ (2), *a.* [Dan. *jolle* = a yawl; Sw. *julle;* Dut. *jol.*] [YAWL.] A word only used in the compound.

jolly-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A small boat used for the general miscellaneous work of a ship, such as bringing off marketing, &c. A boat of this kind attached to United States vessels of war is called a dingy. It is clinker-built, from 16 to 20 feet long, with a beam from ·33 to ·29 of its length.

jŏl′-ly̆, *v.i.* & *t.* [JOLLY (1), *a.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To rejoice, to joy, to be pleased.

"And as to disenthrall his soul they meant
They *jolly* at his grief."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph over Death.

B. *Trans.:* To joke, to rally. (*Slang.*)

*** jŏl′-ly̆-hĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *jolly;* suff. *-head.*] Jollity.

"Despoyled of those joyes and *jollyhead.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 32.

jŏll′-ȳte, *s.* [Named by Kobell after G. Jolly, the physicist.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of a dark brown colour. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia. Found at Bodenmais, Bavaria.

jōlt, * joult, *v.t.* & *i.* [Probably an extension of *jole* or *joll* = to knock the head.]

A. *Trans.:* To shake with sharp, sudden jerks, as in a carriage along a rough road.

B. *Intrans.:* To move with sharp, sudden jerks; to shake, to move roughly.

"A long train of waggons laden with the sick *jolted* over the rugged pavement."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

jōlt, * joult, *s.* [JOLT, *v.*] A shake or shock with sharp, sudden jerks, as in a carriage along a rough road.

"Till some kind *jolt* o'er ill-paved town
Shall wedge you close, and nail you down."
Lloyd: Epistle to J.B., Esq.

jōlt′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *jolt; -er.*] One who or that which jolts.

*** jōlt′-ẽr-hĕad, * jōlt′-hĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *jolt,* v., and *-head.*] A thick-headed fellow, a blockhead, a dolt, a numskull.

"Come, *jolthead,* and come in-keeper."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 133.

jōlt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [JOLT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of shaking with jolts.

jōlt′-ĭng-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *jolting; -ly.*] In a jolting manner; with jolts.

*** jombre,** *v.t.* [JUMBLE, *v.*]

Jō′-nạh, *s.* [Heb. יוֹנָה (*Yonah*) = (1) a dove, (2) Jonah; Gr. Ἰωνᾶς (*Iōnas*).]

Scrip. Biog. & Hist.: A prophet, the son of Amittai, and a native of Gath-hepher (2 Kings xiv. 25), a border-town of the tribe of Zebulun (Joshua xix. 13). He lived prior to or in the reign of Jeroboam II. (2 Kings xiv. 23, 25), who ascended the throne B.C. 824.

¶ *The prophecies of Jonah:*

Old Testament Canon: The fifth in order of the minor prophets, but perhaps the first in date. The book is partly in prose, partly in poetry. It opens with a divine command given to Jonah to go to Nineveh and cry against it for its wickedness. In place of obeying this injunction, the prophet, who was of perverse disposition, went to the sea, and paid his fare for a voyage to Tarshish. A storm arising, those on board cast lots to ascertain whose delinquency had raised the tempest, and the lot fell upon Jonah. He having admitted that he was fleeing from Jehovah, was cast overboard by his comrades, when the agitated ocean sank into a calm. A great fish swallowed the prophet, who remained alive in the body three days and three nights. His prayer offered from his living dungeon being answered, the fish vomited him out on the dry land. A second time he was ordered to go to Nineveh, and this time he obeyed. The people alarmed by his declaration that in forty days the city should be destroyed, humbled themselves before God, and thus averted the threatened judgment. On this the prophet petulantly complained of the Divine goodness, and was yet more impatient when a gourd which had grown up in a night to shelter him as rapidly withered away. Jehovah vindicated his action and justly rebuked the prophet. Some have thought the book an allegory rather than a narrative of real events. But it is quoted apparently as a history in the New Testament, and in one place the confinement of Jonah in the whale's belly is regarded as typical of the similar period during which Jesus was to remain in the bowels of the earth (Matt. xii. 39–41, xvi. 4; Luke xi. 29, 30, 32).

Jŏn′-ạ-thạn, *s.* [After Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut during the War of Independence, to whom Washington frequently referred for advice as Brother Jonathan.] A jocular name for a native of the United States; an American.

"The voice of *Jonathan* was heard to express,
'Our President is going to war, I guess.'"
Byron: Vision of Judgment, lix.

jōnd′-lạ, *s.* [Mahratta, &c.]

Bot.: A native name for an Indian grass, *Sorghum vulgare.* [Sorghum.]

* **jŏṅg′-lẽr,** *s.* [Fr. *jongleur.*] A jester, a juggler.

* **jŏṅg′-lẽr-iĕ,** *s.* [Janglery.]

jŏ-nēş′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after the celebrated Orientalist, Sir Wm. Jones (1746–94), founder and first president of the Royal Asiatic Society.]

Bot.: A genus of East-Indian and Malayan leguminous trees, sub-order Cæsalpinicæ, tribe Amherstieæ. *Jonesia Asoca* is the splendid Ashoca or Asoca tree (q.v.). There are other species. Called also Saroca.

jŏn′-quĭl, jŏn′-quĭlle, *s.* [Fr. *jonquille;* Sp. *junquillo,* from *junco;* Lat. *juncus* = a rush, which its leaves resemble.]

Bot.: *Narcissus Jonquilla,* a beautiful amaryllidaceous plant, cultivated in gardens. Called also Rush-leaved Daffodil. [Etym.]

¶ Queen Anne's Jonquil is *Narcissus pusillus plenus,* and Sweet Jonquil, *N. odorus.*

joọk, jou͡k, jo͡wk, *v.i.* [A variant of *duck,* v. (q.v.).] To stoop down. (*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxv.)

* **joọk′-ẽr-ȳ,** * **joọk′-ẽr-iĕ,** *s.* [Jugglery.]

jookery-pawkery, jookerie-pawkerie, *s.* Trickery, knavery. (*Scotch.*)

joôm′-ĭṅg, *s.* [Naga *joom* = a field.] (For def., see extract.)

> "The process of *jooming* . . . consists in simply cutting down and burning the jungle on a hillside, and then cultivating on the natural slope of the ground thus cleared, instead of terracing as with the Angamis. These fields are of course not irrigated, and the fallen and charred timber is generally allowed to remain in the fields, lying across the slope, and helps to retain the soil which might otherwise be washed away during the rains."—*Lieut.-Colonel Woodthorpe, R.E.,* in *Journ. Anthrop. Inst.,* xi. 200.

jör′-ạm, *s.* [Jorum.]

Jor′-dạn, *s.* [Lat. *Jordanes;* Gr. Ἰορδάνης (*Iordanēs*); Heb. יַרְדֵּן (*Yarden*).]

Geog.: The celebrated river of Palestine.

Jordan-almonds, *s. pl.* A name for sweet almonds.

* **jor′-dạn,** * **jor-dane,** * **jor′-dẹn,** * **jorr-deyne,** * **jur-don,** *s.* [Properly a Jordan-vessel = one in which pilgrims who visited the Holy Land brought back water from the river Jordan for baptismal purposes.]

1. A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by physicians and alchemists. It was very much in the form of a soda-water bottle, only the neck was longer, being not much smaller than the body of the vessel. (*Halliwell.*)

> "I pray to God to saue thy gentil corps,
> And eke thyn urinals, and thy *jordanes.*"
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 12,240.

2. A chamber-pot.

> "They will allow us ne'er a *jorden.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* ii. 1.

jor′-dạn-īte, *s.* [Named by Vom Rath after Dr. Jordan, of Saarbruck; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland, in fine crystals. Compos.: sulphur, arsenic, and lead. Hardness, 3; streak pure black.

jör′-ŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of Jordan (q.v.).]

1. A large bowl or vessel for drinking. (*Colloq.*)

2. The quantity of liquor contained in such a vessel.

> "Apply for a *jorum* of Newcastle beer."
> *Cunningham: Newcastle Beer.*

jō′-şê-īte, *s.* [Named by Damour after the locality where discovered, San José, Minas Geraes, Brazil; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A telluride of bismuth in which part of the tellurium is replaced by selenium and sulphur. Hexagonal, with perfect basal cleavage; soft; sp. gr. 7·92–7·93. Colour, grayish-black.

Jō′-şẹph, *s.* [Gr. Ἰωσήφ (*Iōsēph*); Heb. יוֹסֵף (*Yoseph*) = Joseph, the son of Jacob.] (See etym. and compounds.)

Joseph's-coat, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Amaranthus tricolor.*

Joseph's-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Tragopogon pratense.*

* **jō′-şẹph,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps in reference to Joseph's coat of many colours.] A riding-dress for ladies, having buttons down to the skirts.

> "Olivia would be drawn as an Amazon . . . dressed in a green *joseph.*"—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield,* ch. xvi.

Jŏsh′-ụ-ạ, *s.* [Heb. יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (*Yehoshua*); Gr. Ἰησοῦς (*Iēsous*).] [Jesus.]

Scrip. Biog.: The name of four persons mentioned in the Old Testament (Joshua i. 1; 1 Sam. vi. 14, 18; 2 Kings xxiii. 8; Haggai i. 1). The last-named Joshua is the Jeshua of Ezra v. 2. The earliest and most celebrated of the four, after whom the other three were named, was the son of Nun, an Ephraimite (1 Chron. vii. 27), who first appears as commanding the Israelites by appointment of Moses during the fight with Amalek (Exod. xvii. 9, 10, 13). He was with Moses just after his descent from Sinai (xxxii. 17); he was then a servant of Moses, and a young man (xxxiii. 11). He was one of two spies who reported the practicability of conquering Canaan (Numb. xiv.). Before the death of Moses Joshua was divinely named his successor, and formally invested with authority (xxvii. 18). He afterwards led the Israelitish host in the conquest of Canaan. He died at the age of 110, and was buried at Timnath-serah, in Mount Ephraim (Joshua xxiv. 30).

¶ *The Book of Joshua:*

Scrip. Canon: The sixth book of the Old Testament, immediately succeeding the Pentateuch in the Hebrew. The name appears to have been given because Joshua was the leading human personage in the book. It is naturally divided into three parts: first, the conquest of Canaan (i.–xii.); second, the partition of the land, or Jewish domesday-book (xiii.–xxii); and third, Joshua's final address to the people (xxiii., xxiv.). The events recorded are considered to have occupied about twenty-five years, from B.C. 1451 to 1426. The expression "to this day" occurs fourteen times in the book, once of Rahab's dwelling among the people (vi. 25), and apparently of the life of Caleb (xiv. 14). Hence, all but the concluding verses have been attributed to Joshua, or one of the elders who outlived him. Rationalists place it much later, Colenso resolving it, like the books of the Pentateuch, into various parts. One is an original story, which he dated in the later part of David's or the earlier part of Solomon's reign. A considerable part he attributes to the "Deuteronomist," whom he places in the reign of Manasseh, and he supposes a third portion to belong to what he terms the "Later Legislation," during the Captivity.

jŏs, jŏss, *s.* [Chinese.]

Religions: The penates or household gods of the Chinese. Every family has its jos.

joss-house, *s.*

Religions: A Chinese temple.

joss-stick, *s.* A reed covered with the dust of fragrant woods, and burnt before idols in China.

* **jos-sa,** *interj.* [A corrupt. of Eng. *ho!* and Fr. *ça.*] Here! come hither.

> "Stand, stand: *jossa,* warderere."
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 4,100.

jŏs′-sạ-īte, *s.* [Named by Breithaupt after Major-General Jossa; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Orthorhombic crystallization, lustre vitreous to waxy, streak dull yellowish-white. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 5·2. Gives reactions of chromic acid, lead and zinc: occurs in small orange-yellow crystals at Beresowsk, Urals, Russia.

jŏs′-tle, * **jŭs′-tle (tle** as **ẹl),** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *joust;* frequent. suff. *-le.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To push against, to hustle, to rush against; to push so as to force out of one's way.

> "Bullies *jostled* him into the kennel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

2. To crowd up against; to elbow.

> "Officers of the Life Guards, all plumes and gold lace, *jostled* professors in trencher caps and black gowns."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

B. *Intrans.:* To push, to hustle, to crowd.

> "Theirs was no common party race,
> *Jostling* by dark intrigue for place."
> *Scott: Marmion,* i. (Introd.)

jŏs′-tle-mĕnt (tle as **ẹl),** *s.* [Eng. *jostle; -ment.*] Crowding, pushing against, hustling.

jŏt, *s.* [Lat. *iota,* from Gr. ἰῶτα (*iōta*) = the letter ι, from *yod* (י), the smallest letter of the Hebrew alphabet; Dut. *jot;* Sp. & Ital. *jota.*] [Iota.] A tittle; the least bit or amount assignable; an iota.

> "'You do mistake me, sir.'—'No, sir, no *jot.*'"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

jŏt (1), *v.t.* [Jot, *s.*] To make a brief note or memorandum of. (Usually followed by the adverb *down.*)

jŏt (2), *v.t.* [Prob. from O. Fr. *jacter;* Lat. *jacto.*] To jolt, to jog, to nudge. (*Provincial.*)

jŏt′-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *jot* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who jots down notes or memoranda.

2. A book in which memoranda are set down.

jŏt′-tĭṅg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Jot (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A brief note; a memorandum.

joûgş, *s.* [Lat. *jugum* = a yoke.] A pillory; an instrument of torture consisting of an iron collar fixed round the neck of the offender and fastened to a wall or a post.

* **jouissance,** * **jouisance** (pron. **zhô-ĭs-saṅs′**), *s.* [Fr.] Jollity, mirth, merriment, enjoyment.

joûk, * **jowk,** * **jook,** *v.i.* [Jook.]

joûle, *s.* An electrical unit, representing the work done in one second when the rate of working is one watt.

joûle′-mẹ-tẽr, *s.* Any energy-meter employing the joule as unit.

joûnçe, *v.t.* [Perhaps connected with *jolt* (q.v.).] To jolt or shake by rough riding.

joûnce, *s.* [Jounce, *v.*] A jolt, a shake.

joũr′-nal, * **jour-nall,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *journal,* from Lat. *diurnalis* = daily; *dies* = a day; Sp. *jornal;* Ital. *giornale.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Daily, diurnal.

> "Ere twice the sun had made his *journal* greeting."
> *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* iv. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An account of the transactions or events of each day; a diary.

> "A tasteless *journal* of the day before."
> *Cowper: Conversation,* 276.

2. A record of events or news, properly one published daily, but now extended to any newspaper or other periodical published at certain intervals. Thus we may speak of a weekly, monthly, or yearly *journal;* a publication recording the transactions of a society: as, the *Journal* of the Geological Society.

* 3. A day's work or labour; a day's journey.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookkeep.:* A book in which the transactions of each day are entered in the order in which they occur. The separate items are afterwards copied into other books, as the ledger, &c.

2. *Mach.:* That portion of a shaft which rests in the bearings.

3. *Naut.:* A daily register of the ship's course and distance, the wind, weather, &c.

journal-bearing, *s.*

Mach.: [Journal-box].

* **journal-book,** *s.* A book for entering the events or transactions of each day; a journal.

journal-box, *s.*

Mach.: The carrier of a journal; the box on which the journal of a shaft, axle, or pin bears and moves.

joũr′-nal, *v.t.*

Mach.: To adjust or insert, as a shaft, in a journal-box or bearing.

* **joũr′-nạl-ar-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *journal; -ary.*] Daily, diurnal.

joũr′-nal-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *journal; -ism.*]

* 1. The keeping of a journal.

2. The business, occupation, or profession

of publishing, writing in, or conducting a journal; the influence of public journals; the profession of a journalist.

joũr′-nal-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *journal; -ist.*]

*1. One who keeps or writes in a journal or diary.

"Castaneda, a contemporary writer, and careful *journalist* of facts."—*Mickle: Dissert. on the Lusiad.* (App.)

2. One who conducts or writes in or for a public journal; an editor, critic, or correspondent of a newspaper.

"It must be owned those *journalists* have treated him with sufficient candour."—*Shaftesbury: Miscell. Reflections*, ch. iii.

joũr-nal-ĭst′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *journalist; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to journals or journalism.

joũr′-nal-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *journal; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To enter in a journal or diary; to set down a daily account of events or transactions.

"What was there to *journalize!*"—*Johnson.*

B. *Intrans.:* To follow the profession of a journalist; to contribute or conduct a journal.

***jour-nee,** *s.* [JOURNEY, *s.*]

joũr′-neỹ, *jorne, *jour-nee, *jour-nei, *s.* [Fr. *journée* = a day, a day's work, a day's travel, from Lat. *diurnus* daily; *dies* = a day; Sp. *jornada;* Ital. *giornata;* Low Lat. *jornata* = a day's work.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A day's work or travel.

"And conveyed the kinges worthily
Out of his toun a *journee* largely."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,740.

2. Passage or travel from one place to another.

"Uprose Sir Guyon, in bright armour clad,
And to his purposed *journey* him prepared."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 3.

3. Passage through life.

"We must all have the same *journey's* end, if we hope to get to heaven, but some may meet with a freer road . . . in their *journey* than others."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 3.

B. *Minting:* The same as JOURNEY-WEIGHT (q.v.).

***journey-bated,** *a.* Fatigued or worn out with a journey.

"So are the horses of the enemy
In general, *journey-bated*, and brought low."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

journey-weight, *s.* A term used in the Mint for fifteen pounds weight (701 sovereigns) of coined gold, or sixty pounds' weight of coined silver (792 crowns, 1,584 half-crowns, 3,960 shillings, or 7,920 sixpences).

***journey-work,** *s.* Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

"There cannot be more tedious and unpleasing *journey-work*."—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing.*

joũr′-neỹ, *jour-nie, *v.i. & t.* [JOURNEY, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To travel; to pass from one place to another.

"We greet not here as man conversing man,
Met at an oak, or *journeying* o'er a plain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 168.

† **B.** *Trans.:* To traverse; to travel over or through.

"And, in a palmer's weeds arrayed,
My hated name and form to shade,
I *journeyed* many a land."
Scott: Marmion, v. 6.

***joũr′-neỹ-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *journey; -er.*] One who journeys; a traveller.

joũr′-neỹ-man, *s.* [Eng. *journey; -man.*] Properly, a workman hired by the day; but now generally applied to any mechanic who has served his apprenticeship and learnt his trade; a mechanic.

"I have thought some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

† joũr′-neỹ-wom-an, *s.* [Eng. *journey*, and *woman.*] A woman hired by the day.

"No *journeywoman* sempstress is half so much a slave as I am."—*Fielding: Miser*, i. 3.

jôust, *jouste, *just, *juste, *s.* [O. Fr. *juste, jouste;* Fr. *joust.*] [JOUST, *v.*] A tilting-match; a mock combat or conflict of peace between knights in the middle ages, as a trial of valour. The combatants used blunted spears, but were still subject to much danger from sudden blows on horseback. A joust differed from a tournament in that the latter was a conflict between many knights, divided into parties, and engaged at the same time; the joust was a separate trial of skill, where only one man was opposed to another.

jôust, *joust-en, *just-en, *just, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *jouster* (Fr. *jouter*), from Low Lat. *juxto* = to approach, from Lat. *juxta* = near, close.]

1. To engage in a joust or tilting-match; to tilt.

"And all who since, baptized or infidel,
Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban."
Milton: P. L., i. 583.

2. To jostle, to push.

jôust′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *joust; -er.*] One who jousts or tilts.

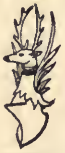
jôust′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JOUST, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of engaging in a joust.

jousting-helmet, *s.*

Old Armour: A wide, large helmet, made to cover the head and neck, and rest upon the shoulders of the knight, in jousts and tournaments. It was sometimes decorated with the orle displaying his colours, and his crest above that.



JOUSTING HELMET.

***jouysaunce,** *s.* [JOUISANCE.]

Jōve, *s.* [Lat. *Jovis*, genit. of *Jupiter.*]

I. *Ordinary Language* (chiefly poetical):

1. *Lit. & Roman Antiq.:* Jupiter, the chief of the Roman divinities.

*2. *Fig.:* The air, the atmosphere.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The planet Jupiter.

*2. *Alchemy:* A name applied to the metal tin.

Jove's beard, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Hydnum Barba Jovis*, (2) *Anthyllis Barba Jovis.*

Jove's fruit, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Lindera melissæifolia*, (2) *Laurus Diospyros.*

jō′-vĭ-al, *jō′-vĭ-all, jō′-vĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Jovialis* = pertaining to Jove or Jupiter, from *Jovis*, genit. of *Jupiter.*] [JOVE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. An astrological word signifying born under or under the influence of the planet Jupiter or Jove. As this was supposed to be the most joyful of all the planets, a "jovial" person was one of a particularly gay or cheerful disposition. [3.]

"The fixed stars are esteemed martial or *jovial*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xiv.

*2. Propitious, favourable.

"The heavens always *joviall*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 21.

3. Mirthful, merry, joyous, jolly; inclined to or characterized by mirth or gaiety.

"He had no *jovial* generous vices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **II.** *Alchemy:* Of or pertaining to the metal tin.

***jō′-vĭ-al-ĭst,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *jovial; -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One of a jovial or merry disposition; one who leads a jovial or merry life.

B. *As adj.:* Festive. (*Davies: Commendatory Poems*, p. 5.)

"Let the *jovialists* of the world drink wine in bowles, and feast themselves without feare."—*Bishop Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, dec. 3.

jō-vĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *jovial; -ity.*] The quality or state of being jovial; merriment, festivity, mirth.

***jō′-vĭ-al-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *jovial; -ize.*] To make jovial; to make merry or jolly.

"An activity that *jovialized* us all."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 364.

jō′-vĭ-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *jovial; -ly.*] In a jovial manner; merrily, gaily; with joviality.

"Here's money got with ease: here spend that *jovially*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

jō′-vĭ-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *jovial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being jovial; joviality.

"Swearing, with such persons, is but a grace and lustre to their speech; lying, but wit's craft or policy; drunkenness, *jovialness* or good fellowship: thus do they baptize vice by the name of virtue."—*Hewyt: Sermons* (1658), p. 32.

***jō′-vĭ-al-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *jovial; -ty.*] Joviality, jovialness, merriment.

"Disturb the sport of their loudest *jovialties*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

jō′-vĭ-an, *a.* [JOVIAL.]

Jō-vĭ-çĕn′-trĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Jovis*, genit. of *Jupiter* (q.v.); *centrum* = a centre, and suff. *-ic;* Fr. *jovicentrique.*]

Astron.: Having its centre of attraction on the planet Jupiter; revolving around Jupiter. (Used of his satellites.)

Jō-vĭn′-ĭ-an-ĭst, *s.* [From the name *Jovinian* (see def.); Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

Ch. Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Jovinian, an Italian monk who lived in the fourth century. He taught that the Virgin Mary ceased to be a virgin by bringing forth Jesus; that the degrees of future blessedness do not depend on the merit of our good works; that celibacy and the maceration of the body are not required. His views were condemned at Rome and Milan in A.D. 338, and he and other persons were excommunicated. Afterwards the Emperor Honorius banished him to the island of Boa.

***Jō′-vĭs,** *s.* [Lat., genit. of *Jupiter.*] Jove, Jupiter. [JOVE.]

***jō′-vỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *Jov(e); -y.*] Jovial, merry, gay.

"In those daies, I thought I might be *jovy*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild-Goose Chase, iii. 1.

jow, *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Trans.:* To move from side to side; to toll, as a bell.

B. *Intrans.:* To move, to toll, to rock.

"When his coble is *jowing* awa' in the Firth."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

jōw′-a-reē, jōw′-ar, jō′-ar, jōw′-ar-reē, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Bot.: *Sorghum vulgare.*

***jowel,** *s.* [JEWEL.]

jowk-er-y, *s.* [JOOKERY.]

jowl, *jol, *jole, *jolle, *s.* [A corruption of *chole, chowl*, or *chaul*, itself a corruption of an older form, *chavul* or *chavel*, from A.S. *ceafl* = the jaw.]

1. The jaw.

2. The head of a fish.

"Gives many a dainty bit out of his lusty *jowl*."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

3. The cheek.

¶ *Cheek by jowl:* With the cheeks close together; close together.

"Sits *cheek by jowl*, in black, to cheer his heart,
Like thief and parson in a Tyburn-cart."
Dryden Prologue to Loyal Brother.

***jowl,** *v.t.* [JOWL, *s.*] To throw, to dash.

"How the knave *jowls* it to the ground."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

jowl′-ẽr, *s.* [From the thick *jowls* of the animal.] A hunting dog, a bloodhound, a mastiff, a dog generally.

"*Jowler* lugs him still
Through hedges." *Dryden: Essay on Satire.*

jow′-lŏpped, *a.* [JELLOPED.]

***jow′-tẽr,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *jolter* (q.v.).] One who hawks fish about the country on horseback; a fish-hawker.

"Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call *jowters*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

joy, *joie, *joye, *s.* [O. Fr. *joye, joie*, (Fr. *joie*), from Lat. *gaudia*, plural of *gaudium* = joy; *gaudeo* = to rejoice; Sp. *joya;* Port. *joia;* Ital. *gioja.*]

1. That emotion or passion produced by any happy accident or by the expectation or gain of something good, pleasant, or advantageous; a feeling of pleasure, gratification, or delight; gladness, exultation, exhilaration of spirits; the state of feeling happy; delight, happiness.

"There is no *joy* but calm."
Tennyson: Lotos-Eaters, 68.

2. Gaiety, mirth, merriment, festivity.

"Such *joy* made Una, when her knight she found."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 32.

3. That which causes joy or happiness.

"Ye are our glory and *joy*."—1 *Thess.* ii. 20.

*4. Used as a term of fondness.

"Now our *joy*,
Although our last, yet not our least young love,
What say you?" *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

*5. Used to express kind wishes.

"Good *joy*, my lord and lady."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

¶ *Joy* and *gladness* lie more internal; the *mirth* is the more immediate result of external circumstances. What creates *joy* and *gladness* is of a permanent nature; that which creates *mirth* is temporary; *joy* is the most vivid sensation in the soul; *gladness* is the same in quality, but inferior in degree; *joy* is awakened in the mind by the most important events in life; *gladness* springs up in the mind on ordinary occasions. *Joy* is depicted on the countenance, or expresses itself by various demonstrations: *gladness* is a more tranquil feeling, which is enjoyed in secret, and seeks no outward expression; *mirth* displays itself in laughter, singing, and noise. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

joy-bells, *s. pl.* Peals of bells rung on joyful or festive occasions.

joy-inspiring, *a.* Exciting joy in the heart; gladdening.

joy-mixt, *a.* Mingled with joy.

> "But chief awhile. O! lend us from the tomb
> Those long-lost friends for whom in love we smart,
> And fill with pious awe and *joy-mixt* woe the heart." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 47.

joy-resounding, *a.* Resounding with the sounds of joyfulness or mirth.

> "Hence from the busy *joy-resounding* fields,
> In cheerful error, let us tread the maze
> Of autumn, unconfined."
> *Thomson: Autumn*, 624.

***jo͡y,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Joy, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To feel joyful, to rejoice, to delight, to feel glad.

> "To *joy* at anguish, and delight in blood
> Is what your horrid bosoms never knew."
> *Thomson: Autumn*, 399.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make joyful, to gladden, to rejoice, to exhilarate.

> "Neither pleasure's art can *joy* my spirits."
> *Shakesp.: Pericles*, i. 2.

2. To enjoy; to delight in possessing.

> "Was ever king, that *joy'd* an earthly throne
> And could command no more content than I?"
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 9.

***jo͡y'-ançe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *joiant* = rejoicing.] Joy, gaiety, festivity, mirth, enjoyment.

> "Well were it so—such ghastly mirth
> From *joyaunce* ne'er derived its birth."
> *Byron: Giaour.*

***joye,** *v.t.* [Joy, *v.*]

jo͡y-fŭl, ***joie-full,** *a.* [Eng. *joy; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of joy; rejoicing, delighted, exulting, glad.

> "No *joyful* tongue gave him his welcome home."
> *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 2.

¶ It was formerly followed by *of* before the cause of joy.

2. Making happy; causing joy or delight; exhilarating.

> "The *joyfulst* day that euer sunne did see."
> *Spenser: Epithalamion.*

jo͡y'-fŭl-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *joyful*; *-ly.*] In a joyful manner; with joyfulness, gladly.

> "And straight were *joyfully* the anchors weighed."
> *Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. v.

jo͡y'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *joyful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being joyful; gladness, exultation, exhilaration of spirits.

> "So my delight is all in *joyfulnesse*,
> In beds, in bowres, in banckets, and in feasts."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vi. 22.

jo͡y'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *joy; -less.*]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure; sad, dispirited, unhappy; not exhibiting joy.

> "[His] *joyless* look, like some pale ashy spright,
> Seem'd as he now were dying, or now dead."
> *P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, vii.

¶ It was formerly followed by *of* before the cause.

2. Giving no pleasure or joy; sad, dispiriting, saddening.

> "Amid the many shapes
> Of *joyless* daylight."
> *Wordsworth: Banks of the Wye.*

jo͡y'-lĕss-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *joyless; -ly.*] In a joyless, sad, or dispirited manner; without joy; sadly.

jo͡y'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *joyless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being joyless.

> "In comparison of the *joylessness* and the ingloriousness of this world."—*Donne: Devotions* (1625), p. 426.

jo͡y'-oŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *joyous, joious* (Fr. *joyeux*), from Lat. *gaudiosus*, from *gaudium* = joy; Ital. *giojoso.*]

1. Full of joy, joyful, glad, merry, gay.

> "The fish swam by the castle wall,
> And they seem'd *joyous* each and all.
> *Byron: Prisoner of Chillon*, xiii.

¶ It was formerly followed by *of* before the cause of the joy.

2. Causing joy; inspiring joy or gladness.

> "Each object of the *joyous* scene around
> Vernal delight inspires." *Warton: Eclogue* ii.

jo͡y'-oŭs-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *joyous; -ly.*] In a joyous manner; joyfully; with joy or gladness.

> "Our hour of glee
> Is brief, we'll spend it *joyously!*"
> *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 24.

jo͡y'-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *joyous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being joyous; joyfulness.

> "Let outragious *joyousnes* be chaunged in to holsome sadnes."—*Udal. James* iv.

***jo͡y'-sôme,** *a.* [Eng. *joy*; and suff. *-some.*] Causing or inspiring joyfulness; joyful.

> "Neere to the end of this all *joysome* grove."
> *Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. 3.

jŭb, ***jubbe,** *s.* [Perhaps a corrupt. of *jug* (q.v.).] A bottle or vessel for holding liquids; a jug.

***jû'-bạ,** *s.* [Lat. = a mane.]

1. *Zool.:* The mane of a horse or other mammal.

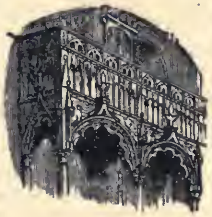
2. *Bot.:* A loose panicle, like that of many grasses.

jû-bæ'-a, *s. pl.* [Named after Juba, an ancient king of Numidia.]

Bot.: A genus of the Palms, tribe Cocoeæ, and its unarmed section. *Jubœa spectabilis* is the Coqnile palm of Chili, from which a sweet syrup, called palm-honey is made.

jû'-bē, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. imper. sing. of *jubeo* = to bid.]

Arch.: The rood-loft in a cathedral or church, which parts the chancel from the choir, and which obtains its name from the custom of pronouncing the words, *Jube, Domne, benedicere*, from it in the Roman Catholic service before the lessons, which are also chanted there.



JUBE.
(*From St. Peter's Church, Louvain.*)

jû'-bĭl-ạnt, *a.* [Lat. *jubilans*, pr. par. of *jubilo* = to rejoice.] Uttering songs of triumph; exulting; shouting with joy; expressing jubilation.

> "While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant.*"
> *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 564.

***jû'-bĭl-ạr,** *a.* [Eng. *jubil(ee)*; *-ar.*] Pertaining to or having the character of a jubilee.

jû'-bĭl-a-tĕ, *s.* [Lat. imper. pl. of *jubilo* = to rejoice, to sing.]

1. A name commonly given to the second canticle in the evening service of the English Church from its commencing words *Jubilate Deo.* [2.]

2. The third Sunday after Easter; so called because, in the early church, the service began with the words of the Psalm lxiv., *Jubilate Deo, omnes terrœ.*

jû'-bĭl-āte, *v.i.* [Jubilation.] To rejoice greatly, to exult.

> "The hurrahs were yet ascending from our *jubilating* lips."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, ch. ii.

jû-bĭl-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *jubilationem*, accus. of *jubilatio*, from *jubilatus*, pa. par. of *jubilo* = to rejoice, to shout for joy.] The act of shouting in triumph or for joy; a rejoicing; a triumph; exultation.

> "God ascended with *jubilation*, and the Lord with the sound of the trumpet."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; The Ascension.*

jū'-bĭl-eĕ, ***ju-be-lye,** ***ju-bi-ly,** *s.* [Fr. *jubilé*, from Lat. *jubilæus* = the jubilee, from Heb. יוֹבֵל (*yobel*) = the blast of a trumpet, a shout of joy.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Any season of great public rejoicing or festivity; any occasion of joy or rejoicing.

> "It will not whisper, but proclaim a *jubilee* to the mind."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

*3. Joy, rejoicing, exultation. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 6.)

4. The fiftieth anniversary of some event of public interest or importance. The jubilee of Queen Victoria, who ascended the throne June 20, 1837, was celebrated June 21, 1887. (In this sense used also adjectively.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Jewish:* Properly the trumpet or horn blown in a certain year, or the sound it made; now used more generally for the year itself. It occurred every fiftieth year. Seven was a sacred number, and it became yet more so if multiplied by itself (7 × 7), after which came the jubilee. There was to be no tillage or harvest that year (Levit. xxv. 11, 12). Any descendant of those among whom Joshua partitioned the land who, from poverty, had parted with his property, was to receive it back (xxv. 13–34; xxvii. 16–24); and those Israelites who were the slaves of their brethren, or of foreigners resident within the land, were to go free (xxv. 39–54). The jubilee seems to be alluded to in Ezek. xlvi. 17; Isa. lxi. 1, 2; Neh. v. 1–19; cf. also Num. xxxvi. 4, 6, 7; 1 Kings xxi. 1–4); but no historic description, in the Bible or elsewhere, of a jubilee actually kept in a particular year has descended to our times.

> "It shall be a yere of *jubelye* vnto you."—*Leviticus* xxv. (1551.)

2. *Roman Catholic:* A feast first instituted in A.D. 1300 by Boniface VIII., who proposed that it should be celebrated at the commencement of each succeeding century; Clement VI. enacted that it should recur every fifty years, and Urban VI., in 1389, that it should be every thirty-three years. Paul II. reduced the period to a quarter of a century, and since his time there has been no alteration. A pilgrimage to Rome was the original condition of obtaining the indulgence promulgated at a jubilee, but latterly this has been commuted. There was no jubilee in 1800, the Holy See being vacant.

> "Now every twenty-fifth year is a year of *jubilee.*"—*Jortin: On Ecclesiastical History.*

***ju-bi-ter,** *s.* [Jupiter.]

jû'-bụ-lạ, *s.* [Dimin. of Juba (q.v.).]

Bot.: A synonym for Frullania and the typical genus of the family Jubulidæ (q.v.).

jụ-bŭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *jubul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idœ.*]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanneæ.

***jû-cŭn'-dĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Lat. *jucunditas*, from *jucundus* = pleasant.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

> "The new or unexpected *jucundities* will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul."—*Browne. Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.

jû-dā'-ĭc, ***jû-dā'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *judaicus*, from *Judœa.*] Pertaining or relating to the Jews.

> "For that which properly discriminates the Christian religion from the natural or *judaical*, is the holding of Christ's deity."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 8.

jû-dā'-ĭc-ạl-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *judaical; -ly.*] After the manner of the Jews.

> "[Victor Bishop of Rome] excommunicated both him and all the Asian churches, for celebrating their Easter *judaically.*"—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

Jû'-dā-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *judaïsme*; from Lat. *judaismus*, from *Judœus* = a jew.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, according to the law of Moses.

> "While we detest *Judaism* we know ourselves commanded by St. Paul, Rom. xi., to respect the Jews and by all means to endeavour their conversion."—*Milton: Obs. on Art. of Peace with the Irish.*

2. Conformity to Jewish rites and ceremonies.

II. *Religion:* One of the most important faiths of the world, which Christians, as well as Jews, consider to have been revealed by God.

(1) *Ancient Judaism:* The earliest form of the Jewish faith was patriarchal (q.v). On the night of the Israelitish departure from Egypt an essential part of Judaism, in its second or more developed form, was begun by the institution of the passover (Exod. xii. xiii.). At Sinai two tables of stone were given containing the ten commandments. Subsequently there was revealed to Moses, to be by him communicated to the people, a complicated system of ceremonial observances, interspersed with judicial enactments. A splendid tabernacle—*i.e.*, a tent—on a divine model, was erected as the habitation of Jehovah, in the journeyings through the wilderness, to be in due time followed by a temple, when the people were permanently settled. A hereditary priesthood was consecrated, and a theocratic form of government maintained, the supreme civil

ruler, whether lawgiver, military leader, judge, or king, being regarded as the vicegerent of God. Ancient Judaism was the precursor of Christianity and the germ from which it sprang; and Christians generally believe that all the ceremonies, sacred personages, &c., of the older economy were types and shadows of the life and sufferings of Jesus Christ (Heb. ix., x.,,&c.). Colenso, in common with some rationalistic writers, believes that what he terms the Levitical or Later legislation was never really put in force till after the Babylonish Captivity.

(2) *Modern Judaism:* After the Jews lost their independence, and especially after the destruction of Jerusalem, the judicial regulations of the Mosaic law ceased to be observed. Tradition also gained increased authority, and in the latter half of the fourth century arose the Jerusalem, and in the sixth the Babylonian Talmud, containing the rules, constitutions, precepts, and interpretations intended to supplement those of the Old Testament. Notwithstanding these and other changes, modern Judaism still bears very considerable resemblance to the ancient type of the faith.

jû′-dā-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Juda(ism); -ist.*] An adherent of Judaism (q.v.).

jû-dạ-ĭst′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *judaist; -ic.*] Of or belonging to Judaism; Judaical.

jû-dā-ī-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *judaiz(e); -ation.*] The act of judaizing.

jû′-dā-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *judaizer;* Prov. *judayzar, judaigar;* Sp. *judaizar;* Port. *judaisar;* Ital. *giudaizzare,* from Lat. *judaizo.*]

A. *Trans.:* To impose Jewish observances upon Gentile Christians.

> "Blundering upon the dangerous and suspectful translations of the apostate Aquila, the heretical Theodotion, the *judaiz'd* Symmachus."—***Milton:** Of Reformation in England,* bk. i.

B. *Intrans.:* To practise Jewish observances or hold and teach Jewish opinions.

> "They were *judaizing* doctors who taught the observation of the Mosaic law, as necessary to Christians." *Bp. Hall: Works,* vol. i., ser. 13.

jû′-dā-īz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *juadiz(e); -er.*]

Ch. Hist. (Pl.): Christians of Jewish descent, who sought to impose upon the Gentile converts the heavy burden of the Mosaic ritual.

Jû′-dạs, *s.* [Gr. Ἰούδας (*Ioudas*), from Heb. יְהוּדָה (*Yehudah*) = Judah; thus the Judas of the New Testament is the Judah of the Old.]

1. *Scrip.:* The name of several persons mentioned in the New Testament. (1) Judah, the son of Jacob (Matt. i. 2, 3). (2) Judas (not Iscariot) one of the apostles (Luke vi. 16; John xiv. 22; Acts i. 13, &c.). (3) Judas Iscariot—*i.e.*, probably Judas of Kerioth in Judah (Joshua xv. 25; Matt. x. 4, &c.). (4) Judas of Galilee, leader of a revolt (Acts v. 37). (5) Judas, surnamed Barsabas (Acts xv. 22). (6) The writer of the Book of Jude (Jude 1).

¶ The compounds are from No. (3).

2. *Fig.:* A treacherous person; a traitor.

3. The same as JUDAS-HOLE (q.v.).

Judas-coloured, *a.* Red, reddish; from a tradition that the traitor Judas had red hair.

> "With two left legs, and *Judas-coloured* hair."
> *Dryden: Character of Tonson.*

Judas-ear, *s.*

Bot.: Auricula Judæ (q.v.).

* **Judas-hole,** *s.* A small hole cut in a door, &c., to enable a person to see into the room without being himself seen.

Judas-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Cercis.

* **Jû′-dạs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *Judas; -ly.*] Treacherously, as Judas betrayed our Lord.

> "William Tyndall was *Judasly* betrayed by an Englisheman."—*Tyndall: Works,* p. 429.

jŭd′-cŏck, jŭd′-dŏck, *s.* [Cf. Wel. *giach* = a snipe.]

Ornith.: Gallinago Gallinula, the jack-snipe.

Jûde, *s.* [The English form of Gr. Ἰούδας (*Ioudas*).] (For def., see ¶.) [JUDAS.]

¶ *The General Epistle of Jude:*

New Test. Canon: A short epistle penned by Jude, the servant of Jesus Christ and brother of James. The James was probably "the brother of the Lord," who may or may not have been identical with the apostle James, the son of Alphæus. So much of Jude's epistle is like 2 Peter, that portions of the one seem to have been transcribed from the other. There is a slight probability in favour of the view that 2 Peter was the original and Jude the copy. (Cf. 2 Peter ii. 4, 6, 10, 11, 15, &c., with Jude 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, &c.) It is believed that Jude quotes an apocryphal work, the *Book of Enoch* (verses 14, 15), and, according to Origen, another, *The Assumption of Moses* (verse 9). Jude is not in the Peschito or ancient Syriac version; but it is in the Muratorian fragment, about A.D. 170, and in the Old Latin version; it is referred to also by Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, and Jerome. Eusebius placed it among his Antilogoumena, but the Council of Laodicea, about A.D. 360, and that of Hippo, A.D. 393, finally fixed it in the canon.

Jû-dē′-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Judæus,* from *Judæa.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Judæa.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Judæa.

jŭdġe, * **juge,** *s.* [Fr. *juge,* from Lat. *judicem,* accus. of *judex* = a judge; Sp. *juez;* Port. *juiz;* Ital. *giudice.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A civil officer invested with power to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, and to administer justice in courts held for that purpose.

> "*Judges* ought to remember, that their office is *jus dicere,* and not *jus dare;* to interpret law, and not to make law, or give law."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Judicature.*

2. A person authorized or empowered in any way to decide a dispute or quarrel.

> "Who made thee a *judge* over us?"—*Exodus* ii. 14.

3. A person appointed to decide in a trial of skill between two or more parties.

> "And now by this, their feast all being ended,
> The *judges* which thereto selected were,
> Into the Martian field adowne descended."
> *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. v. 6.

4. One who has power to determine the destiny of men.

> "Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right?"—*Genesis* xviii. 25.

5. One who has skill, science, or experience sufficient to decide upon the merits, value, or quality of anything; a connoisseur; a critic.

> "A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit,
> With the same spirit that its author writ."
> *Pope: Essay on Criticism,* 233.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Modern Law:* In the United States the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. In the courts of the several states they are either appointed by the governor, elected by the legislature, or elected directly by popular suffrage. The last named is the method pursued in most of the newer states and in some of the older ones which have recently changed their constitutions. A Judge is not liable in a civil suit brought for acts performed as part of his official duty, but may be impeached for any high crime or misdemeanor. In the judgeships of Great Britain rules not unlike those above named exist, all the superior judges being appointed by the Crown.

2. *Jewish Hist. (Pl.):* Certain remarkable individuals raised up in Israel after the death of Joshua and prior to the establishment of the Jewish monarchy. At that time there was little unity among the tribes, each of which, like a Scottish Highland clan, looked up to its own individual chief, and not often to any higher human authority. Some judges owed their power to having been the first to rise against foreign oppression, which they overthrew; others discharged only peaceful functions. All acted in the Jewish theocracy as vicegerents of Jehovah. The series of events, oftener than once repeated, was first, that the people were seduced into idolatry; next, that as a punishment for this, they were conquered, and placed under the yoke of a foreign oppressor; then a judge arose who under God set them free, and the land had rest normally for forty years. The Hebrew name Shophetim sometimes means princes as well as judges. The functions of the judge in some respects resembled those of a Roman dictator, and in others those of a Muhammadan Mahdi. St. Paul considered the rule of the judges to have continued 450 years (Acts xiii. 20). A date apparently inconsistent with this (1 Kings vi. 1) is believed to be an erroneous reading.

¶ *The Book of Judges:*

Old Test. Canon: The seventh book in order of the Old Testament. It was named Judges because at the period to which it refers Israel was ruled by men of that designation. [1.] It consists of five sections: a first introduction (i.–ii. 5), a second one (ii. 6–iii. 6), the main portion or consecutive narrative (iii. 7–xvi. 31), the first appendix (xvii.–xviii.), and the second one (xix.–xxi.). Two authors seem to have been at work upon it, each falling back upon ancient documents. The first wrote i.–iii. 6, xvii.–xxi., and the second iii. 7–xvi. 31. The first-mentioned writer never alludes to judges; it is he who uses the expression "in those days there was no king in Israel" (xvii. 6, xviii. 1, xix. 1, xxi. 25), implying that he did not write till kings had been appointed. If the "captivity of the land" (xviii. 30) be the Assyrian or even the Babylonish captivity the book is a late one, though the Aramaisms in it are but few. It has been always accepted as canonical. In the New Testament it is referred to in Acts xiii. 20 and Heb. xi. 32.

¶ *Judge* is the general term; *umpire, arbiter,* and *arbitrator* are only species of the *judge.* The *judge* determines in all matters disputed or undisputed; he pronounces what is law for the present, as well as what will be law; the *umpire* and *arbiter* are only *judges* in particular cases that admit of dispute.

judge-advocate, *s.* [ADVOCATE.]

jŭdġe, * **jugen,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *juger;* Sp. *juzgar;* Port. *julgar;* Ital. *giudicare,* from Lat. *judico,* from *judex* (genit. *judicis*) = a judge (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To hear and determine upon a case; to give sentence; to act as a judge.

> "Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment."—*2 Chronicles* xix. 6.

2. To form or give an opinion; to come to a conclusion by comparison and consideration of facts, ideas, and propositions.

> "Thus *judged,* as is their wont, the crowd,
> Till murmur rose to clamours loud."
> *Scott: Lady of the Lake,* v. 24.

3. To discern, to distinguish.

> "How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark cloud?"—*Job* xxii. 13.

4. To assume the right to pass judgment upon any matter; to sit in judgment.

> "Forbear to *judge,* for we are sinners all."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.,* iii. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To hear and determine by authority, as a case before a court or a controversy between two parties; to decide judicially.

2. To try judicially; to examine and pass sentence upon.

> "He yt refuseth me, & receaueth not my wordes, hath one that *judgeth* him."—*John* xii. (1551.)

3. To assume the right to pass judgment upon; to sit in judgment upon.

> "*Judge* not, that ye be not *judged.*"—*Matt.* viii. 1.

* 4. To act as chief magistrate over; to rule.

> "And he [Eli] had *judged* Israel forty years."—*1 Samuel,* iv. 18.

5. To examine and decide upon the merits, qualities, or excellence of.

> "Challenging human scrutiny, and proved
> Then skilful most when most severely *judged.*"
> *Cowper: Task,* v. 869.

6. To esteem, to consider, to reckon.

> "If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord."—*Acts* xvi. 15.

7. To form an opinion upon.

> "The safety and firmness of my frame of government may be best *judged* by the rules of architecture."—*Sir W. Temple: Origin & Nature of Government.*

jŭdġe′-mĕnt, *s.* [JUDGMENT.]

jŭdġ′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *judg(e); -er.*] One who judges; one who passes sentence; a judge.

> "They . . . are ill *judgers* of what they have not well examined."—*Digby: Of Bodies,* ch. viii.

jŭdġe′-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *judge; -ship.*] The office or position of a judge.

jŭdġ′-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [JUDGE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Determining or deciding upon cases.

2. Discerning, discriminating.

> "A *judging* sight doth soon distinguish either."
> *Drayton: Matilda to King John.*

C. *As subst.:* The act of determining upon cases or controversies.

* **jŭdġ´-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *judging; -ly.*] After the manner of a judge; judiciously. (*Milton.*)

jŭdġ-mĕnt, judge-ment, * juge-ment, *s.* [Fr. *jugement;* Ital. *giudicamento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of judging; the administration of justice and the awarding of sentences.

> "A Daniel come to *judgment.*"
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* iv. 1.

2. The act or process of the mind in ascertaining the truth by comparison of ideas, facts, or propositions.

> "*Judgment,* on the contrary, lies quite on the other side, in separating carefully ideas one from another."—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. ii., ch. xxi.

3. The examination of the relationship between one proposition and another.

4. The faculty of judging wisely, truly, or skilfully; discernment, discrimination, good sense.

5. The faculty of the mind by which we ascertain the relation of terms and propositions by the comparison of ideas.

> "Weak is the will of man, his *judgment* blind
> Remembrance persecutes, and Hope betrays."
> *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone.* (Introd.)

6. The result of the comparison of the relation of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments: a determination of the mind formed from such comparison.

7. An opinion; a notion; a manner of thinking about anything; award, estimate, belief.

> "She in my *judgment* was as fair as you."
> *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona,* iv. 4.

8. Discretion, prudence, foresight, sagacity.

9. In the same sense as II. 1.

> "All that they had to consider was whether, the verdict being supposed to be according to the evidence, the *judgment* was legal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

* **10.** A judiciary law; a statute; a commandment.

> "These are the testimonies, and the statutes, and the *judgments* which Moses spake unto the children of Israel."—*Deuteronomy* iv. 45.

11. The right or power of passing sentence.

> "If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
> For *judgment* only doth belong to thee."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.,* iii. 2.

12. A calamity regarded as a punishment inflicted by God upon a sinner.

> "This *judgment* of the heavens that makes us tremble,
> Touches us not with pity." *Shakesp.: Lear,* v. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A sentence pronounced by a judge or court in any case, civil or criminal.

> "I shall not need to alledge an example foreign of the wisdom of the lawyers, who are careful to report new cases and decisions for the direction of future *judgments.*"—*Lord Bacon: Works; Adv. of Learn.,* bk. ii.

2. *Logic:* Judgment is the comparing together in the mind two of the notions, or ideas, which are the objects of apprehension, whether complex or incomplex, and pronouncing that they agree or disagree with each other, or that one of them belongs or does not belong to the other. Judgment is therefore affirmative or negative: as, Snow is white; All white men are not Europeans.

3. *Metaph.:* That faculty of the human mind by which judgments are formed. Kant defines it as "the faculty by which the particular is conceived as contained under the universal."

4. *Scripture:*

(1) *Singular:*

(*a*) The sentence of a judge.

(*b*) Justice (Isaiah xxxiii. 5).

(*c*) The punishment which justice inflicts; specially, a calamity sent by God as a penal infliction on account of national or other sin (Exod. xii. 12; 2 Chron. xx. 9, xxii. 8).

(2) *Pl.:* The civil and criminal enactments of the Mosaic code, as distinguished from the ceremonial and the moral laws (Exod. xii. 12; Psalm cxix. 7, 13, 20, 39, 43, 62, &c.).

¶ The *judgment* is that faculty which enables a person to distinguish right and wrong in general; *discretion* and *prudence* serve the same purpose in particular cases. The *judgment* is conclusive; it decides by positive inference; it enables a person to discover the truth; *discretion* is intuitive; it discerns or perceives what is in all probability right. The *judgment* acts by a fixed rule; it admits of no question or variation; the *discretion* acts according to circumstances, and is its own rule. The *judgment* determines in the choice of what is good; the *discretion* sometimes only guards against error or direct mistakes; it chooses what is nearest to the truth. The *judgment* requires knowledge and actual experience; the *discretion* requires reflection and consideration; *prudence* looks only to the good or evil which may result from the thing; it is, therefore, but a mode or accompaniment of *discretion;* we must have *prudence* when we have *discretion,* but we may have *prudence* where there is no occasion for *discretion.* Those who have the conduct or direction of others require *discretion;* those who have the management of their own concerns require *prudence.*

¶ *Judgment of God:* A term applied to several of the old forms of trial by ordeal, as single combat, walking upon red-hot ploughshares, &c.

* **judgment-cap,** *s.* [BLACK-CAP.]

judgment-creditor, *s.*

Law: One to whom a Court of Law has awarded a certain sum of money as damages, &c., payable by the other party in the case.

judgment-day, *s.*

1. *Theol.:* The day on which God shall judge the world by the instrumentality of Jesus (Acts xvii. 31), meting out rewards and punishments as justice may require (Matt. xxv. 31–46). The fallen angels, as well as men, will be judged (Jude 6; Rom. xiv. 10; 2 Cor. v. 10).

2. *Ch. Hist.:* When a thousand years from the birth of Christ were almost completed, it was generally believed that the judgment-day was at hand, and every means was adopted to conciliate the Church and gain the favour of its Divine Lord. Among other steps adopted was to hand over estates as no longer needed to the ecclesiastical authorities, the reason assigned being thus expressed "Appropinquante mundi termino" (the end of the world being now at hand). (*Mosheim; Ch. Hist.,* cent. x., pt. ii., ch. iii., § 3, & notes.)

> "He seemed as, from the tombs around
> Rising at *judgment-day.*"
> *Scott: Marmion,* vi. ii.

judgment-debt, *s.*

Law: A debt secured to the creditor by a judge's order, and in respect of which he can at any time attach the debtor's goods and chattels. Such debts have the preference of being paid in full, as compared with simple contract debts.

judgment-debtor, *s.*

Law: One adjudged to owe to the party opposing him in the Court, a certain amount of damages or of other money.

judgment-hall, *s.*

1. *Law:* A hall where courts are held.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) The Roman Prætorium at Jerusalem, the residence of Pilate (John xviii. 28, 33; xix. 9).

(2) A hall in Herod's palace at Cæsarea (Acts xxiii. 35).

judgment-note, *s.* An unnegotiable promissory note, containing a power of attorney to appear and confess judgment for the stipulated sum.

judgment-proof, *a.* Regardless or fearless of punishment.

> "The reprobated race grows *judgment-proof.*"
> *Cowper: Table Talk,* 459.

judgment-seat, *s.* The seat or bench in a court on which the judges sit; a court, a tribunal.

judgment-summons, *s.*

Eng.: A proceeding by a judgment-creditor against a judgment-debtor upon an unsatisfied judgment to obtain the committal of the judgment-debtor in default of the payment of the judgment-debt. The jurisdiction in these proceedings, formerly vested in the High Court, is now exercised in the Bankruptcy Court.

* **Jû´-dĭ-ca,** *s.* [Lat., 2nd per. sing. imper. of *judico* = to judge.]

Ecclesiol.: A name formerly given to the fifth Sunday in Lent, usually known as Passion Sunday, because the words of the introit (Ps. xliii. 1, 2), are *Judica* me, Deus (Judge me, O God).

¶ In the Roman Church this psalm (xlii. in Vulg.) is said—preceded and followed by a versicle and response—by the celebrant at all masses except those for the dead, and at Passion-tide.

* **jû´-dĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *judicabilis,* from *judico* = to judge.] That may or can be judged or decided.

> "Pride is soon discernable, but not easily *judicable.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 5.

* **jû´-dĭc-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *judicativus,* from *judicatus,* pa. par. of *judico.*] Having power to decide.

* **jû´-dĭc-ā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *judicatorius,* from *judicatus,* pa. par. of *judico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the administration of justice; dispensing justice; pertaining to the passing of judgment.

> "He who had power to admonish, had also power to reject in a *judicatory* way."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience,* dec. iii., ch. v.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A court of justice.

> "It would have broke the covenant to have saved him from those *judicatories.*"—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

2. The distribution or administration of justice.

> "No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of *judicatory,* would judge worthy of death.'—*Clarendon.*

jû´-dĭc-a-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *judicatura,* fem. of the fut. part. of *judico* = to judge; Sp. *judicatura;* Ital. *giudicatura.*]

1. A court of justice; a judicatory.

> "The most hateful *judicature* that was ever known among civilised men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

2. The distribution or administration of justice.

> "The honour of the judges in their *judicature* is the king's honour."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

3. The judicial body.

* **4.** Legality, lawfulness. (*Milton.*)

* **5.** The extent of the jurisdiction of a court or judge.

¶ *Supreme Court of Judicature:* [SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE].

jû-dĭ´-cial (cial as shal), *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *judiciel,* from Lat. *judicialis* = pertaining to courts of law; *judicium* = a trial, judgment.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or connected with courts of justice, or the administration of justice.

> "They had, in their *judicial* capacity, been guilty of injustice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

2. Used or employed in a court of justice.

> "What government can be without *judicial* proceedings?"—*Bentley.*

3. Proceeding from, issued or ordered by a court of justice.

> "It had produced seditions, impeachments, rebellions, battles, sieges, proscriptions, *judicial* massacres."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

4. Inflicted as a punishment or in judgment: as, a *judicial* punishment.

5. Enacted or established by statute or constitutional authority.

* **6.** Judicious. (*Ben Jonson.*)

* **B.** *As subst.:* The act of administering justice.

> "It is to your condemnation, and to your ignomynie, that you doe exercise *judicials* among you."—*Barnes: Workes,* p. 209.

¶ *Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:* A court composed of the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, and certain members of the English Privy Council, who hold some judicial office. It was instituted in 1833, and at a later date, four additional judges were appointed.

judicial-acts, *s. pl.*

Law: Acts declaring that certain acts shall be valid only if done by two magistrates. (Opposed to ministerial acts, for which one of the two magistrates will suffice.) (*Wharton.*)

judicial-astrology, *s.* [ASTROLOGY.]

judicial-factor, *s.*

Scots Law: A factor or administrator appointed by the Court of Session on special applications by petition, as in a case where a father has died without a settlement, leaving his children in pupillarity, or where a party has become incapable of managing his own affairs.

judicial-separation, *s.* [SEPARATION.]

jû-dĭ´-cial-lȳ (cial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *judicial; -ly.*] In a judicial manner; according to the forms of justice.

> "The Lords, while sitting *judicially* on the writ of error, were not competent to examine whether the verdict which pronounced Oates guilty was or was not according to the evidence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

jû-dĭ′-cĭ-a̤-rȳ (c as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *judiciare,* from Lat. *judiciarius.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to courts of judicature; judicial.

"But to lay such a censure on a clergyman, as a suspension, without proof, in a *judiciary* proceeding, was contrary both to law and justice."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1686).

† **B.** *As subst.:* That branch of the government which is concerned with the administration of justice, in cases civil or criminal; the system of courts of justice in a country; the judges collectively.

¶ *Judiciary Act:* A Congressional Act of September 27, 1789, establishing the Federal Courts of the United States.

jû-dĭ′-cious, *a.* [Fr. *judicieux,* from Lat. **judiciosus,* from *judicium* = judgment.]

* 1. Of or pertaining to a court or the administration of justice; judicial.

"His last offences
Shall have *judicious* hearing."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

2. Acting according to sound judgment; prudent, sagacious, clear-headed, discreet.

"But the *judicious* are always a minority; and scarcely anybody was then impartial."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

3. Arising from or in accordance with sound judgment; founded on reason or judgment; well calculated to secure the best result; prudent, well-advised.

"The Prince [William I.] was rather made to surmount all dangers he encountered by brave actions and *judicious* councils, than either to invite or antipate his misfortunes by distrust and vain apprehensions."—*Sir W. Temple: Introd. to the History of England.*

jû-dĭ′-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *judicious; -ly.*] In a judicious manner; wisely, prudently; with good judgment or discretion; discreetly.

"See how *judiciously* he has picked out those that are most proper."—*Addison: Essay on Virgil's Georgics.*

jû-dĭ′-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *judicious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being judicious; sound judgment or discretion; good sense.

"Under this head we must place an easiness to receive reliques; the examination of which requires, in due proportion, *judiciousness* and precaution."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. History.*

Jû′-dĭth, *s.* [Gr. Ἰουδίθ (*Ioudith*), Ἰουδείθ (*Ioudeith*), Ἰουδήθ (*Ioudēth*), from Hebrew יְהוּדִית (*Yehudith*) = (1) gen. a Jewess, (2) spec. the wife of Esau (Gen. xxvi. 34).]

Apocrypha: The fourth of the apocryphal books. The narrative opens with the "twelfth year of the reign of Nabuchodnosor, who reigned in Nineve, the great city." That potentate, finding his armies thwarted in their progress to the west, resolved to take signal vengeance. His chief opponents were the Israelites, who fortified themselves in Bethulia. While Holofernes, his general, was besieging this stronghold, the heroine of the book, Judith, the beautiful widow of Manasses, went forth to the Assyrians, pretending that she had deserted her people. She fascinated Holofernes, who after a time took her to his tent, where, as he was lying drunk, she cut off his head, escaping back with it to the fort at Bethulia. On the loss of their leader the Assyrians fled, the Israelites pursuing and inflicting on them great slaughter. The book apparently professes to have been penned just after the events recorded (xiv. 10); but the earliest known historic testimony to its existence is by Clement of Rome (*Ep.* i. 55), though it probably existed as early as 175 to 100 B.C. The ablest critics consider it a fiction rather than a genuine history.

Jû′-dȳ, *s.* [From Judas the traitor, Lat. *Judei* (Jews), or possibly a dimim. of the female name Judith (?).] The female figure in a Punch and Judy show. [PUNCH AND JUDY.]

* **jŭf′-fẽr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carp.: An old name for a piece of timber four or five inches square.

jŭg (1), * **jugge,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Wedgwood, connected with "Jug or Judge, formerly a familiar equivalent of Joan or Jenny," as in Cotgrave, "*Jehannette,* Jug or Jinny." So *Jack* and *Jill* were also used for the names of drinking vessels.]

1. A variously-shaped vessel of earthenware, metal, or wood, usually provided with a handle and ear, and used for holding and carrying liquors; a pitcher, a ewer.

"Yon'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
Because she bought stone *jugs.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Introd.)

2. A prison, a lock-up. Generally called a stone-jug. (*Slang.*)

jŭg (2), *s.* [Probably onomatopoetic.] A word used to represent the note of the nightingale.

"Her *jug, jug, jug,* in griefe, had such a grace."
Gascoigne: Complaynt of Phylomene.

jŭg (1), *v.t.* [JUG (1), *s.*]

1. To put into and cook in a jug: as, To *jug* a hare.

2. To commit to prison, to lock up. (*Slang.*)

jŭg (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *hjuka* = to nurse, to cherish.] To nestle together; to collect, as partridges in a covey.

jû′-ga̤, *s. pl.* [JUGUM.]

jû′-ga̤l, *a.* [Lat. *jugalis* = pertaining to a yoke; *jugum* = a yoke.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a yoke, or to matrimony.

2. *Anat.:* Of or near the cheek-bone; zygomatic.

jugal-bone, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: A bone of the face corresponding to the human *os malœ* or cheek-bone, and forming part of the zygoma. (*Huxley.*)

ju̥-gā′-ta̤, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *jugatus* = yoked, coupled (*capita* = heads, being understood).]

Numis.: Two heads represented on a medal or coin side by side or joining each other.

jû′-gāte, *a.* [Lat. *jugatus,* pa. pa. of *jugo* = to join.]

Bot.: Coupled together. Used of the opposite leaflets in a pinnate or other compound leaf. Often in compos., as bi*jugate.*

* **juge,** *s.* [JUDGE.]

Jŭg′-gẽr-nâut, Jŭg′-gẽr-nâth, Jăg′-a̤n-nâth, Jăg′-nâth, *s.* [Sansc., &c. = the Lord of the world.]

1. *Hind. Myth.:* One of the 1,000 names of Vishnoo, the second god of the Hindoo triad. Juggernaut is Vishnoo, specially in his eighth incarnation, Krishna. The great seat of his worship is at Pûrî, in Orissa, where he is associated with his brother Balbhadra, Baldeo, or Balaram, and their sister Sabhadra. The idols have no legs, and only stumps of arms; the heads and eyes are very large. The two brothers have arms projecting horizontally from the ears. They are wooden busts of about six feet high. Balaram is painted white, Juggernaut black, and Sabhadra yellow. Juggernaut's car is forty-three and a half feet high. It has sixteen wheels, each six and a half feet in diameter. The brother and sister have also cars. There are thirteen festivals each year. The chief is the Rath Jattra, or Car Festival, at which the three idols are brought forth, being dragged out in their cars by the multitudes of devotees. Formerly a few fanatics threw themselves beneath the wheels: this is not now permitted. (*Peggs: Orissa Mission.*) The Rev. Dr. Stevenson believes that the permission of all castes to eat together at Juggernauth, though no where else, and the alleged preservation of a bone of Krishna within the Juggernauta idol, raise the suspicion that the worship of this divinity is of Boodhist rather than of Brahminical origin.

2. *Indian Hist. & Arch.:* The present temple of Juggernaut was completed in A.D. 1198, at an expense of nearly £500,000. Its base is thirty feet square, its altitude above the platform on which it stands 180, or above the ground, 200. Two stone walls enclose it, the inner 445 and the outer 650 feet square. The British obtained possession of it in 1803. They found that the pilgrims had paid a tax to the Mahrattas. In 1806, the Anglo-Indian British Government, under Sir George Barlow, took the pilgrims' tax and directed the worship of the temple. In 1839, the pilgrims' tax was abolished, and the temple expenses fixed at a certain sum, paid from public revenue. In June, 1851, the government ceased to have any connection with the temple.

jŭg′-gle, *v.i.* & *t.* [From the noun *juggler* (q.v.); O. Fr. *jogler, jugler;* Fr. *jongler,* from Lat. *joculor* = to jest or joke.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To play tricks by sleight of hand; to conjure; to amuse with tricks which present false appearances of extraordinary powers.

2. To practise artifice, deceit, or imposture.

"Be these *juggling* fiends no more believed.
That palter with us in a double sense."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 8.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To play tricks upon; to impose upon; to deceive; to cheat.

"How came he dead? I'll not be *juggled* with."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

jŭg′-gle, *s.* [JUGGLE, *v.*]

1. A trick by legerdemain or sleight of hand.

2. A trick; an imposture; a deception.

"The notion of a God . . . was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of state to cozen the people into obedience."—*Tillotson: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. i.

jŭg′-glẽr, *jog-e-lour, *jug-ge-ler, *jug-lur, *jug-ler, *jog-u-lar, *s.* [O. Fr. *jogleres, jogleor, jugleor, jougleor;* Fr. *jongleur,* from Lat. *joculator,* from *joculatus,* pa. par. of *joculor* = to jest, to joke; Sp. *joglar, juglar;* Ital. *gioculatore.*]

* 1. A buffoon, a jester.

"Tho mighest thou see there flutours,
Minstrales and eke *jogelours,*
That well to sing did her paine."
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. One who practises or performs tricks by sleight of hand; a conjuror; one skilled in legerdemain.

"Nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

3. An impostor, a cheat, a deceitful fellow, a charlatan.

"O me, you *juggler,* you canker blossom!"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* **jŭg′-glẽr-ẽss,** *s.* [Eng. *juggler; -ess.*] A female who practises jugglery.

jŭg′-glẽr-ȳ, *jog-ler-ie, *s.* [O. Fr. *joglerie;* Fr. *jonglerie.*] The art or performances of a juggler; legerdemain; sleight of hand; trickery, imposture.

"To make illusion
By swich an appareuce or *joglerie.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 11,579.

jŭg′-glĭṅg, *jug-ling, *pr. par., a. & s.* [JUGGLE, *v.*

A. & **B.** *As pr. par & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Jugglery; underhand practice.

"By the *jugglings* of the greatest part of the clergy."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1559).

* **jŭg′-glĭṅg-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *juggling; -ly.*] In a juggling, deceitful or tricky manner.

jŭg′-gũr, *s.* [Hind., &c.]

Ornith: Falco juggur, a large Indian falcon trained to fly at partridges, florikins, and even herons. Called also luggar.

jŭg-lăn-dā′-çĕ-æ, *jŭg-lăn′-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *juglans* (genit. *juglandis*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Juglands; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Quernales. It consists of trees with a watery or resinous juice, alternate pinnated exstipulate leaves, imperfect, monœcious flowers the male ones in catkins, the female ones in terminal clusters. Males having the calyx two-, three-, or six-parted, adhering to a scale-like bract; stamens, three or more. Females having the calyx adherent to the ovary with a minute limb, having three to five divisions, deciduous or shrivelling; corolla, generally none, but sometimes with minute petals; ovary two- to four-celled at the base, one-celled at the apex; ovule one erect. Fruit, a one-stone drupe, naked, or with an involucre. The order consists of fine trees, chiefly American and Indian. Genera, about four; known species, twenty-seven.

jŭg′-lăndș, *s. pl.* [Lat. *juglans* (genit. *juglandis*).]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Juglandaceæ (q.v.).

jŭg′-lănș, *s.* [Lat. = a walnut, from *Jovis glans* = the nut of Jove.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Juglandaceæ. Males: calyx with five or six scales, with eighteen to thirty-six stamens. Females: calyx adhering to the ovary. Fruit with a fleshy husk, bursting irregularly. The rind of *Juglans regia,* the Walnut (q.v.), is acrid and purgative. *J. cathartica*—the butternut, oil-nut, or white walnut—an American species, is purgative. *J. regia* and *nigra* furnish a wood which, when polished, is of a rich deep brown colour.

2. *Palæobot.:* The genus is believed to occur in the Upper Cretaceous rocks of Europe.

jû′-gụ-lạr, *a.* & *s.* [From Lat. *jugulum* = (1) the collar bone, (2) the part of the throat just above it, (3) the throat itself.]

A. *As adjective:*

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* Of or belonging to the throat. Thus there is a *jugular* eminence, a *jugular* foramen, &c.

2. *Compar.:* Of or belonging to the lower throat. (Used of the ventral fins when placed in advance of the attachment of the pectorals.)

B. *As subst.:* One of the jugular veins.

"The wound was so deep and wide, that being cut through the gullet, wind-pipe, and both the *jugulars*, it reached to the vertebræ."—*Evelyn: Memoirs* (1683).

jugular-veins, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Veins of the neck which return the blood from the head; they are three in number, the external, the anterior, and the internal jugular.

jû-gụ-lär′-ēş, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *jugularis,* from *jugulum* = the throat.]

Ichthy.: Fishes having the ventral fins placed anterior to the pectoral.

***jû′-gụ-lâte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *jugulatus,* pa. par. of *jugulo* = to cut the throat; *jugulum* = the throat.] To kill by cutting the throat.

***jû′-gụ-lā-tõr,** *s.* [Lat., from *jugulatus,* pa. par. of *jugulo.*] A cut-throat; a murderer.

jû-gụ-lō-çĕ-phăl′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *jugulum* = the throat, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Anat.: Of or belonging both to the head and the throat, as being connected with both. There is a *jugulocephalic* vein.

jû′-gŭm (pl. **jû′-gạ**), *s.* [Lat. = a yoke.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* A pair of leaflets placed opposite, to each other on the common petiole of a pinnated leaf.

2. *Pl.:* The ridges on the fruit of an umbelliferous plant.

jûiçe, ***juse,** *s.* [Fr. *jus,* from Lat. *jus* = broth, soup; cogn. with Sansc. *yúsha* = soup.]

1. *Sing.:* The sap; the watery part of vegetable, or the fluid part of animal bodies.

"The letters which Everard Digby wrote in lemon *juice* from the tower to his wife had recently been published."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

2. *Pl.* (*Succi*): The expressed juices of a plant to be used medicinally, as those of the belladonna, &c.

***jûiçe,** *v.t.* [JUICE, *s.*] To moisten, to wet, to soak.

***jûiçe′-fụl,** *a.* [Eng. *juice; -ful(l).*] Full of or abounding in juice; juicy.

"Simples had that power . . .
To help their working, they so *juiceful* were."
Drayton: Noah's Flood.

jûiçe′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *juice; -less.*] Without juice or sap; dry.

"Divine Providence has spread her table everywhere; not with a *juiceless* green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass."—*More.*

jûiç′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *juicy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being juicy or abounding with juice; succulence.

jûi′-çy̆, *a.* [Eng. *juic(e); -y.*] Abounding with juice; succulent.

"My *juicy* plums for thee forbear to grow."
Jago: Goldfinches.

***juil,** *s.* [JULY.]

***juise,** *s.* [JEWISE.]

jû′-jûbe, jû′-jûb, *s.* [Lat. *zizyphus.*]

1. *Bot.:* Two fruits, those of *Zizyphus vulgaris* and *Z. Jujuba,* plants belonging to the Rhamnaceæ.

2. *Confectionery:* A lozenge or confection made of gum arabic or gelatine sweetened.

jûke (1), *v.t.* [JOOK.] To bend or jerk, as the head.

"The money-merchant was so proud of his trust, that he went *juking* and tossing of his head."—*L'Estrange.*

***jûke,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To perch upon anything, as birds.

jû′-lĕp, ***jû′-lĕb,** *s.* [Fr. *julep,* from Sp. *julepe,* from Pers. *juláb* = julep, from *guláb* = rosewater, julep, from *gul* = a rose, and *áb* = water.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sweet, demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous drink.

"And first behold this cordial *julep* here."
Milton: Comus, 672.

2. In the United States a drink composed of brandy, whiskey, or other spirituous liquor, with sugar, pounded ice, and a flavouring of mint. Called also a mint-julep.

II. *Pharm.:* A preparation of sugar with some liquid, and used as a vehicle for any medicine.

Jû′-lĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. fem. of Julius.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 89].

Jû′-lĭ-ạn, *a.* [Lat. *Julianus,* from *Julius.*] Pertaining to or originated by Julius Cæsar.

Julian-calendar, *s.* [CALENDAR.]

Julian-epoch, *s.*

Chron.: The date of the Julian calendar.

Julian-period, *s.*

Chron.: A period of 7,980 years, produced by multiplying 19 (the lunar cycle) by 28 (the solar cycle), and 15 (the Roman induction). It began 4,713 years before the Christian era. The present year (1884) is 6,597 of the Julian period.

Julian-year, *s.*

Chron.: The year as adjusted by Julius Cæsar. [CALENDAR, YEAR.]

Jû′-lĭ-ạn-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [From Julian of Halicarnassus.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect of Copts who believed the body of Jesus to be incorruptible, in opposition to the Severians (q.v.).

jû′-lĭ-dæ, *s.* [IULIDÆ.]

jû-lĭd-ī′-næ, jû-lĭd-ī′-nạ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *julis* genit. *julid(is)* = a kind of rock-fish; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ,* or neut. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of fishes, family Labridæ. They have fewer than thirteen spines, and sometimes only eight or nine in the dorsal fin.

ju-lĭ-ĕnn′e (j as zh), *s.* A clear soup containing various shredded or chopped herbs and vegetables.

jû′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Julus,* and Lat. *forma* = form, shape, appearance.]

1. *Bot.:* Formed like an amentum or catkin, as *Bryum iulaceum.*

2. *Zool.:* Formed like a millepede of the genus Iulus, or the family Iulidæ.

jû′-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of rock-fish.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the sub-family Julidinæ (q.v.). *Julis vulgaris* or *Mediterranea* is the Rainbow wrasse. It has been found on the coast of Cornwall.

Jû′-lŭs, *s.* [IULUS.]

Bot.: A catkin.

Jû-lȳ′, ***juil,** ***juyl,** ***juylle,** *s.* [From Lat. *Julius,* a name given to this month in honour of Caius Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month.] The seventh month of the year, in which the sun enters the sign Leo. It was formerly called Quinctilis, or the fifth month, the year, according to the old Roman calendar, beginning in March.

July-chi, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Polia chi,* one of the Hadenidæ.

July-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Prosopis juliflora,* one of the Mimoseæ; (2) the Stock gillyflower.

July-highflyer, *s.*

Entom.: A moth of the family Larentidæ.

jû′-măr, jû′-mărt, *s.* [Origin unknown; perhaps an irregular deriv. from *jument,* with the intensitive *-art* used in a bad sense. The Lang. *gimere, gimeroû,* according to Diez, suggests the Lat. *chimæra.* (*Littré.*)]

Zool.: Onotaurus. An imaginary hybrid between bovine and equine species. According to Buffon (xiv. 248) these hybrids were mentioned by Columella, who was quoted by Gesner; but Blumenbach (ed. Bendyshe, p. 77) says, "I cannot find the mention in the one, or the quotation in the other," and he considers "Gesner (*Hist. quad. vivap.,* pp. 19, 106, 799) was the first to mention jumars." He is followed by Jerome Cardan, J. Bap. Porta, and John Léger, who actually gives an engraving of one. He says:

"*Jumars* are born from the union either of a bull and a mare, or a bull and an ass; the former are taller, and called *Baf,* the latter smaller and called *Bif.* . . . These hybrids are exactly like an ox in the head and tail, and the places for horns are marked by small protuberances. As to the rest, they are exactly like an ass or a horse. Their strength is wonderful, especially when compared with their small body; they are smaller than common mules; they eat little and are swift. I myself went in one day 18 miles among the mountains with a *jumar* of this kind, much more comfortably than I could have done with a horse."—*Hist. des Eglises Evang. de Piémont* (Leyde, 1669), pp. 7, 8.

Haller (*Phys.,* viii. 9) was probably the first to suspect the non-existence of the jumar. At the request of Bonnet and Spallanzani, Card. delle Lanze had two jumars dissected. The dissection established the fact that these pretended jumars were hinnies, the larynx, glottis, ventricle, and biliary ducts were all specifically equine, not bovine. Blumenbach concludes (*loc. cit.,* p. 79), "I myself have lately seen at Cassel quite closely two hinnies, which report asserted to be jumars. They were of the size of a large ass, and very like one in shape, black in colour, with horses' teeth in each jaw, no vestige of rumination, &c. The *Dictionnaire Classique d' Hist. Nat.* (Paris, 1826) says, "The hybrid born from the union of a bull and a mare, or a horse and a cow, and called jumar by the ancients, never existed."

jŭm′-ble, ***jum-bylle,** ***jom-bre,** ***jumber,** ***jum-per,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A frequent. from *jump* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To mix confusedly; to mix up in a confused mass; to throw or put together without order. (Generally followed by *up* or *together.*)

"Whiles they hastily were *jumbled together,* the fight by that time was begun in the right wing against Hannibal."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 957.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To be mixed in a confused way; to meet or unite confusedly.

"They will all meet and *jumble together* into a perfect harmony."—*Swift.*

2. To make a confused noise.

"A boysterousse basse he bounsed out,
And *jumbled* on his strings."
Drant: Horace, bk. i., sat. 3.

jŭm′-ble, *s.* [JUMBLE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A confused mixture; a mass or collection mixed or thrown together confusedly and without order.

"The Macaronian is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a *jumble* of words of different languages."—*Cambridge: Scribleriad,* bk. ii. (Note.)

2. *Confect.:* A thin sweetbread, composed of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs, and flavoured with lemon-peel or sweet almonds.

***jŭm′-ble-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *jumble; -ment.*]

1. The act of jumbling or mixing confusedly together.

2. The state of being jumbled or thrown together confusedly; a confused mixture.

jŭm′-blẽr, *s.* [Eng. *jumbl(e); -er.*] One who mixes or jumbles things together without order.

jŭm′-blĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [JUMBLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of mixing or throwing together confusedly or without order.

***jŭm′-blĭng-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *jumbling; -ly.*] In a jumbling or confused manner.

jŭm′-bō, *s.* Originally the name of a colossal elephant well known here and in England about 1880–85; hence, any very large person, animal or thing.

***jū′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *jumentum,* formerly *jugumentum,* from *jugum* = a yoke; *jungo* = to join; Sp. *jumento;* Ital. *giumento.*] A beast of burden.

"The ditty concluded, I called for my horse,
And with a good pack did the *jument* endorse."
Cotton: A Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque.

jŭmp, ***jumpe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Sw. dial. *gumpa* = to spring; cogn. with Dan. *gumpe* = to jolt; M. H. Ger. *gumpen* = to jump; *gumpeln* = to play the buffoon; Prov. Ger. *gampen* = to jump; Icel. *goppa* = to skip.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To throw one's self in any direction by lifting the fect off the ground with a spring and alighting on them again; to leap, to skip.

"The whole of the house resounded with the uproar of clapping of hands, footing, *jumping*, and snapping of fingers."—*Swinburne: Spain*, let. 29.

2. To jolt, to shake.

"The noise of the prancing horses and of the *jumping* chariots."—*Nahum* iii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To agree, to coincide, to tally, to accord. (Followed by *with*.)

"In short, it *jumps with* my humour."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

2. To agree in opinion; to accord.

"Then they called a counsell, where they *jumped with* oue generall accord in this opinion."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 573.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To pass over by leaping; to overleap.

(2) To skip over, to pass.

* 2. *Fig.:* To put to stake; to hazard, to risk.

"You . . . that prefer
A noble life before a long, and wish
To *jump* a body with a dangerous physic."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Forging:*

(1) To upset by endwise blows, which contract the object in length, but thicken and spread it laterally. (Applied to jumpers, tamping-bars, axes, &c.) [UPSETTING.]

(2) To attach by a butt-weld, in contradistinction to a lap-weld. A transverse piece attached by welding is said to be jumped on. If formed from a portion of the rest, it is said to be headed on.

(3) A gun-barrel made of a ribbon of iron, or laminated iron and steel, coiled around a mandrel at a red heat, raised to a welding heat and placed on a cylindrical rod, which is struck heavily and vertically on the ground, is said to be jumped. The effect is to cause the edges of the ribbon to unite, a junction which is completed by the hammer on an anvil, the mandrel retaining its position. (*Knight.*)

2. *Quarry.:* To bore holes with a jumper (q.v.).

¶ *To jump a claim:* To seize upon a mining claim or land in defiance of or during the absence of one who has a prior claim under the pre-emption laws, and in disregard of his rights.

To jump one's bail: To abscond, forfeiting one's bail or leaving one's securities liable for the bail-bond. Similarly used with *board*, *bounty*, &c. (*U.S.*)

jŭmp (1), * **jumpe,** *s.* [JUMP, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of jumping; a leap, a skip.

"So farre a high-neighing horse of heaven, at every *jumpe* would flie." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* v.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A risk, a hazard.

"Do not exceed
The prescript of this scrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, iv. 8.

(2) A promotion, a rise.

(3) (*Pl.*): The same as FIDGETS (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Building:* An abrupt rise in a level course of brickwork or masonry to accommodate the work to the inequality of the ground.

2. *Mining:* A fault.

* ¶ *From the jump:* From the start or beginning.

jump-coupling, *s.*

Mech.: [THIMBLE-COUPLING].

jump-joint, *s.*

1. A butt-joint.

2. A flush-joint, in which the plates or planking make a smooth face. In ship-building it is equivalent to carvel-build.

jump-ring, *s.*

Jewell.: A ring made by bringing the square-cut ends of a length of wire close together without welding.

jump-seat, *s.*

Vehicle: A kind of open buggy which has a shifting seat or seats. For instance, it may be arranged as a double or single seat vehicle. In the former case, the main seat is moved over backwardly, and the extra seat brought up in front. As a single-seat vehicle, the main seat is thrown into a central position, the extra seat being placed below the other. (*American.*)

jump-weld, *s.* A butt-weld.

jŭmp (2), *s.* [Fr. *jupe.*] [JUPON.]

1. A kind of jacket or loose coat reaching to the thighs, buttoned down in front or slit up half way behind, with sleeves to the wrist.

"The weeping cassock scared into a *jump*,
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump."
Cleveland.

2. (*Pl.*): A bodice used instead of stays.

"Don't mind my shape this bout, for I'm only in *jumps*."—*Foote: Taste*, i.

* **jŭmp,** * **jumpe,** *adv.* [JUMP, *v.*] Exactly, just, pat, nicely.

"Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

* **jŭmp'-ẽr,** *v.i.* [JUMP, *v.*] To agree, to accord, to coincide.

"Let vs yet further see how this diffinicion of the churche and hys heresies, will *jumper* and agree together among themselfe."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 612.

jŭmp'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *jump*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which jumps or leaps; a leaper.

2. One who illegally appropriates a claim. [JUMP, *v.*, ¶.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.* (*Pl.*): A name applied about 1760 by adversaries to certain Calvinistic Methodists in Wales, who under the influence of religious excitement made convulsive movements whilst Divine worship was in progress.

2. *Horology:*

(1) A spring used in repeating-clocks to assist the motion of the star-wheel.

(2) A species of click in the repeating-watch, preventing the motion of a wheel in either direction.

3. *Husb.:* A plough having an upturned cutter in front of its share, and which, going below the share, prevents its being caught on roots, &c.

4. *Planing:* A plough-bit or machine-jointer, having an intermediate bearing upon the board.

5. *Quarrying:*

(1) A quarryman's boring-tool; a rod of steel, or iron pointed with steel, which breaks the rock by being alternately jumped up and down to form a hole for blasting or for an artesian well.

(2) A steel-faced chisel held by one man while another strikes it with a hammer, used in drilling holes in rock for blasting or splitting.

6. *Vehicles:* A cheaply formed sled, in which supple pieces of wood form the shafts and runners, and support a box or trestle in or on which one may ride.

"He was seen drawing one of those *jumpers* that they carry their grain to mill in."—*J. F. Cooper: Pioneers*, ch. xxix.

7. *Entom.:* [HOPPER, II. 3].

jŭmp'-ẽr (2), *s.* [JUMP (2), *s.*] A kind of fur under-jacket; a blouse or smock of coarse woollen or canvas.

jŭmp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JUMP, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of leaping; a leap, a jump.

jumping-bugs, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The family Halticoridæ.

jumping-deer, *s.*

Zool.: Cervus Lewisii, a kind of deer found in America west of the Mississippi. Called also the Black-tailed Deer.

jumping-hare, *s.*

Zool.: Pedetes or *Helamys capensis*, a South African animal belonging to the Jerboas (Dipodidæ). It is a native of the Cape, and inhabits deep burrows.

jumping-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: Meriones hudsonicus, a North American mammal belonging to the Dipodidæ.

jumping-rat, *s.*

Zool.: A name for the Jerboa (q.v.).

jumping-shrews, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The English name of the family Macroscelidæ (q.v.).

jumping-spider, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Attus.

* **jŭmp'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *jumping*; *-ly.*] Exactly, precisely, pat.

"If thou wouldest turne things faythfullye
And do not imitate
So *jumpingly*, so precyselie
And step for step so strayte."
Drant: Horace; Arte of Poetrye.

jŭn-cā'-çĕ-æ, jŭn'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *junc(us)* = a rush; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Endogens, the typical one of the alliance Juncales. It consists of herbaceous plants, with fibrous or fascicled roots, leaves fistular or flat, and channeled with parallel veins, inflorescence more or less capitate, calyx and corolla forming an inferior six-parted glumaceous or cartilaginous perianth. Stamens six, rarely three; fruit capsular, three-valved, many-seeded. Found in the temperate and arctic regions. Genera four or five, known species about 130. (*Lindley & Sir J. Hooker.*)

jŭn-cā'-ceoŭs (ce as shy), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *juncaceus.*] [JUNCACEÆ.]

Bot.: Of, belonging to, or resembling the plants of the order Juncaceæ (q.v.); resembling rushes.

jŭn-cạ-ġĭn-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *juncago*, genit. *juncagin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Arrow-grasses; an order of Endogens, alliance Alismales. It consists of herbaceous aquatic or marsh plants, having leaves with parallel veins; flowers white or green, inconspicuous, in spikes or racemes; sepals and petals small; stamens six; carpels three, four, or six; fruit dry, one or two-seeded. Found in most continents. Genera seven, species forty-four. Sir Joseph Hooker reduces it to a tribe, Juncagineæ (q.v.).

jŭn-cạ-ġĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *juncago*, genit. *juncagin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Alismaceæ. Leaves linear or filiform; petals small, green; stamens six; ovules one to three, anatropous; embryo straight. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

jŭn-cā'-gō, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *juncus* = a rush. The name was first given by Tournefort.]

Bot.: A synonym of Triglochin, but it gave the name to the order Juncaginaceæ (q.v.).

jŭn'-cạl, *a. & s.* [JUNCALES.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the alliance Juncales.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot. (*Pl*).: The order Juncales (q.v.).

jŭn-cā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Masc. & fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *juncalis*, from Lat. *juncus* = a rush.]

Bot.: Juncals; an alliance of Endogens. Flowers herbaceous, dry, and permanent; if scarious then coloured; albumen generally copious. It contains two orders, Juncaceæ and Orontiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

* **jŭn'-cāte,** *s.* [JUNKET.]

jŭn'-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *juncus* = a rush; suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*)]

Palæobot.: A fossil leaf, somewhat resembling that of a juncus (q.v.), but the real affinity of which is doubtful.

jŭnc'-kẽr-īte, *s.* [Named after the finder, M. Juncker; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v).]

Min.: A mineral occurring at Poullaouen, Brittany, in small yellow crystals, and supposed to be a new species, but since found to be only siderite (q.v.).

jŭn'-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *juncosus*, from *juncus* = a rush.] Full of or abounding with rushes; resembling rushes; juncaceous.

jŭnc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *junctio* = a joining, from *junctus*, pa. par. of *jungo* = to join; Fr. *jonction.*]

1. The act of joining, uniting, or combining;

the state of being joined, united, or combined; a union; a combination.

"He [Addison in *Cato*] hath both broken the unity of the subject, and formed a very unseasonable *junction* of gallantry."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. iii., lect. 45.

2. The point or place of union; a joint; specif., the point where two or more lines of railway meet.

junction-plate, *s.*

Boiler-making: A welt or break-joint plate riveted over the edges of boiler-plates, which make a butt-joint.

junction-rails, *s.pl.*

Rail.-eng.: Switch rails which connect one line of rails with another.

jŭnc′-ture, *s.* [Lat. *junctura*, prop. fem. sing. of *juncturus*, fut. par. of *jungo* = to join.]

* I. *Literally:*

1. The act of joining or uniting; a junction; union.

"Signes workings, planets *junctures*, and the eleuated poule." *Warner: Albion's England*, v.

2. The line at which two things are joined.

"There may be ingredients of a more subtile nature, which, being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the distillatory vessels."—*Boyle.*

3. A joint; an articulation.

"Neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture."—*Hale.*

II. *Fig.:* A critical moment or point of time; a crisis.

"It happened that just at that *juncture* was published a ridiculous book against him."—*Pope: Dunciad.* (Advert.)

jŭn′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a rush, from *jungo* = to yoke. Named from its use as cordage.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Juncaceæ (q.v.). Perianth of six leaves, glumaceous; stamens six, rarely three; ovary three, rarely one-celled; ovules many, placentas generally in the axis. About a hundred species are known, named rushes. *Juncus communis*, with its two varieties, *effusus* and *conglomeratus*, is common; as also *J. articulatus* or *acutiflorus*. *J. lamprocarpus* is a sub-species of *J. articulatus*, &c. In Japan, *J. effusus* is made into mats; in Europe, *J. glaucus* was formerly used as a rush-wick for candles and small oil-lamps.

jŭn′-diĕ, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To justle; to jog with the elbow.

"The warly race may drudge and drive,
Hog-shouther, *jundie*, stretch, an' strive."
Burns: To William Simpson.

Jûne, *juyn, *s.* [Lat. *Junius*; Fr. *juin.*] The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign of Cancer.

June-berry, *s.* The service-berry (q.v.).

jûne′-a-tĭng, *s.* [JENNETING.]

jŭn-gẽr-măn′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after a German botanist, Louis Jungermann, who died in 1653.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Jungermanniaceæ (q.v.). As now restricted, it is confined to those succubous species which have a free terminal perianth, plicato-angular above, and cleft.

jŭn-gẽr-măn-nĭ-ā′-çĕ-ī, jŭn-gẽr-măn-nĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *jungermanni(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-acei*, or fem. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: According to Lindley the Jungermanniaceæ are an order of Muscales (Mosses); in the opinion of Berkeley the Jungermanniacei are one of three orders of Hepaticæ (q.v.). It consists of creeping moss-like plants, having a distinct stem, mostly having leaves which are incubous (q.v.) and succubous (q.v.). The leaves are mostly two, ranked often with stipules. The first consists of solitary capsules, generally splitting into a definite number of valves, and fitted with elaters and spores. It is divided into two sub-orders, Jungermanneæ, in which the spore-cases are one or four-valved, without a columella, and Anthoceroteæ, in which the spore-cases are pod-shaped, split on one side, or two-leaved, with a columella. Found all over the world. Among well known species are *Jungermannia bicuspidata*, *J. albicans*, *J. barbata*, and *J. setacea*, found in wet bogs, on banks, rocks, &c.

jŭn-gẽr-măn′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *jungermann(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff.- *idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanniacei (q.v.), tribe Jungermanneæ.

jŭn′-gle, *s.* [Sansc. *jangala.*] Properly waste, uncultivated land, whether covered with wood or not; but now applied especially to land covered with forest trees, thick dense brushwood, or other rank vegetation.

"It was a vast pool, wherein were scattered many islets of shifting and treacherous soil, overhung with rank *jungle.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

jungle-bendy, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in Bombay to Tetrameles, an arborescent genus of Datiscads.

jungle-cat, *s.*

Zool.: *Felis chaus*, a wild cat, of a yellowish-gray, inclining to reddish above and white below the muzzle and the limbs, with dark stripes, and the tail ringed with black. Found in India and Africa.

jungle-fever, *s.*

Path.: Remittent fever, which is apt to attack Europeans and others who pass through Indian jungles (forests) during the rainy season. Called also, by Anglo-Indians, hill fever.

jungle-fowl, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. In Australia *Megapodius tunicatus.*

2. In India, *Gallus Sonneratii.*

jungle-nail, *s.*

Bot.: *Acacia tomentosa.*

jungle-sheep, *s.*

Zool.: *Kemas hylocrinus*, found in India.

jŭn′-glỹ, *a.* [Eng. *jungl(e)*; *-y.*] Of the nature of a jungle; consisting of or abounding with jungles.

jungly-gau, *s.*

Zool.: A kind of ox, *Bos sylhetanus*, found in Sylhet and the adjacent districts.

jû′-nĭ-õr, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. compar. of *juvenis* = young.]

A. *As adjective.*

1. Younger than another; not so old as another.

2. Lower in standing: as, a *junior* partner, a *junior* counsel.

¶ *Junior* is used as an appendage to the name of the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family, the older using the appendage *senior*.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is younger than another.

"The fools, my *juniors* by a year."
On the Death of Swift.

2. One who is of lower standing in his profession than another, especially at the bar.

"That gentleman behind him is Mr. Skimpin, his *junior.*"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv.

junior-right, *s.* The same as BOROUGH-ENGLISH (q.v.).

"The distribution of the *junior-right* in England requires a more particular notice."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 188.

jû-nĭ-ŏr′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *junior*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being junior.

2. The same as BOROUGH-ENGLISH (q.v.).

"One must coin a new phrase like *juniority*, or junior-right."—*Elton: Origins of English Hist.*, p. 185.

jû′-nĭ-õr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *junior*; *-ship.*] The same as JUNIORITY (q.v.).

jû′-nĭp-ẽr, *s.* & *a.* [JUNIPERUS.]

A. *As substantive:*

Botany:

1. *Juniperus communis*, and other species of the genus.

2. The Nova Scotian name of the American larch, *Abies pendula.*

"He saw the prophet also how he fled
Into the desert, and how there he slept
Under a *juniper.*" *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 272.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Bitter, sharp.

"She will read me a *juniper* letter (*hand suave encomium*) for coming home in such a pickle."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 39.

juniper-oil, oil of juniper, *s.*

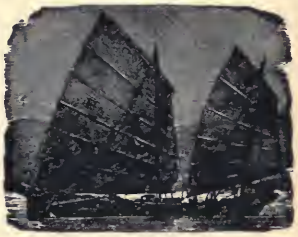
Phar.: An oil distilled from the unripe fruit of the juniper. It is a powerful stimulant and diuretic.

juniper-resin, *s.* [SANDARAC.]

jû-nĭp′-ẽr-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the juniper.]

1. *Bot.:* Juniper; a genus of Coniferæ (Pinaceæ), sub-order Cupresseæ. Generally diœcious, sometimes monœcious. Male catkins globose, anther one, three to six-celled; female cone a galbulus, small, globose, of four to six decussate or whorled scales, which, becoming enlarged and fleshy, resemble a berry; ovules erect; seeds one to three; leaves opposite or whorled in threes, subulate or scale-like; trees or bushes with a red heartwood. They are natives of temperate and cold regions, and are found in the United States, Canada, Europe, Asia, and Africa. *Juniperus communis*, the Common Juniper, is widely distributed through northern regions. It is a tree 15 to 30 feet high, whose fruit takes two years to ripen. The juniper is a powerful diuretic. Its berries are used for flavoring Geneva and gin; its wood in veneering. The fetid oil of *J. oxycedrus* is used in veterinary practice. From its wood it is believed the Greeks carved their images. *J. Sabina*, the Savin, is diuretic. *J. bermudiana* is the Pencil-cedar, *J. virginiana*, the Red Cedar, and *J. excelsa*, the Himalayan Pencil-cedar.

jŭnk (1), *s.* [Port. & Sp. *junco*, from Chinese *chw'an* = a ship, a boat, a junk; Malay *ajóng*; Fr. *jonque.*] A vessel employed by the Chinese, Japanese, and Malays in navigating their seas. It is the largest kind of Chinese vessel. It has no prominent stem or keel. The bow on deck is square, and the anchors are on each side of the bow. The stern is full, the rudder suspended, and at sea is lowered beneath the depth of the bottom of the vessel. The immense masts are in one piece; the lug-sails are sometimes of matting.



JUNK.

junk-bottle, *s.* A porter-bottle. (*Bartlett.*)

jŭnk (2), *s.* Old, broken, or second-hand goods of any description; a chunk of anything.

junk-dealer, *s.* The keeper of a junk-shop.

junk-shop, *s.* A place where junk is collected, bought and sold.

jŭnk (3), *s.* [Port. *junco*, from Lat. *juncus* = a rush.]

Nautical:

1. Pieces of old cable and rope cut into lengths for making mats, swabs, gaskets, sinnet, oakum, &c.

2. Salt beef, supplied to vessels bound on long voyages, from its being as tough as old rope.

junk-ring, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A metallic ring which is screwed down and confines the hemp packing of a piston.

2. A steam-tight packing around the piston of a steam-engine.

junk-wad, *s.*

Ordnance: A wad made of oakum bound with spun-yarn, and filling the bore of the gun. It is placed between the charge and the ball. For red-hot shot two are used, the inner dry and the outer wet.

jŭnk′-ẽr (j as y), *s.* [Ger.] A young German noble; a member of the aristocratic party in Prussia.

jŭn′-kĕt, *jon-ket, *jun-cade, *juncate, *s.* [Ital. *giuncata* = a kind of fresh cheese and cream, so called because it is brought to market upon rushes; also a junket (*Florio*), from *giunco* = a rush; Lat. *juncus*; O. Fr. *joncade.*]

1. A kind of sweetmeat; curds mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured; any kind of delicate food.

* 2. A feast, an entertainment.

***jŭn´-kĕt,** *v.i.* & *t.* [JUNKET, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To feast, to banquet.

"Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to *junket* with your fellow servants at night."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

B. *Trans.:* To entertain at a feast; to feast.

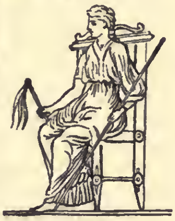
***jŭn´-kĕt-tĭng, *jŭn´-kĕt-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *junket*; *-ing.*] A feast, an entertainment, a junket.

"The apostle would have no revelling, or *junketting* upon the altar."—*South: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 7.

Jû´-nō, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 3].

2. *Rom. Antiq.:* A celebrated deity of the Romans, identified with the Hera of the Greeks, and generally regarded as the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, and sister and wife of Jupiter. The principal seats of her worship were Argos, Samos, Carthage, and afterwards Rome. The hawk, goose, and particularly the peacock, often called *Junonia avis,* were sacred to her. She presided over marriage and childbirth, and as the goddess of all power and empire, and the patronesss of riches, is represented sitting on a throne with a diadem on her head and a golden sceptre in her right hand. The Roman consuls, when they entered on office, were always obliged to offer her a solemn sacrifice. The public finances were also under her care, and the mint at Rome was in her temple.


JUNO LUCINA.

Juno's-tears, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Verbena officinalis.*

jûn´-ta, *s.* [Sp.] A council; specif., the Spanish Grand Council of State.

jŭn´-tō, *s.* [Sp. *junta* = a meeting, from Lat. *junctus* = joined, pa. par. of *jungo* = to join.] A secret council or assembly to deliberate upon affairs of government; a combination of men for secret deliberation and intrigue; a cabal, a faction.

"The statesmen of the *Junto* would do nothing for him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

***jupardie, *jupartie,** *s.* [JEOPARDY.]

jû-pa-tĭ´, *s.* [Brazilian.]

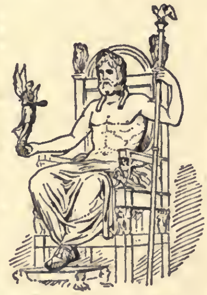
jupati-palm, *s.*

Bot.: *Raphia lædigera,* a fine Brazilian palm. The leaf-stalks, which are twelve to fifteen feet long, are used for building houses and making baskets.

***jûpe,** *s.* [Fr.] A jupon (q.v.).

Jû´-pĭ-tẽr, *s.* [Lat. for *Jovis pater.*]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The supreme Roman deity, identified with the Greek Zeus. He was the son of Saturn and Rhea. Jupiter was the king and father of men, but his power extended over the deities also; and everything was subservient to his will except the Fates. From him mankind received their blessings and miseries; they looked on him as acquainted with everything past, present, and future. The oak was sacred to him, because he first taught mankind to live on acorns. His most famous temple was at Elis, in Olympia, where, every fourth year, the Olympic games were celebrated in his honour; and his most favourite oracle was at Dodona, in Epirus. The Romans considered Jupiter as the especial patron of their city. He is generally represented as sitting on a golden or ivory throne, holding in one hand thunderbolts ready to be hurled, and in the other a sceptre of cypress, while the eagle stands with expanded wings at his feet. White, the colour of the day, was sacred to him, and the oak was his sacred tree.


THE OLYMPIAN ZEUS.
(After Phidias.)

2. *Astron.:* The largest planet of the solar system. Its diameter is about 85,000 miles, its bulk nearly 1,250 times that of the earth; but, its density being one-fourth that of the earth, it weighs only about three hundred times as much as our planet. The average distance of Jupiter from the sun is 478,000,000 miles; and a railway train, travelling fifty miles an hour, would require nine centuries to go from the sun to Jupiter. The latter body revolves on its axis in about nine hours and fifty-five minutes, which is the length of its day and night. Though travelling in its orbit round the sun at the rate of 28,743 miles an hour, it takes nearly twelve years to complete its revolution; this therefore is the length of its year. It is surrounded by four conspicuous belts of a brownish-gray colour, two north, two south, of the equator, with feebler ones towards the poles. The equatorial region of the planet is brighter than the rest. Jupiter has four satellites, numbered first, second, third, and fourth. If named, they are called Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto. The first revolves around him in 1 terrestrial day 18 hours and 28 minutes, the second in 3 days 13 hours 14 minutes, the third in 7 days 3 hours 43 minutes, the fourth in 16 days 16 hours and 32 minutes. They were first seen by Galileo, with his small telescope, on January 7, 1610, and identified on the 13th as small planets revolving round the luminary. They are now called satellites. (*E. Dunkin, F.R.A.S.*)

"It may not be amiss to state here that the motions of *Jupiter's* satellites are much disturbed by the ellipticity of *Jupiter's* body."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.* (6th ed.), p. 265.

*3. *Old Chem.:* The ancient name for tin.

Jupiter's-beard, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Anthyllis Barba Jovis.* (2) *Sempervivum tectorum.*

Jupiter's-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Dianthus, including the Carnations or Pinks.

***jû-pŏn´, *jup-pon,** *s.* [Fr. *jupon,* from *jupe* (q.v.); Sp. *jupon.*] A sleeveless overcoat, composed of several thicknesses of material sewed through, and faced with silk or velvet, upon which were embroidered the wearer's arms. It fitted closely to the body, and, descending below the hips, terminated in an enriched border of various patterns; with it was worn the military belt, upon which much ornament was lavished.

***jup-pon,** *s.* [JUPON.]

***jûr, *jurre,** *v.i.* [A variant of *jar* (q.v.).] To clash; to strike harshly against anything.

"The ramme was *jurring* also at the other part."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 963.

***jûr, *jurre,** *s.* [JUR, *v.*] A clash, a crash, a hard-sounding collision.

"With thick *jurres* and pushes."—*P. Holland: Ammianus,* p. 161.

Jû´-ra, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A range of mountains between France and Switzerland, west of the lakes of Geneva and Neufchatel.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or derived from the Jura mountains.

Jura-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone of oolitic age constituting the chief part of the Jura Mountains.

***jû´-ral,** *a.* [Lat. *jur* (genit. *juris*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to natural or positive right.

***jû-ra-mĕn´-tal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Lat. *juramentum* = an oath; Eng. adv. suff. *-ly.*] With an oath.

"A promise *juramentally* confirmed."—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. iii., ch. 19.

***jû´-rănt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *jurans,* pr. par. of *juro* = to swear.]

A. *As adj.:* Swearing.

"Such universally *jurant* feeling of hope."—*Carlyle: French Revol.:* pt. ii., bk. i., ch. vii.

B. *As subst.:* One who takes an oath.

"*Jurant* and Dissident . . . . argue frothing everywhere."—*Carlyle: French Revol.,* pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. ii.

Jû-răs´-sĭc, *a.* [Fr. *Jurassique,* named from the Jura Mountains.

Geol.: Of or belonging to the formations well developed in the Jura Mountains.

Jurassic-period, *s.*

Geol.: The period of time during which the Jurassic rocks were deposited. [JURASSIC-SYSTEM.]

Jurassic-system, Jurassic-formation, *s.*

Geol.: A system of Mesozoic rocks overlying the Oolite, and containing numerous remains of reptiles, also relics of the earliest known birds.

jû´-răt (1), ***jû´-râte** (1), *s.* [Prov. Fr., from Lat. *juratus,* pa. par. of *juro* = to swear; Fr. *juré*; Sp. & Port. *jurado;* Ital. *giurato.*] A person under oath; specif. a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman.

"The watchman sayde, sirs, the kayes be within the towne, with the *jurates.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. i., c. 194.

jû´-răt (2), *s.* [Lat., third pers. sing., indic. of *juro* = to swear.]

Law: A memorandum of the place where, the time when, and the person before whom an affidavit is sworn. (*Wharton.*)

***jû´-răte** (2), *s.* [Lat. *juratus,* pa. par. of *juro* = to swear.] A person sworn to give evidence, to administer justice, &c.

"Horryble swerers and commune *jurates* periured."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour,* bk. iii., ch. vii.

jû-rā´-tion, *s.* [Lat. *juratio,* from *juratus,* pa. par. of *juro* = to swear.]

Law: The act of swearing; the administration of an oath.

***jû´-rā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *juratus,* pa. par. of *juro* = to swear.]

Law: A juror.

jû´-ra-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *juratorius,* from *juratus,* pa. par. of *juro* = to swear; Fr. *juratoire;* Sp. *juratorio;* Ital. *giuratorio.*] Pertaining to or containing an oath.

juratory-caution, *s.*

Scots Law: A kind of caution sometimes offered in a suspension or advocation, where the complainer is not in circumstances to offer any better. It consists of an inventory of his effects, given up upon oath, and assigned in security of the sums which may be found due in the suspension.

jû´-rē dĭ-vī´-nō, *phr.* [Lat.] By divine right.

Ju-rĭ-băl´-li, *s.* [A Demerara word.] (See the compound.)

Juriballi-bark, *s.*

Pharm.: A bark said to be superior to cinchona bark in typhoid and malignant fevers. It is a cordial and purgative, and, when taken warm, a diaphoretic. It is probably from *Moschoxylum Schwartzii,* one of the Meliads.

***jû-rĭd´-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *juridicus,* from *jus* (genit. *juris*) = law; *dico* = to say, to declare; Fr. *juridique.*] The same as JURIDICAL (q.v.).

***jû-rĭd´-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *juridic; -al.*]

1. Acting in the administration or distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge or the administration of justice.

"That Roman office, without this *juridical* sword or saw."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. Employed in courts of justice; according to law.

"Referring himself to a *juridicall* trial of that fact."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience,* dec. ii., ch. viii.

juridical days, *s. pl.*

Law: Days on which the courts can lawfully sit.

***jû-rĭd´-ĭ-cal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *juridical; ly.*] In a judicial manner; in accordance with the forms of justice.

"It being unsuitable to their dignity to come *juridically.*"—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

Ju-rĭn´-ĕ-a, *s.* [Named after Jurine, a Genevan professor.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, tribe Serratuleæ. The bruised root of *Jurinea macrocephala* is applied in India to eruptions, and a decoction is given in colic. It is also considered a cordial, and given in puerperal fever. (*Dr. Stewart.*)

jû´-rĭn-ite, *s.* [A name attributed to Soret. Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: The same as BROOKITE (q.v.).

***jû′-rĭs-cŏn-sŭlt,** *s.* [Lat. *jurisconsultus*, from *jus* (genit. *juris*) = law, and *consultus*, pa. par. of *consulo* = to consult.] One who is learned in the civil law; one who gives his opinion in cases of law; a jurist; one learned in jurisprudence.

jû-rĭs-dĭc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *jurisdictionem*, accus. of *jurisdictio*, from *jus* (genit. *juris*), and *dictio* = a saying, proclaiming; Sp. *jurisdiccion*; Ital. *giurisdizione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language & Law:*

1. The legal power, right, or authority of administering justice; the legal power which a court of equity has of deciding cases brought and tried before it; the legal right by which judges exercise their authority; judicial authority over a cause.

"A plea to the *jurisdiction* is where an indictment is taken before a court that has no cognizance of the offence. If, for example, a man be indicted for a rape at the quarter sessions, he may except to the *jurisdiction* of the court without answering to the crime alleged."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 26.

2. The power or right of governing or legislating; the power or right of exercising authority, or of making and enforcing laws.

3. The extent to which such authority extends; the district within which such power may be exercised.

II. *Roman Theol.:* Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is defined as the "power which is concerned with the worship of God and the salvation of souls, and is exercised *in foro externo* as well as *in foro interno*." By commission from the Supreme Pontiff, whose powers, theologians teach, are derived from Christ through Peter, are constituted legates, patriarchs, primates, and prelates; by law or canon, rectors of universities, superiors of convents, provosts, and vicars-general receive their jurisdiction; and a jurisdiction exercised without challenge for forty years is valid by prescription. To absolve a penitent, jurisdiction is necessary. Secular priests obtain this from their bishops; but confessors belonging to the regular orders have jurisdiction from the Pope over all the faithful when they have obtained the approbation of the bishop. A penitent *in articulo mortis* may be validly absolved, even in reserved cases (q.v.), by a simple priest, even if degraded, apostate, or irregular. In ordinary cases, absolution given by a priest without jurisdiction is void. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

¶ (1) *Appellate jurisdiction:* Jurisdiction in cases of appeal from inferior courts.

(2) *Original jurisdiction:* The legal right of hearing and determining a case in the first instance.

***jû-rĭs-dĭc′-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *jurisdiction*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to jurisdiction: as, *jurisdictional* right.

***jû-rĭs-dĭc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *jus* (genit. *juris*) = law; *dictio* = a saying, proclaiming, and Eng. suff. *-ive*.] Having jurisdiction.

"To interpose a *jurisdictive* power over the inward and irremediable disposition of man."—*Milton: Doctrine & Discipline of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

jû-rĭs-prû′-dençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *jurisprudentia*, from *jus* (genit. *juris*) = law, and *prudentia* = skill; Sp. *jurisprudencia*; Ital. *giurisprudenza*.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a community, necessary for the due administration of justice.

"There he employed himself in correcting the great work on *jurisprudence* which has preserved his memory fresh down to our own time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ (1) *General jurisprudence:* The science or philosophy of positive law.

(2) *Particular jurisprudence:* The knowledge of the law of any particular nation.

(3) *Medical Jurisprudence:* [FORENSIC-MEDICINE, MEDICAL-JURISPRUDENCE].

***jû-rĭs-prû′-dent,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *jurisprudens*, from *jus* (genit. *juris*) = law, and *prudens* = skilled; Sp. *jurisprudente*; Ital. *giurisprudente*.]

A. *As adj.:* Learned in the law; skilled in jurisprudence.

"A very *jurisprudent* author."—*Gray: Works*, vol. i., lett. 11.

B. *As subst.:* One learned in the law; a jurisconsult.

jû-rĭs-prû-dĕn′-tial (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *jurisprudent*; *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to jurisprudence.

jû′-rĭst, *s.* [Fr. *juriste*, from Low Lat. *jurista* = a lawyer, from *jus* (gen. *juris*) = law.] One learned in the law, especially in the civil law; one who professes the science of law; one who writes upon law.

"To that symbol of kingly authority our *jurists* have always ascribed a peculiar and almost mysterious importance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

***jû-rĭs′-tĭc, *ju-rĭs′-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *jurist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to a jurist or jurisprudence.

jû′-rõr, *s.* [Fr. *jureur*, from Lat. *juratorem*, accus. of *jurator* = one who swears, from *juratus*, pa. par. of *juro* = to swear.]

1. One who serves upon a jury in a court of law; one who is sworn to deliver a true verdict in any case according to the evidence brought before him. [JURY.]

"The twelve men were at first both *jurors* and judges."—*Temple: Introd. to Hist. England.*

2. One of a number of men selected to award prizes, &c., at a public show or exhibition.

* 3. One who takes an oath; one who binds himself by an oath.

"I am a *juror* in the holy league."
Marlowe: Massacre at Paris, ii. 6.

jurors′-book, *s.* A list of men qualified to serve on juries, made out annually for each county.

jûrte, jûrt (j as y), yourt, *s.* [YURT.]

jû′-rў, *ju-rie, *s.* [Fr. *jurée*, prop. the fem. of *juré*, pa. par. of *jurer* = to swear; Lat. *juro*.]

1. A number of men selected according to law, impannelled, and sworn to inquire into and to decide upon facts, and to give their true verdict according to the evidence legally laid before them. In our Courts of Justice there are two kinds of juries, grand-juries, and petty or common-juries. [For grand-jury, see under GRAND.] Petty or common-juries consist of twelve men each, and the verdicts given must be unanimous. They are appointed both in civil and criminal cases. After the evidence in a cause has been given, and summed up by the judge, the jury retire to consider their verdict. Trial by jury is a constitutional provision in many of the states, though the conditions attending jury trials differ somewhat in different states. The law permits the challenging of individual jurors, and this right has frequently been abused, so that it is often difficult to impanel a jury. Each juror must also swear that he has formed no opinion as to the case on trial. In England there are special juries, where the case seems too important for a common jury. In Scotland the number of the jury in criminal cases is fifteen, and the verdict is determined by the voice of the majority. In civil and revenue cases the number is twelve, and the jury are not required to be unanimous in their verdict. In cases of misdemeanor, felony, and high-treason the jury must be unanimous.

"No man can be convicted, upon an indictment, at the suit of the crown of any offence, unless by the unanimous voice of twenty-four of his equals and neighbours: that is, by twelve at least of the grand *jury*, in the first place, assenting to the accusation; and afterwards, by the whole petit *jury*, of twelve more, finding him guilty, upon his trial. But if twelve of the grand *jury* assent, it is a good presentment, though some of the rest disagree. And the indictment, when so found, is publicly delivered into court." —*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

2. *Hist.:* It has been much disputed whether the germ of our modern jury system was of Anglo-Saxon or Norman origin. Those who hold the former view attribute it to King Alfred, about A.D. 886. It does not seem to have been closely connected with the appointment of twelve compurgators for canonical purgations. The establishment of proper jury trials seems to have been under Henry II., late in the twelfth century. It was well rooted in the time of King John, and is insisted on in Magna Charta, as the great bulwark of liberty. In 1353, under Edward III., juries empannelled to try aliens were to consist half of foreigners. Various Acts have since been passed on the subject of juries, but the changes made have not been of essential importance.

"It is true, the terms of *jury* and verdict were introduced by the Normans, with many others in the style and practice of our laws; but the trials by twelve men, with that essential circumstance of their unanimous agreement, was not only used among the Saxons and Normans, but is known to be as ancient in Sweden."—*Temple: Introd. to Hist. England.*

3. A body of men selected to award prizes at public shows, exhibitions, &c.

jury-box, *s.* The enclosed place in which the jury sits in a court of justice.

jury-list, *s.*

Law: A list of persons liable to be summoned to attend as jurymen. On or before July 20 in each year the Clerk of the Peace in each county, riding or division, issues a precept to the churchwardens and treasurers of the several parishes to make out such a list before September 1. This is affixed to the doors of churches and chapels on the first three Sundays of September. (*English.*)

jury-process, *s.* The writ for the summoning of a jury.

jû′-rў, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat thinks it is connected with Dan. *kïore* = a driving, *kiöre* = to drive; Norw. *kyöre* = a drive, a journey; Sw. *köra*; Icel. *keyra* = to drive.]

Naut.: A term applied to any structure of a vessel, made to serve temporarily in place of something lost.

jury-mast, *s.*

Naut.: A temporary mast erected in place of one that has been carried away, or for navigating a vessel to a place where the permanent equipment of masting and rigging is furnished. The temporary rig is termed jury-rig.

jury-rigged, *a.* Furnished with rigging of a temporary kind to replace that carried away by a storm.

jury-rudder, *s.* A temporary rudder employed when the original rudder has been lost or damaged.

jû′-rў-man, *s.* [Eng. *jury*, s., and *man*.] One who serves upon a jury; a juror.

"And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 22.

jŭs, *s.* [Lat.] Law, rights.

jus gentium, *phr.* The law or rights of nations; international law.

jus-si, *s.* [A Manilla word.]

Fabric: A delicate fibre from an unknown plant, used in making dresses.

jŭs-sĭ-æ′-a, *s.* [Named after Antoine de Jussieu, demonstrator of plants in the Royal Gardens at Paris.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Jussiææ (q.v.). *Jussiæa Caparossa* and *J. scabra* have been used in Brazil for dyeing black, and *J. pilosa* in the same country to produce a yellow. The leaves of *J. peruviana* form an emollient poultice.

jŭs-sĭ-æ′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *Jussiæ(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagraceæ.

jŭst, *s.* [JOUST.]

jŭst, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Fr. *juste*, from Lat. *justus*, an extension of *jus* = right; Sp. & Port. *justo*; Ital. *giusto*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Acting according to what is right and fair; giving or willing to give to all their due; fair, impartial, or equitable in the distribution of justice; upright, incorrupt, honest; not willing to overreach or take advantage of others; fair dealing.

"Joseph was a good man and *just*."—*Luke* xxiii. 52.

2. Righteous; God-fearing; of blameless and pure life.

"The *just* shall live by faith."—*Galatians* iii. 11.

3. Making no respect of persons; rewarding the good and punishing the wicked.

"A God of truth, and without iniquity, *just* and right is he."—*Deut.* xxxii. 4.

4. True to one's promises; faithful, trustworthy.

"*Just* of thy word, in every thought sincere."
Pope: Epistle vii. 5.

5. Conformable to what is right; conformed to truth and justice; fair, honest.

"*Just* balances, *just* weights, a *just* ephah, and a *just* hin shall ye have."—*Levit.* xix. 36.

6. True; well founded; not forged or invented; grounded on fact.

"Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of estimation and credit."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

7. In accordance with facts; not exaggerated; neither too much nor too little; exact, accurate, precise: as, a *just* description.

8. In accordance with justice or equity; equitable, due, merited, deserved.

"He shall receive a *just* recompence of reward."—*Hebrews* ii. 2.

9. In accordance with what is proper or suitable; regular, orderly, due, fit, proper, suitable.

"The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

* 10. Exact, precise; neither more nor less.

"Bring me *just* notice of the numbers dead."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

* 11. Full, complete; of full dimensions.

"He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature, well and straight limbed, but slender."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

B. *As adverb:*

1. Exactly, precisely.

"*Just* as you left them." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

2. Close; very near in place or position.

"Now was she *just* before him as he sat."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 349.

3. Exactly; precisely or nearly in point of time.

"To-night at Herne's oak, *just* twixt twelve and one."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

4. Nearly, almost, all but.

"How Proserpine lately was chuckling to think
She had *just* caught you napping on Phlegethon's
brink." *Cambridge: To Osias Humphrey, Esq.*

5. Barely, merely, only: as, He only *just* escaped.

* **C.** *As subst.:* That which is just, fair, and right; justice, right.

***just-borne**, *a.* Borne in the cause of justice or right.

"Our *just-borne* arms." *Shakesp.: King John*, ii. 2.

***juste-au-corps** (as **zhûst′-ō-kör**), *s.* [Fr. = close to the body.] A close-fitting body-coat, similar to, if not identical, with the jupon.

juste-milieu (as **zhûst′-mē-lyû**), *s.* [Fr. = the just mean.] The golden mean; the true medium; that mode of administering government which consists in maintaining a just and fair middle course between extreme parties on either side.

jŭs′-tĭçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *justitia* = justice; Low Lat. *justitia* = a tribunal, a judge, from Lat. *justus* = just (q.v.); Sp. *justicia*; Ital. *giustizia.*]

1. The quality or state of being just; uprightness, impartiality; fairness in dealing with others; the rendering to each what is his due; conformity with the laws human and divine; rectitude, equity, integrity.

"*Justice* is two-fold, namely general or strict *justice*, which consists in observing the laws, and the aim of which is public good; and particular *justice* or equity, which aims at the good of individuals."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

2. Conformity to truth or the facts; fairness in the representation of facts respecting merit or demerit; impartiality.

3. Justness; well-founded right; rightfulness; agreeableness to right.

"To mitigate the *justice* of thy plea."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

4. Just requital of deserts; just treatment; merited reward or punishment; just recompense for conduct or actions.

"He executed the *justice* of the Lord."—*Deut.* xxxiii. 21.

5. A person legally commissioned to hold courts, and hear causes, and to administer justice between individuals: as, the Chief *Justice* of the Supreme Court; a *justice* of the peace.

¶ (1) *Justices of the Peace:* Local magistrates elected by the people and having limited jurisdiction in minor civil and criminal matters of law; their courts are not courts of record. A corresponding office exists in England, with, however, greater power and jurisdiction.

"As the office of these *justices* is conferred by the crown, so it subsists only during the pleasure of the sovereign, and is determinable: 1. By the demise of the crown; that is, in six months after. 2. By express writ under the great seal, discharging any particular person from being any longer justice. 3. By superseding the commission by writ of *supersedeas.* 4. By a new commission, which discharges all the former *justices* not included therein. 5. By accession to the office of sheriff or coroner. The power, office, and duty of a *justice* depend on his commission, and on the several statutes which have created objects of his jurisdiction. His commission, first, empowers him singly to conserve the peace. It also empowers any two or more to hear and determine felonies and other offences, which is the ground of their jurisdiction at sessions. And as to the powers given to them by the several statutes, which have heaped upon them such an infinite variety of business, that few care to undertake, and fewer understand, the office; they are such, that the country is greatly obliged to any worthy magistrate that without sinister views of his own will engage in this troublesome service. And therefore, if a *justice* makes any undesigned slip, great indulgence is shown to him in the courts of law; for he cannot be sued for any oversight, without notice beforehand; so as to have an opportunity of making amends."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 9.

(2) *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States:* The presiding Justice, who is appointed by the President with the assent of the Senate, and holds the position for life. The other members of the Supreme Bench, who are similarly appointed, are known as Justices or Associate Justices. The same terms are employed with reference to the members of the supreme courts of the several States.

(3) *Justices of the Quorum:* Particular justices of the peace nominated expressly in the commission, without whose presence no business can be transacted.

(4) *Lord Chief Justice of England:* The title formerly given to the chief judges of the courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. Now there is only one Chief Justice, who is styled the Lord Chief Justice of England.

(5) *Lord Justice-General of Scotland:* Also known as the Lord-President of the Court of Session, the highest judge in Scotland.

(6) *Lords Justices:* Persons appointed by the sovereign to act for a time as his substitute in the supreme government of the whole or any part of the kingdom, as the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The title borne by the Judges of Appeal, originally given to a limited number only.

* (7) *Justice of the Forest* is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. (*Cowel.*)

* (8) *Justices in Eyre:* [EYRE].

* (9) *Jedburgh or Jeddart justice:* A term applied to the executing of a prisoner and trying him after; so called from Jedburgh, a town on the Scotch border, where many of the border-raiders were hanged without any trial. Similar to Halifax law in England.

(10) *High Court of Justice:* [HIGH-COURT].

¶ *Justice* is a written or prescribed law, to which one is bound to conform and make it the rule of one's decisions: *equity* is a law in our hearts; it conforms to no rule but to circumstances, and decides by the consciousness of right and wrong. The proper object of *justice* is to secure property; the proper object of *equity* is to secure the rights of humanity. *Justice* is exclusive, it assigns to every one his own; it preserves the subsisting inequality between men: *equity* is communicative; it seeks to equalize the condition of men by a fair distribution. *Justice* is inflexible, it follows one invariable rule, which can seldom be deviated from consistently with the general good; *equity*, on the other hand, varies with the circumstances of the case, and is guided by discretion. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

justice-ayre, *s.* In Scotland a circuit made throughout the kingdom by the lords of justiciary for the distribution of justice. [EYRE.]

* **justice-broker**, *s.* A magistrate who sells his judicial decisions.

justices' justice, *s.* A satirical expression in common use, applied to the disproportionate sentences and extraordinary decisions of some of the unpaid magistracy.

"The little speech which the Lord Chief Justice of England took occasion to make at the Bedford assizes on *justices' justice* contained nothing very new."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 20, 1884.

* **jŭs′-tĭçe**, *v.t.* [JUSTICE, *s.*] To administer justice to.

"The king delivered him to the French king, to be *justiced* by him at his pleasure."—*Hayward.*

* **jŭs′-tĭçe-ạ-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *justice; -able.*] Liable to be called to account in a court of justice.

* **jŭs′-tĭçe-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *justice; -hood.*] The office or dignity of a justice; justiceship.

"Should but the king his *justicehood* employ,
In setting forth of such a solemn toy."
Ben Jonson: Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

* **jŭs′-tĭçe-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *justice; -ment.*] Procedure in courts of justice; the administration of justice.

* **jŭs′-tĭç-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *justic(e); -er.*] One who administers justice; a justiciary.

"This shews you are above,
You *justicers*, that these our nether crimes
So speedily can venge." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 2.

jŭs′-tĭçe-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *justice; -ship.*] The office or position of a judge or justice.

"From this beginning having run through many degrees of honours, he mounted up to this dignitie of præfecture, or *justiceship.*"—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 51.

jŭs-tĭ′-cĭ-ạ (**c** as **sh**), *s.* [Named after J. Justice, an ancient Scotch horticulturist and botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Acanthads, tribe Eranthemeæ. It consists of ornamental and freely-flowering plants with red, purple, blue, white, or yellow flowers. They are natives of the hotter parts of Asia and America. Many are cultivated in greenhouses. *Justicia Ecbolium* is a diuretic.

* **jŭs-tĭ′-cĭ-ạ-ble** (**c** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *justice; -able.*] Proper or fit to be examined in a court of justice.

* **jŭs-tĭ′-cĭ-ạ-rȳ**, ***jŭs-tĭ′-cĭ-ạr** (**c** as **sh**), ***jŭs-tĭ′-ti-ạr** (**ti** as **shĭ**), *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *justitiarius*, from *justitia* = justice.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An administrator of justice.

"O Saviour, the glittering palaces of proud *justiciaries* are not for thee."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations; Zaccheus.*

2. An officer appointed by William the Conqueror corresponding with a Lord Chief Justice. The Chief Justiciary was the highest legal officer in the kingdom; he was president of the Court of King's Bench and of the Exchequer, and all other courts were under his authority. In the absence of the sovereign from the kingdom, he was ex-officio regent. His office was thus one of the highest importance and influence.

"By adding to it the place of his chief *justiciary*, the king (Henry I.) gave him an opportunity of becoming one of the richest subjects in Europe."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. iii., ch. v.

3. One who boasts of the justice of his own acts.

B. *As adj.:* Presided over by a justiciary.

"He was brought into the *justiciary* court, upon an indictment for the crime."—*Strype: Memorials; King Charles* (an. 1678).

¶ *High Court of Justiciary:* The supreme court of Scotland in criminal causes. It is presided over by the lord justice-general, who is assisted by the lord justice-clerk, and five lords of session. There is no appeal from its decisions.

* **jŭs-tĭ′-çĭ-ēṣ**, *s.* [JUSTICE, *v.*]

Law: An old writ addressed to the sheriff, empowering him to hold plea of debt in his county court for any sum, his usual jurisdiction being limited to sums under forty shillings.

* **jŭs′-tĭ-cō**, * **jŭs′-tĭ-cōat**, *s.* [JUSTE-AU-CORPS.]

jŭs-tĭ-fī′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *justify; -able.*] That may or can be justified, excused, or defended; capable of being justified or shown to be just; defensible by law or reason; vindicable; excusable.

"Just are the ways of God,
And *justifiable* to men."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 294.

justifiable-homicide, *s.*

Law: Homicide (*i.e.*, the killing of a human being) in circumstances which render it a justifiable act. When, for instance, an executioner hangs a criminal legally condemned, or when no other way of preventing an atrocious crime, say murder, is available, the deed ceases to be murder and becomes justifiable homicide.

jŭs-tĭ-fī′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *justifiable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being justifiable; capability of being justified, excused, or defended.

"To this end they directed all their energies, careless of the honesty or *justifiableness* of the means."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 191.

jŭs-tĭ-fī′-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *justifiab(le); -ly.*] In a justifiable manner; so as to be justifiable, excusable, or defensible.

"No man amongst us can *justifiably* plead weakness of conscience in that sense."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

jŭs-tĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *justificationem*, accus. of *justificatio*, from *justificatus*, pa. par. of *justifico* = to justify (q.v.); Sp. *justification*; Ital. *giustificazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of justifying; the act of showing

or proving to be just, right, or conformable to law and justice; vindication, defence.

"I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

2. The state of being justified or proved to be just or right.

3. The act of adjusting, making correct, or exact; the act of causing the various parts of a complex object to fit together; adjustment.

4. The act of judging; condemnation, execution. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbinding:* Attention to keeping the matter of pages in exact register or correspondence, to secure even margins.

2. *Law:* The bringing forward in court of a sufficient reason why a defendant did what he is called upon to answer; such a plea must set forward some special matter.

3. *Print.:* The adjustment of distance between the letters in the words and the words in a line, so as to avoid any glaring disproportion, and make them fill the measure.

4. *Theology:*

(1) *Protestant Theol.:* A forensic act by which God declares the sinner righteous, and acquits him of all guilt on account of the meritorious life and atoning death of Jesus Christ the Redeemer, imputed to the sinner and received by faith alone. The scripture passages adduced in support of this view are Isa. liii. 11; Acts xiii. 39; Rom. iii. 20–31, iv. 1–25, v. 16–21: viii. 30; Gal. ii. 16–21, iii. 8, 11; Tit. iii. 7, &c. A broad distinction is drawn between justification and sanctification. (See the Eleventh Article, and the Homily, Of Justification, also Confession of Faith, ch. xi.)

(2) *Roman Theol.:* The infusion of righteousness into the sinner by the Spirit of God. On that view there is not essential distinction between justification and sanctification. In support of this view, and against the distinction drawn by Protestants between justification and sanctification, Roman theologians cite 1 Cor. vi. 11. St. Paul has been telling the Corinthians that the "unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God." He continues, "And such were some of you; but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified." Here sanctification is put before justification. See also Eph. iv. 24.

* **jŭs-tĭf′-ĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *justificat(us)*, pa. par. of *justifico;* Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Having power to justify; justifying, justificatory.

* **jŭs-tĭf′-ĭ-cā-tõr,** *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *justificatus*, pa. par. of *justifico.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who justifies, excuses, or defends.

II. *Law:*

1. A compurgator (q.v.).

2. A juryman.

jŭs-tĭf′-ĭ-cā-tõr-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *justificator; -y.*] Justifying, excusing, defensory.

jŭs′-tĭ-fī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *justify; -er.*]

1. One who justifies, vindicates or defends.

"They were not men, but *justifiers* of themselves and hypocrites."—*Strype: Life of Parker*, an. 1566.

2. One who pardons and absolves from sin and punishment.

jŭs′-tĭ-fȳ, * jus-ti-fye, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *justifier*, from Lat. *justifico*, from *justus* = just, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *justificar:* Ital. *giustificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To prove or show to be just, true, or conformable to right, law, justice, propriety, or duty; to vindicate, to defend, to excuse.

"In rushes folly with a full-moon tide,
Then welcome errors of whatever size,
To *justify* it by a thousand lies."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 284.

* 2. To prove; to establish by evidence; to show; to demonstrate.

"I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you,
And *justify* you traitors." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

3. To absolve: to acquit; to declare to be free from guilt or blame; to exonerate.

"The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;
I cannot *justify* whom law condemns."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3.

† 4. To cause to fit together exactly, as the various parts of a complex body; to adjust, to fit together, to make exact. [JUSTIFICATION, I. 3.]

5. To condemn, to execute, to hang. (*Scotch.*)

"The only drap o' gentle bluid that's in your body was our great grand-uncle's that was *justified* at Dumbarton."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

II. *Theology:*

(1) *Protestant Theol.:* To declare the sinner righteous, to acquit the sinner. [JUSTIFICATION, II. 4 (1).]

"That which gives us a title to a perfect righteousness without us, by which alone we stand *justified* before God."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

2. *Roman Theol.:* To infuse righteousness into the sinner. [JUSTIFICATION, II. 4 (2).]

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To agree; to coincide or conform exactly; to form an even surface or exact line with anything.

¶ *To justify bail:* To prove the sufficiency of bail or sureties for the amount for which they go bail.

"And, if excepted to, the bail must be perfected; that is, they must *justify* themselves in court, or before the commissioner in the country, by swearing themselves housekeepers, and each of them to be worth the full sum for which they are bail after payment of all their debts."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.

Jŭs-tĭn′-ĭ-ạn, *s. & a.* [See def.]

A. *As subst.:* One of the Roman Emperors.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Institutes or laws of the Emperor Justinian.

Jŭs-tĭn′-ĭ-ạn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Justinian; -ist.*] One who is skilled or learned in the Institutes of Justinian; one learned in civil law. (*Wharton.*)

* **jŭs′-tle (tle as ẹl),** *v.i. & t.* [JOSTLE, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To run up against anything; to clash, to encounter, to jostle.

"Injury of chance
Puts back leave-taking, *justles* roughly by."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

B. *Trans.:* To jostle; to run or knock up against; to push, to drive.

"I am in case to *justle* a constable."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

* **jŭs′-tle (tle as ẹl),** *s.* [JUSTLE, *v.*] A shock, a push, an encounter, a jostle.

"By any ambiguous expression, accidental *justle*, or unkind repartee."—*Tatler*, No. 250.

jŭst′-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *just; -ly.*]

1. In a just manner; in accordance with justice, law, or right; honestly, uprightly.

"I am *justly* killed with mine own treachery."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

2. Fairly, accurately, properly; in accordance with facts and truth: as, The matter is *justly* described.

jŭst′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *just; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being just; justice, uprightness, equity, fairness.

"Not the *justness* of a cause, but the valour of the soldiers that must win the field."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

2. Conformity to truth or facts; accuracy, fairness, propriety.

"Cowley has with greater *justness* of thought compared a beautiful woman to a porcupine, that sends an arrow from every part."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 377.

jŭt, *v.i.* [A variant of *jet*, v. (q.v.).] To push or shoot forward in prominences; to project beyond the main body.

"The red rocks from the margin
Jutting overhang the river."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xviii.

* **jŭt, * jutte,** *s.* [JUT, *v.*]

2. That which juts or projects out; a projection, a prominence.

2. A push, a shove.

"Give him a *jutte*, indeed."—*Udal: Ralph Roister-Doister*, iii. 3.

jut-window, *s.*

Carp.: A bow-window projecting from the face of a building; a bay-window.

jûte, *s.* [Uriya *jhot.*]

1. *Comm. & Manuf.:* The fibre of two Indian plants, *Corchorus capsularis*, cultivated chiefly in the central and eastern parts of Bengal, and *C. olitorius* in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. It is manufactured into—(*a*) cloth of different qualities ranging from substitutes for silk, or shirtings, curtains, carpets, and "gunnies" (bags for holding grain); (*b*) paper prepared chiefly from the "rejections" and "cuttings"; (*c*) cordage from the coarser and stronger qualities.

2. *Hist.:* The fibre was first experimented on by Europeans unfavourably in 1820. In 1832 a Dundee manufacturer used it again, and found it answer his purpose. From time immemorial the natives of Bengal had made it into gunnies by hand weaving. The manufacture being introduced into Dundee and carried on by machinery, greatly injured the Indian hand manufacture, but the natives found it profitable to export the raw material. Next factories were established in India, in Borneo, &c., nineteen having sprung up near Calcutta between 1864 and 1882. Jute is now grown successfully in the southern part of the United States, yet jute goods are largely imported, gunny bags being much used. Jute balts (the lower part of stem and upper part of root) are also imported. Machinery is now being developed which will render the states independent of foreign jute.

Jŭt′-lạnd-ẽr, *s.* [From the country *Jutland;* suff. *-er.*] A native or inhabitant of Jutland.

Jŭt′-lạnd-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Jutland; -ish.*] Of or pertaining to Jutland, or its people.

jŭt′-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JUT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of projecting out.

jutting-out, *s.*

Arch.: A projection; said of windows, corbels, cornices, &c.

* **jŭt-tĭng-lÿ,** *adv.* [Eng. *jutting; -ly.*] In a jutting or projecting manner.

* **jŭt′-tÿ,** *v.t.* [JUT, *v.*] To project beyond; to overhang.

"As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

* **jŭt′-tÿ,** *s.* [JUTTY, *v.*] A projecting part of a wall, as of a prominent course; a pier, a mole.

* **jû′-vĕn-ạl,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *juvenile* (q.v.).] A young man, a youth, a juvenile.

"The *juvenal*, the prince, your master, whose chin is not yet fledged."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

jû-vĕn-ā′-lĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *juvenalis* = youthful, juvenile, suitable for young people.]

Roman Antiq.: Games for young people, instituted by Nero.

* **jû-vĕn-ĕs′-çençe,** *s.* [Eng. *juvenescen(t); -ce.*] The quality or state of being juvenescent; a growing young.

* **jû-vĕn-ĕs′-çẹnt,** *a.* [Lat. *juvenescens*, pr. par. of *juvenesco* = to grow young, from *juvenis* = young.] Growing or becoming young.

jû′-vĕn-īle, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis* = young.]

A. *As adj.:* Young, youthful.

"No crime in a *juvenile* exercitation."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica; Epist.* (Dedic.)

B. *As subst.:* A young person, a youth.

"'Yes, yes, yes,' cried the *juveniles*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xviii.

* **jû′-vĕn-īle-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *juvenile; -ness.*] The quality or state of being juvenile; youth, youthfulness.

jû-vĕn-ĭl′-ĭ-tÿ, *s.* [Fr. *juvénilité*, from Lat. *juvenilitatem*, accus. of *juvenilitas*, from *juvenilis* = youthful.]

† 1. Youthfulness, youth.

* 2. A light and careless manner; youthful actions or conduct.

"Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

* **jû′-vĕn-tāte,** *s.* [Lat. *juventas* (genit. *juventutis*), from *juvenis* = young.] Youth, youthfulness.

jû′-vĭ-ạ, *s.* [Brazilian (?).]

Bot.: The Brazil nut (*Bertholettia excelsa*), a fine tree 100 or 120 feet high, from the Orinoco, &c.

jû-wan′-sạ, jû-wan′-zạ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The camel's thorn (q.v.). [ALHAGI.]

jû-war′, *s.* [JOWAREE.]

* **jŭx-tạ-pōṣe′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *juxta* = close, next, and Eng. *pose.*] To place next or near; to set side by side.

* **jŭx-tạ-pŏṣ′-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *juxta* = close, next, and *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place.] To place next or near; to juxtapose.

jŭx-tạ-pō-ṣĭ′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *juxta* = close, next, and Eng. *position* (q.v.).] The act of placing or setting next or near, or side by side; the state of being set near or side by side; nearness or closeness of position; contiguity.

> "But the idea of atoms and of their relative weights, and of the building up of compounds by the *juxtaposition* of elementary atoms, is perfectly definite, and affords the only satisfactory explanation yet given of the observed laws of chemical combination."—*Graham: Chemistry* (2nd ed.), vol. ii., p. 512.

jû-zāil′, *s.* [Native word.] A kind of heavy rifle used by the Afghans. (*Annandale.*)

* **jy-mold,** *s.* [GIMMAL.]

* **jysse,** *s.* [GIS.]

K.

K. The eleventh letter and the eighth consonant of the English alphabet. This letter has before vowels, and before all consonants except *n*, the same phonetic value in all the alphabets where it appears—a guttural momentary sound produced by raising the back of the tongue to the back of the palate, as in *kill, keen, king*. Before *n* it is not sounded in English, as in *knee, knell, knife*. From the sixteenth to the last century it was used in English at the end of words after c, apparently to strengthen the hard *c*, as in *alchemick, musick, publick*, but this usage is now confined to monosyllables, as *check, clock, duck, sick*. It also frequently occurs at the end of monosyllables followed by *e* mute, as *duke, strike*; or alone after long vowels or dipthongs, as in *seek, speak, hook, hawk*, or preceded by the consonants *l, n, r*, as *milk, shrink, dirk*. It is met with in the middle of words only where the monosyllable to which it belongs are compounded, as in *speaking, firkin, mawkish, tinker, inkling, mankind*. It takes a prominent part in the formation of derivatives, as in the suffixes *-ock, -ikin*.

¶ Forming part of the original Phœnician alphabet, *k* passed into Greek and the oldest Latin; but *c* was substituted for it in the latter at an early date, and it only survived in a few common abbreviations (see below). In the early part of the present era, moreover, the sound of *k* or *c* (hard) was lost in Italy. It underwent palatization—*i.e.*, it was produced by raising the middle instead of the back of the tongue to the palate, and *c* was sounded as *ch* (*tsh*). Those modern alphabets, therefore, derived from Italy (*i.e.*, Celtic, Mod. Italian, French, and Spanish) have, properly speaking, no *k*, and the sound and letter are only present in a few foreign importations. In those alphabets, however, derived through the Greek (*i.e.*, Teutonic and Slavonic) *k* plays an important part. But in England the letter holds a very ambiguous position. The earliest Anglo-Saxon alphabet, being derived from Roman missionaries, was without *k*, and *c* was generally used to represent its sound, but German influence soon introduced it to northern England, and made it interchangeable with *c* throughout the country, and the two letters were used indifferently (cf. *cyning, kyning*). The Norman French of the Conquest brought in many words in which *k* could have no place, and not only often softened the old *c* (hard) to *ch* or *c* (sibilant) (cf. *cild, child*), but gave *c* general predominance over *k*, even when the original sound was retained. In northern England, however, it continued to be freely used in words in which in southern dialects *k* had given way *ch* or *c* (sibilant)—N. *rike* (kingdom), S. *riche*; N. *croke* (cross), S. *crouche*; N. Aln*wick*, S. Green*wich*; N. *Caister*, S. *Chester*. In Lowland Scotch, likewise, *k* still retained, as it does to this day, its old importance (cf. *kirk* and *church*). *K* has undergone many other phonetic changes in Indo-European languages. In the Græco-Latin branch it was sometimes labialized, and became *p* (cf. Lat. *equus* and Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = horse, Sansc. *kankan*, and Gr. πέντε (*pente*), *i.e.*, πένπε (*penpe*) = five). In English it has been occasionally replaced by *t* (cf. Old Eng. *bak*, Mod. Eng. *bat*, *make* = *mate*, *maked* = *made*).

I. *As an initial* K *is used*: In orders of knighthood for knight: as, K.G., Knight of the Garter; K.T., Knight of the Thistle; K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath.

II. *As a symbol* K *is used:*

1. For Numerals (Roman) = 250, or with a line above it (K̄) = 250,000; In Greek κ̦ = 20, and κ́ = 20,000.

2. In chemistry for potassium (being the initial letter of Kalium) (q.v.), by which name the metal is also known.

* **ka,** *s.* [CA.] A chough, a jackdaw.

kạ-a′-bạ, *s.* [CAABA.]

kaa′-mạ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Bubalis caama, a South African antelope. Called also the Hartebeest (q.v.).

kăb, *s.* [CAB, 2.]

kăb′-ạ-lạ, *s.* [CABALA.]

* **kab′-ane,** *s.* [CABIN.]

kă-ba′-rô, *s.* [Native name.]

Music: A small drum used by the Egyptians and Abyssinians. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

kăb-bạ-lĭst′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [CABBALISTICAL.]

kăb-băs-oû′, *s.* [Fr., probably from a native name.]

Zool.: Cuvier's name for a section of the Armadillo genus (*Dasypus*). The fore and hind legs have each five toes; the teeth are from thirty to forty. Example, *Dasypus Tatoua.*

kăb′-bĕ-lŏn, *s.* [Ger. *kabbelian*; Sw. *kabelgo*; Dan. *kabeljao* = cod-fish.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Cabbage and potatoes mashed together.

II. *Nautical:*

1. Codfish which has been salted and hung for a few days but not thoroughly dried. (*Smith.*)

2. A dish of mashed cod. (*Smith.*)

kăb′-bŏs, *s.* [Prob. Native East Indian.]

Ichthy.: The name of an East Indian fish of the Musklan kind. It grows to about two feet long, has no scales, but feels smooth and soft like an eel. Brown in colour, its snout is of a paler hue and spotted with black. (*Rees: Cyclopædia.*)

ka′-bĭn, *s.* A kind of marriage among the Muhammadans which is not considered as binding for life, but is solemnised on condition that the husband allows the wife a certain sum of money in case of separation. (*Wharton.*)

kā′-bŏb, kā′-bâb, *s.* [CABOB.]

* **kā′-bŏbbed,** *a.* [Eng. *kabob*; *-ed.*] Dressed savoury as a cabob (q.v.).

> "The genteel feel of your tip-top folks is no more like nature than one of your fine *kabobbed* fricassees is to plain roast and taties."—*Morton: Secrets Worth Knowing*, i. 1.

Ka-bȳle′, *a.* & *s.* [Arab. *kabáil.*]

A. *As subst.:* A person belonging to any of a series of tribes inhabiting Algeria, and forming the best known branch of the Berber race, the old aborigines of North Africa, who occupied at one time all the territory between Egypt and the Canary Islands. They were known to the Romans as the Numidians. Although in physique the Kabyles resemble the Arabs, their life and character are radically different. Their houses are of stone; they dwell in towns, and engage not only in the cultivation of figs, vines, and tobacco, but in the manufacture of lime, tiles, soap, and domestic utensils. The fine arts are not unknown to them, and wood-engraving and engraving on metal are practised among them. Though Muhammadans by religion, their political institutions are essentially democratic. The Arab language is spoken by the majority of them, but their original tongue is not lost, and their popular literature, preserved through oral transmissions, has been committed to writing by a French savant. They numbered in 1864, 2,400,000 persons, and their province is known as Kabylia or Kabylie. The French, in whose territory they now lie, find them active soldiers and artisans.

> "In short, there is little or nothing that is Arabic about the *Kabyle*."—*Fraser's Mag.*, Oct., 1862, p. 449.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the series of tribes described under A.

> "I meant to lodge with the leading men of the village and see *Kabyle* life."—*Fraser's Magazine*, Oct., 1862, p. 457.

kạ-dar′-īte, *s.* [From Arabic, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Muhammadanism: A sect which deny predestination, and maintain the doctrine of free will.

ka′-dî, kad-i-as-ter, *s.* [CADI.]

ka′-drĭs, *s. pl.* [From Arab.]

Muhammadanism: An order of Muhammadan dervishes, founded A.D. 1165. They lacerate themselves with scourges.

kăd-sür′-ạ, *s.* [The Japanese name.]

Bot.: A genus of Schizandraceæ. They are mucilaginous shrubs, with three sepals, six to nine petals, and fifteen or more stamens, found in tropical Asia. By boiling the juice, a mucilage is obtained, used in making Broussonetia paper. The Japanese women use it also to clean pomatum from their hair.

kăd-sür′-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *kadsur(a)*; *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Schizandraceæ (q.v.).

kāe, *s.* [KA.] A daw.

> "God bless your honours a' your days,
> Wi' sowps o' kail and brats o' claise,
> In spite o' a' the thievish *kaes.*"
> *Burns: Cry & Prayer.*

kæm′-mĕr-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Named by Nordenskiöld in 1843 after Kämmerer of Bissersk, Russia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A reddish-violet variety of Penninite (q.v.), owing its colour to varying amounts of sesquioxide of chromium; first found near Lake Itkul, Perm, Russia, and subsequently in well-defined, hexagonal prisms at Texas, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; in both cases associated with chromite.

kæmp-fĕr′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Engelbert Kæmpfer, a traveller to Japan, born in Westphalia A.D. 1651, died in 1716.]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceæ. *Kœmpferia Galanga* is often mixed with the *Galangale* obtained from *Alpinia pyramidalis* and *A. Allughas*. The same species and *K. rotunda* are used medicinally in India.

kæmp′-fĕr-īde, *s.* [Eng., &c., *Kœmpfer(ia)*: suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.; A crystalline substance without taste or smell, found in the root of *Kœmpferia galanga*. It melts at 100°, is very soluble in ether, less so in alcohol, and almost insoluble in water. Sulphuric acid imparts to it a beautiful dark green colour, whilst potash dissolves it with a bright yellow colour.

Kăf′-fẽr, Kăf′-fĩr, *s.* [KAFIR.]

kăf′-fle, *s.* [COFFLE.]

kăf′-ĭ-lạ, kăf′-ĭ-lạh, *s.* [Arab. *kafila.*] A caravan or company travelling with camels.

Kăf′-ĩr, Kăf′-fẽr, Kaf′-fre, *s.* & *a.* [Arab. *Kâfir* = an unbeliever.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One of a race inhabiting the country between Cape Colony and Delagoa Bay; so called by the Muhammadans on account of their refusal to accept Islamism.

2. The language spoken by the Kafirs.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Kafirs.

kaffre-bread, *s.* [CAFFER-BREAD.]

kăg-ĕ-neĭk′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named from Count Frederic Kageneik, a patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of the order Rosaceæ (Roseworts). *Kageneikia cratægoides* is a very tall, ornamental-growing tree, succeeding in loam, peat, and sand; ripened cuttings will strike readily in sand, under a glass in a little heat. It is confined to Chili, and its flowers are white. (*Paxton.*)

ka′-gû, *s.* [A New Caledonian word]

Ornith. (*Pl.*): Rhinochetinæ, a sub-family of Gruidæ (Cranes).

ka-hâ′, *s.* [Dyak.]

Zool.: The name given by the Dyaks of Borneo to the Long- or Proboscis-nosed Monkey (*Semnopithecus nasalis*). It has a nose of prodigious size and length, a wide mouth, and a receding chin; arms and legs long; colour of the back and shoulders a reddish or dark-red brown, the rest of a lighter colour. The Dyaks think them descended from men who took to the woods to avoid paying taxes.

kāil, kāle, * kēal (*Milton*), *** cale,** *s.* [From Gael. *cal* (genit. *cail*) = cabbage; Ir. *cal;* Manx *kail;* Corn. *caal;* Wel. *cawl;* Bret. *kaol;* cf. Lat. *caulis* = (1) stalk, (2) cabbage. (*Skeat*).] [Cole.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The name loosely given in England to all vegetables down to the fifteenth century, and so occasionally used in modern Scotch. [Kail-wife.]

"Cale, *olus, olusculum.*"—*Cath. Angl.*

2. A broth made in Scotland of cabbage, with or without meat. (*Jamieson.*)

"On thee aft Scotland chows her cood,
In souple scones, the wale o' food!
Or tumblin' in the boiling flood
Wi' *kail* an' beef." *Burns: Scotch Drink.*

3. A dinner. (*Scotch.*) The phrase "Will you come and take your *kail* wi' me?" is common in Scotland. Cf. the Fr. invitation, "Voulez-vous venir manger la soupe chez moi?" [Kail-bell.]

"If you will take your *kail* with us next Sunday, I will glance over your work."—*Scott: Surgeon's Daughter.* (Pref.)

II. *Botany:*

1. The name now given in Scotland and parts of Northern England to all coleworts—*i.e.*, cabbages (*Brassica oleracea*). It is usually spelt *kail.*

"The now universal potatoe was unknown, but [the yards] were stored with *kale* or colewort."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. viii.

2. The name now given in England to a variety of the *Brassica oleracea*, differing from the cabbage in the open heads of its leaves, which are used as "greens," and as food for cattle. There are many varieties, the leaves being sometimes green, sometimes reddish-brown, sometimes purplish in colour, and plain, waved, curled, or laciniated in form. Usually a biennial plant; it is sometimes perennial, as in the variety known as Milan kale (*chou de Milan*). The best kind is that with curled leaves. It is usually spelt *kale*, and is variously known as borecole, winter greens, German greens, and Scotch kale. [Kale.]

¶ (1) *Barefoot*, or *Barefit kail:* A very meagre or beggarly broth. (*Jamieson.*)

(2) *Water kail* (confined to Lothian): A broth made with water only. (*Jamieson.*)

(3) *To gie kail thro' the reek.* [Reek.] (*Scotch*).

(*a*) To give smoky (reekie), and, therefore, nauseous or unpalatable broth. Thus, to reprove severely, to scold in words. (*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.)

(*b*) To punish, to inflict bodily harm. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxx.)

(4) *To get kail thro' the reek.* (*Scotch.*)

(*a*) To be severely reproved; to be scolded.

(*b*) To meet with reverses, or ill-luck.

kail-bell, *s.* The dinner-bell. (*Scotch.*)

"But hark the *kail-bell* rings, and I
Maun gae link off the pot." *Herd's Songs*, ii. 199.

kail-brose, *s.* Pottage made of meal and the scum of broth. [Brose.]

kail-castock, *s.* A stem of the colewort. (*Scotch.*) [Castock.]

kail-garth, * cale-garth, *s.* Kitchen garden. [Garth.]

"Cale-garth; *ortus, et cetera, ubi* a gardynge."—*Cath. Angl.*

kail-gully, *s.* A large knife used in cutting coleworts. (*Scotch.*) [Gully.]

"A lang *kail-gully* hang down by his side."
Jamieson: Popular Ballad, i. 302.

kail-pot, *s.* A pot in which broth is made.

"Set ane of their noses within the smell of a *kail-pot*, and whistle them back, if ye can."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. xi.

¶ Kail-pot is used in both Scotland and Northern English dialects. (*Grose.*) Halliwell describes it as a large metal pot for cooking meat and cabbage together, of globular shape, holding three to four gallons, and resting on three little spikes.

kail-seed, *s.* A seed of colewort. (*Scotch.*)

*** kail-seller,** *s.* A vegetable dealer.

"Cale-seller, *oliter, -trix.*"—*Cath. Angl.*

kail-stock, * cal-stocke, *s.*

I. *Literally:*

1. Stalk of colewort.

"Cale-stok, *maguderis.*"—*Cath. Ang.*

2. A plant of colewort. (*Scotch.*)

"They . . . rooted out our *kail-stocks.*"
Colvil. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Fig.:* Any worthless article. (From the signification given in 1.)

"Nat worth a shytel-cocke
Nat worth a sowre *calstocke.*"
Skelton: Why come ye not to Court? 353.

kail-wife, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A woman who sells kail, or green vegetables. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Fig.:* A scold. (*Scotch.*)

"'Tis folly with *kail-wives* to flyte:
Some dogs bark best after they bite."
Cleland, p. 112. (*Jamieson.*)

kail-worm, * cale-worm, * cole-worm, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Any caterpillar. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Fig.:* A person or thing of no importance. (Applied as a term of reproach or contempt.) (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xii.)

II. *Entom.:* The grub that lives on the leaves of the cabbage or colewort, and ultimately becomes the cabbage butterfly (*Pontia Brassicæ* vel *Rapæ*, Linn.).

kail-yard, *s.*

1. A cabbage garden. (*Scotch.*)

2. A kitchen garden. (*Scotch.*)

"The society schoolmaster has . . with a dwelling-house and schoolhouse, a *kail-yard* with an acre of ground."—*Sutherlandsh. Statist. Acct.*, iii. 842.

3. An orchard. (*Halliwell: Provincial Dict.*)

kāile, *v.i.* [Perhaps connected with Mid. Eng. *kalen* = to grow cool; *akale* = cold.] (*Northern English.*) To decline in health. (*Halliwell.*)

kāilş, *s. pl.* [Kayles.]

kāim (1), **kāme** (1), *s.* [Combs.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A ridge; the crest of a hill.

2. *Geol.:* The same as Escar (q.v.).

"The marine denudation of the till appears to have furnished the material of which these *kames* or eskers are composed."—*Lyell: Antiquity of Man* (1873), p. 293.

kāim, kāme (2), *s.* [Comb, s.]

kāim, kāme, *v.t.* [Comb, *v.*]

kaī′-mạ-cŏn, caī′-mạ-cŏn, *s.* [Turkish.] A title given in the Ottoman Empire to a deputy, or governor. There are generally two kaimacons—one residing at Constantinople, the other attending the grand vizier as his lieutenant. (*Brande.*)

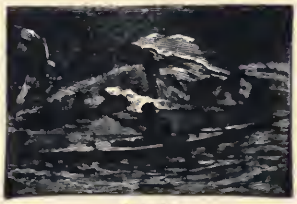
kāin, *s.* [Low Lat. *cana* = a tax, a tribute; from Gael. *ceaun* = the head.] A duty, such as poultry, eggs, &c., taken by a landlord in part of the rent from farmers.

kāin′-īte, *s.* [Gr. καινός (*kainos*) = recent or new: suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). Named by Gincken.]

Min.: Supposed to have been a new species, but subsequently proved by several analyses to be the same as Picromerite (q.v.), mixed with chlorides. Occurs at the Stassfurth salt mines, Magdeburg, Prussia.

kāi-nō-zō′-ĭc, *s.* [Cainozoic.]

kaī′-şēr, *s.* [Cæsar.] An emperor; the Emperor of Austria. He is called Kaiser because by Diocletian's arrangement certain provinces near the Danube, which came into the possession of Austria in 1438, were anciently assigned to a Cæsar. Also the Emperor of Germany, the title having been assumed by William I. of Prussia, in 1871, at the conclusion of the Franco-German War.



KAJAK.

kā′-jăk, (j as y), **kā′-yăk, kȳ′-ăk,** *s.* [Esquimaux.] The boat of the Esquimaux, used by the men only. About eighteen feet in length, it is eighteen inches broad in the middle, and, tapering at both ends, is about a foot deep. Without outriggers, it is covered with skins, and closed at the top, with the exception of a hole in the middle, filled by the boatman, who, sitting on the floor of the boat, propels it with a paddle.

kaju-garu, *s.* [Malayan.] The fragrant wood of *Gonostylus Miquelianus.*

ka′-ka, *s.* [Maori.] (See the compound.)

kaka-parrot, *s.*

Ornith.: Nestor meridionalis—a New Zealand parrot.

kăk-ạ-pā′-ō, kă-kă-pō′, *s.* [From Maori = night-parrot.]

Ornith.: A bird of the parrot family (*Psittacidæ*), although it is in many respects of a unique type. Indigenous to New Zealand, and called by the English there the Ground Parrot, or Owl Parrot, it became first known to ornithologists in 1843, and is now represented in most museums of natural history. Its scientific name is *Strigops habroptilus.* Its habits are wholly nocturnal, hiding in rocks and under the roots of trees by day, seeking food only by night. In size it resembles a raven; its feathers are of green or of brownish-green colour, striped longitudinally with yellow; it has a very powerful beak, with hairs and elongated feathers about its face, as in the case of the owl. Its wings are too short to enable it to fly, and it chiefly walks along the ground or climbs trees, thus making it a prey to cats, rats, and other animals. It is fast becoming extinct.

"Among the additions was a second living specimen of the *kakapo*, or Ground Parrot of New Zealand."—*Zool. Soc. Proc.*, 1871, p. 102.

kă-kạ-răl′-lĭ, *s.* [A British Guianan name.]

Bot.: Lecythis ollaria. [Lecythis.]

kăk-ạ-tĕr′-rŏ, kăk-ạ-tĕr′-rạ, *s.* [Maori.]

Bot.: The New Zealand name of *Dacrydium taxifolium*, a taxad, 200 feet high.

*** kakele, * kakelle, * keklys,** *v.i.* [Cackle.] An old form of Cackle (q.v.).

"The hen hwon heo haueth ileid ne con huten *kakelen.*"—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 66.

† **kăk′-ẽr-lăr,** *s.* [Ger.]

Entomology:

1. *Sing.:* A cockroach (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The family Blattidæ (q.v.). (*Dallas.*)

kăk′-ŏ-chlöre, *s.* [Named by Breithaupt. Etym. doubtful; perhaps Gr. κακός (*kakos*) = bad, and χλωρός (*chlōros*) = pale green.]

Min.: A compound of oxides of manganese and cobalt, occurring at Rengersdorf, Lausitz, Prussia. Formerly regarded as related to Asbolite (q.v.); but now referred by Weisbach to Lithiophorite (q.v.).

kăk′-ŏ-dūle, kăk′-ŏ-dȳle, *s.* [Cacodyl.]

kăk′-ŏ-dy̆l′-ĭc, *a.* [Cacodylic.]

kakodylic-acid, *s.* [Cacodylic-acid.]

kăk-ŏx′-ēne, *s.* [Cacoxene.]

Ka′-lạ, *s.* [Sansc. = black, dark, dark-blue.]

Hindoo Mythology:

1. Siva in one of his manifestations. Sometimes used also for Time. [Kalee.]

2. One of the names of Yama, regent of the dead; hence sometimes death itself.

kạ-lăf′, *s.* [Arabic.] A medicated water, prepared from the sweet-scented male catkins of *Salix ægyptiaca.*

kạ-lā′-īte, *s.* [Calaite.]

kăl′-ạ-mĭt, *s.* [Calamite.]

kăl-ăn-chō′-ē, [The Chinese name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of Crassulaceæ. The leaves of *Kalanchoe laciniata* are valued as an application to wounds and sores; they allay irritation and promote cicatrization. *K. spathulata* is poisonous to goats. In Kangra, in India, the leaves are burnt and applied to abscesses. *K. brasiliensis* is used in Brazil as a refrigerant. *K. pinnata* is the same as *Bryophyllum calycinum.*

kā′-lạnd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably connected with *kalends* (q.v.).] A fraternity which originated in Germany in the thirteenth century, the members of which assembled on the first of each month to pray for their deceased friends and to feast together. Owing to these ceremonies degenerating into excesses, the fraternity was abolished.

kāle, *s.* [COLE.]

1. Colewort. [KAIL.]

2. Sea-kale (*Crambe maritima*).

Kâ′-lēe, Kâ′-lî (1), *s.* [Sansc., the fem. of *kala* (q.v.).]

Hindoo Myth.: The sacti or consort of Siva in the form Kala (q.v.). She is represented with four arms, one holding a sword, the second a trident, the third a club, and the fourth a shield. A dead body hangs from each of her ears; human skulls strung together form her necklace; and the hands of slaughtered giants interlaced with each other compose her girdle. Her eyebrows are matted and stained with the gore of monsters whom she has just torn to pieces and devoured. She is exceedingly pleased when her altars are inundated with human blood. The Thugs selected her as their tutelary deity. The swinging festival is in her honour. [SWINGING-FESTIVAL.] She symbolizes time, and the destruction she effects is the personification of the ravages of time. Her worship seems to have been of Turanian origin, though it is now firmly rooted in modern Brahmanism.

kạ-leī′-dŏ-phōne, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound.] An instrument invented by Prof. Wheatstone, to illustrate the phenomena of waves of sound. A thin elastic bar is fixed by one extremity, and at its free end carries a silvered or polished ball; a ray of light is reflected from this ball, and when the thin plate is vibrated, the fine point of light describes various curves, corresponding with the musical notes produced by the vibrations.

kạ-leī′-dŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to behold.]

Optics: An instrument which, by means of reflection, enables us to behold an endless variety of beautiful forms of perfect symmetry. It is made by taking two plane mirrors, usually formed of slips of glass, blackened at the back, from six to twelve inches in length, and diminishing in breadth from about 3 inches or 1½ inches at one end, to 1 or ¾ inch at the other. Their shape is therefore trapezoidal, but they may be made rectangular with equal success. The mirrors are fixed together by their corresponding sides, so that their reflecting surfaces face each other, and form together any angle that is a sub-multiple of 360° (*i.e.* 120°, 90°, 72°, 60°). The angle at which they are usually placed is 60°. Thus arranged, the mirrors are set in a hollow, conical tube made of brass, tin, or paper, a little larger than the mirrors, and of sufficient diameter at its wider end just to include their points. The small end of the tube is closed, space only being left for an eyehole, which should be in the plane of both the mirrors. At the large end of the tube, and close to the bases of the mirrors, a circular object-box is fixed, of the same diameter as the base of the tube. Its inner side is covered with transparent glass, its outer with ground opaque glass. It is filled with chips of coloured paper, coloured glass, artificial flowers, beads or small glass tubes filled with coloured liquids. The box should be only deep enough to enable the objects within it to fall freely, when gently shaken. When the tube is held to the light a circle of variegated pattern, divided into six sectors of like shape, is always visible, and every time that the tube is revolved, and the relative position of the objects in the box altered, a different pattern is observable. By placing a lamp behind the eyehole, when the tube is fixed horizontally, by setting there strong lenses, as in a magic lantern, and by replacing the ground glass at the base of the object-box by transparent glass, the kaleidoscopic pattern may be magnified and thrown upon a white screen. The number of equal sectors visible in the kaleidoscopic circle is determined by the angle of inclination of the mirrors. If the angle be less than 60° (*e.g.*, 30°), the number of equal sectors will be more than 6 (*e.g.*, 12). If the angle be greater than 60° (*e.g.*, 120°), the number of sectors will be fewer than 6 (*e.g.*, 3).

¶ The instrument which was perfected by Sir David Brewster in 1817 (although first invented, under the name of the *polyplatin*, by Baptista Porta, in the sixteenth century), is occasionally used by designers of patterns for carpets, wall-papers, or calico and other dress materials. It is also useful as a scientific apparatus for illustrating the optical problem of the multiplication of images produced by reflection, when the object is placed between two plane mirrors inclined at different angles. It has likewise been a favourite toy from the year of its invention, and 200,000 were said to have been sold in the toyshops of London and Paris in the two months succeeding that date (1817).

"In the *kaleidoscope* there really is that deception: when I look through the instrument, instead of what is actually there, namely, a casual arrangement of coloured fragments, the appearance presented is that of the same combination several times repeated in symmetrical arrangement round a point."—*J. S. Mill: Logic.*

Some varieties of the instrument are as follows:

(1) *Polyangular kaleidoscope:* Here the reflecting mirrors are so arranged that their angle of inclination can be altered by screws attached to the outside of the tube at pleasure, and it is in this form that the instrument best illustrates the theory of reflection, and therefore is largely used for scientific instruction.

(2) *Polycentral kaleidoscope:* Here more than two mirrors are employed, but not ordinarily more than four. They may be of trapezoidal shape, and form a hollow pyramid, or rectangular, forming a hollow cube. By this means the images produced by reflection of the objects in the box are greatly multiplied and more complicated patterns formed. Dr. Roget was the inventor of this instrument.

(3) *Telescopic kaleidoscope:* Here the object-box is removed and its place taken by a tube capable of being lengthened or shortened by an external screw, and fitted at its end with a double convex lens. The instrument can thus reflect any objects (trees, flowers, &c.) which are brought into its focus. It was invented by Sir David Brewster.

(4) *Debuscope:* [DEBUSCOPE].

kạ-leī-dŏ-scŏp′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *kaleidoscop(e)*; *-ic.*]

1. Pertaining to the kaleidoscope; producing the effects of the kaleidoscope.

"The *kaleidoscopic* colour-top is made by arranging two rotating discs about a top, of which the lower one is variously coloured and the upper one has a pattern pierced upon it. When set in motion, various coloured patterns are visible."—*Playbook of Science*, p. 318.

2. Variegated (like the patterns seen through the kaleidoscope).

* **kăl′-ĕn-dạr,** *s.* [CALENDAR.]

kăl′-ĕn-dạr, *v.t.* [CALENDAR, *s.*] The same as CALENDAR, *v.* (q.v.).

"Plant a stake, for by my God
He shall be *kalendared* of this new faith
First martyr." *Southey: Joan of Arc*, bk. vi.

kăl′-ĕn-dẽr, *s.* [CALENDER (2).]

kăl′-ĕndeș, *s.* [CALENDS.]

Kâ′-lî (1), *s.* [KALEE.]

kā′-lĭ (2), *s.* [Arab. *qali.*]

1. *Bot.:* The Saltwort, *Salsola Kali.* [2.]

"The ashes of the weed *kali* are sold to the Venetians for their glass works."—*Bacon.*

2. *Chem.:* A name given by the Arabs to a plant, *Salsola kali*, which grew near the seashore, and from whose ashes they extracted a substance which they called alkali, for making soap. The term kali is used by German chemists to denote caustic potash.

kā′-lĭf, *s.* [CALIPH.]

kā′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *kali*; *-form.*] Formed like kali or saltwort.

kạ-lĭg′-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *kali*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] Producing alkalis. (Applied to certain metals, as potassium and sodium, which produce alkalis with oxygen.)

kā′-lĭn-īte, *s.* [Ger. *kali* = potash; *n* connective, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). Named by Dana.]

Min.: The same as ALUM (q.v.), but occurring native in many places, and as a sublimation product in the craters and solfataras of volcanoes.

kăl′-ĭph-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Named by Iwanoff.]

Min.: An impure limonite (q.v.), containing manganese, zinc, &c.; found in Hungary.

kā′-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinized from *kali* (2) (q.v.).] [POTASSIUM.]

kâ-lĭ-yû′-gạ, *s.* [Sansc. = age of *Kali.*]

Hindoo Myth.: The last of the four Hindu periods contained in the great Yuga, and corresponding to the "iron age" of classical mythology. It comprised a period of 432,000 solar-sidereal years.

Kăl′-kĭ, *s.* [Sansc., &c.]

Hindoo Myth.: The tenth avatar (incarnation) of Vishnoo. Nine are believed to be past; this one is future, and many Hindoos look forward to it as Christians do to the Second Advent of Our Lord. When Vishnoo descends upon earth in the form of Kalki, he will destroy all the Mlecchas (barbarians) thieves, and the wicked generally, and re-establish a reign of righteousness upon earth. About 1845 a sect sprung up in the Nagpore country called Kalankis. They believed the tenth avatar to have come. They soon died away.

kăl-lĭf-thor′-gạn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Music: A musical instrument played as a piano, and imitating the effect of a violin, violoncello, and double-bass.

* **kăl-lĭg′-rạ-phȳ,** *s.* [CALLIGRAPHY.]

kăl′-lĭ-mạ, *s.* [Gr. κάλλιμα (*kallima*), fem. sing. of κάλλιμος (*kallimos*) = beautiful.]

Entom.: A genus of Eastern butterflies, family Nymphalidæ, remarkable for the resemblance which they present to dead leaves. Mr. Wallace describes the Sumatran *paralekta* as having this characteristic in perfection. Another, *Kallima inachis*, is the Leaf-butterfly of India.

kăl-lī′-ŏ-pĕ, *s.* [CALLIOPE.]

kăl′-lŏ-chrōm-īte, *s.* [Named by Hausmann. Etym. prob. Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CROCOISITE (q.v.).

kăl′-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named by Linuæns after Peter Kalm, a professor at Abo, Finland.]

Bot.: A genus of Ericaceæ, tribe Rhododendreæ. It consists of evergreen shrubs with whorled leaves. The calyx is five-leaved, the corolla cup-shaped; the capsules five-celled, many-seeded. They are found in the United States from Maiue to North Carolina. The leaves of *Kalmia latifolia*, the Laurel Ivy, Spoonwood, or Calico-bush, are poisonous to many animals, and the flesh of pheasants which have fed on it is said to be deleterious to man. A honey-like juice exuding from the flowers brings on phrenetic excitement. *K. angustifolia*, the Haulm-leaved Kalmia, is called the Sheep-laurel, from being poisonous to sheep.

kăl′-mŭck, *s.* [From the people known as *Kalmucks* or *Calmucks.*]

Fabric:

1. A coarse, shaggy cloth, resembling a bear-skin.

2. A coarse, coloured cotton cloth made in Persia.

kạ′-lŏṅg, *s.* [Javanese.]

Zool.: *Pteropus*—a genus of Bats. The Great Kalong is a large frugivorous bat, inhabiting Java, Sumatra, and other eastern islands, and perhaps Malacca and the Philippine Islands. It is larger than the allied Indian fruit-bat, being fourteen inches long and four feet in expanse of wing. It is very destructive to orchards and gardens, feeding voraciously on all kinds of fruit. It has a disagreeable smell, but is eaten by the natives of the eastern islands.

kăl′-ŏ-tȳpe, *s.* [CALOTYPE.]

* **kăl-ŏ-tȳ-pŏg′-rạ-phȳ,** *s.* [Gr. κάλος (*kalos*) = beautiful, and Eng. *typography* (q.v.).] Beautiful printing. (*Southey.*)

kạ-lo͡y′-ẽr, *s.* [CALOYER.]

kăl′-pạ, *s.* [Sans.]

Hind. Chron.: According to some, a day, according to others a day and night of

Brahma, or a period of 4,320,000 or 8,640,000 solar-sidereal years.

¶ (1) *A great kalpa* comprises the life of Brahma.

(2) *Kalpa sutra:* The name given to those Sanscrit books which treat of the ceremonies of a Vedic sacrifice.

kăl-sēe′-pē, kăl-sî′-pî, *s.* [See def. Mahratta, from *kali* = black, and *sepee, sipi* = tail.]

Zool.: The Mahratta name of an antelope. (*Antilope Bennettii*) from the Deccan, described by Col. Sykes.

kăl′-sŏ-mīne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; but cf. CALSIMINE.] A mixture of clear glue, Paris white, and water, used as whitewash.

kạ-lŭm′-bạ, *s.* [CALUMBA.]

kalumba-root, *s.* [CALUMBA-ROOT.]

kạ-lūsz′-īte, *s.* [Named by Rumpf after its locality, Kalusz, Galicia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as SYNGENITE (q.v.).

* **kăm,** *a.* [Wel. *cam* = crooked.] Crooked.

¶ *Clean kam:* Quite away from the purpose.

"This is *clean kam*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

Ka′-ma, Ka-mạ-dē′-vạ, *s.* [Sansc. *Kama* (see def.), and *deva* = a god; cf. Lat. *deus*.]

Hindoo Myth.: The god of love. He rides on a sparrow, and has in his hand a bow of sugar-cane and five arrows.

kăm′-ạ-çhĭ, *s.* [KAMICHI.]

kăm′-ạ-la, *s.* [Bengali.]

Pharm.: The powder, consisting of minute glands, adhering to the capsules of *Rottlera tinctoria*, employed by the natives as a brown dye. Imported from India, and used as a remedy for tape-worm. It is, however, a potent purgative. (*Garrod.*)

kăm′-bôu, *s.* [A Kurile Island word.]

Bot.: *Fucus saccharinus*, an algal used for food in Japan and elsewhere.

kāme (1), *s.* [COMBE.]

kāme (2), *s.* [COMB, *s.*]

ka′-mî, *s. pl.* [Japanese.] Spirits, divine ancestors.]

kami-religion, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: (See extract).

"The Japanese have consecrated by traditional reverence, and kept up by state authority, the religion of their former barbarism. This is the *Kami-religion*, Spirit-religion, the remotely ancient faith of divine spirits of ancestors, nature-spirits, and polytheistic gods, which still holds official place by the side of the imported Buddhism and Confucianism. In this ancient faith the Sun-god is supreme. Below him stand all lesser kamis or spirits, through whom, as mediators, guardians, and protectors, worship is paid by men. The Sun-god's race, as in Peru, is the royal family, and his spirit animates the reigning ruler, the Son of Heaven."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (1873), ii. 350.

kăm-ĭ′-çhĭ, kăm′-ạ-çhi, *s.* [From *Camouche*, the Cayenne name of the bird.]

Ornith.: *Palamedea cornuta*, the Horned Screamer.

kămp-tū′-lĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr. καμπτός (*kamptos*) = flexible, and οὖλος (*oulos*) = thick, close-pressed.] A floor-covering made of india-rubber, gutta-percha, and cork. The two former having been liquefied, the other is added in the form of fine dust. The mixture, while warm and soft, is pressed into sheets between rollers. It is very elastic, and is printed like floor-cloth.

kăm′-sĭn, *s.* [Arab. *khamsin* = fifty, because it blows about fifty days.] A hot southerly wind in Egypt, where it blows from the end of April to June; the simoom

kăn, kâun, khăn, *s.* [KHAN.]

kăn-a′-rȳ̆, *s.* [Javanese (?).]

Bot.: *Canarium commune*, an almond from Java.

kăn′-çhĭl, *s.* [Javanese (?).]

Zool.: *Tragulus pygmæus* or *kanchil*, a deerlet, or Chevrotain, one of the small, hornless deer separated from the Cervidæ and placed under Tragulidæ. It is found in Java, is active, but, when taken, sometimes feigns death to obtain an opportunity of escape.

kănd, *s.* [Corn.] The Cornish name for fluorspar (q.v.).

kan-dele, kan-tele, *s.* [Finnish.]

Music: The ancient minstrel's harp of the Finns. The name is also given to a species of dulcimer, having five strings, in use among the same people.

kăn-dĕl′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [From *Kandel*, the Malabar name of one species (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Rhizophoraceæ (Mangroves). *Kandelia Rheedii* is an evergreen shrub or small tree in tidal creeks of the Bay of Bengal, &c. The bark is used in Savoy in dyeing red, probably as a mordant.

kāne, *s.* [KAIN.]

kāne′-īte, *s.* [Named by Haidinger after P. J. Kane, of Dublin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Stated to be an arsenide of manganese, represented by the formula MnAs. Lustre metallic, colour grayish-white, fracture uneven, brittle. Supposed to have been brought from Saxony.

kăṅ-gạ-rôo′, *s.* [Corrupted from *bundaary*, the name given to these animals by the natives of the Liverpool range and Murray rivers in Australia.]

Zoology:

1. The genus Macropus, and specially the Great Kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus*. This species was the first known of the family, having been seen by a party of sailors whom Captain Cook sent ashore on the coast of New South Wales to seek fresh provisions for the sick on board his vessel. On their representations, Captain Cook and Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks landed, and after a time a specimen was shot. (For its dentition, see Macropus and Macropodidæ.) The Great Kangaroo has large hind legs, with a huge tail, short fore limbs, and is about the height of a man. It is a vegetable feeder, and is destructive to the crops of the settlers in the less inhabited parts of Australia; in the long settled districts it is much rarer. Its chief foes are man and a native dog called the dingo. Its ordinary method of progression is by a series of great leaps, ten to fifteen feet or more. If when infuriated it can overcome an adversary it will seize him by its fore feet, hug him like a bear, and rip him with the claws of its hind feet, or (according to Gould, quoted by Duncan, *Nat. Hist.*, iii. 191), taking him to a water-hole, hold him under water till he is drowned. Many other species exist. The Hare Kangaroo or Turatt is *M. leporoides*; the Great Rock Kangaroo, *M. robustus*; the Red Kangaroo, *M. rufus*; the Agile Kangaroo, *M. agilis*; the Brush-tailed Rock Kangaroo, *M. penicillatus*; and the Tree Kangaroo, *Dendrolagus ursinus*.

2. (*Pl.*): The family Macropodidæ (q.v.).

kangaroo-apple, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Solanum laciniatum*, a common food among the Tasmanians.

kangaroo-bear, *s.*

Zool.: *Phascalarctos cinereus*, a bear-like marsupial found in Australia.

kangaroo-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Sagra, a genus of Tetramerous Beetles, having greatly-enlarged hind legs. They are brilliantly coloured, and occur in tropical Asia and Africa.

kangaroo-foot plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Anigozanthus Manglesii.*

kangaroo-grass, *s.*

Bot & Agric.: *Anthistiria australis*, a favourite Australian fodder-grass.

kangaroo-rat, *s.*

Zool.: Hypsiprymnus, a marsupial genus, family Macropodidæ. The Rufous Kangaroo-rat, *Hypsiprymnus rufescens*, is very common in New South Wales, feeding on roots and grasses. The Rat-tailed Kangaroo-rat is *H. murinus*, and the Tufted-tailed Kangaroo-rat, *H. penicillatus*. All are from New South Wales. Called also Potoroos.

kangaroo-vine, *s.*

Bot.: *Cissus antarctica*, a New South Wales plant.

kạ-nôon′, kạ-nûn′, cạ-nûn′, *s.* [Native name.] A kind of Indian psaltery.

"Singing over
Some ditty to her soft *kanoom*."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

Kăns, *s.* [O. H. Ger. *kans* = a goose.] [GOOSE.] (See the compound.)

Kăns Australis, *s.*

Astron.: A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also ε Sagittarii.

kăn′-tĕn, tsantjan, *s.* [Chinese *tsantjan.*]

Bot., &c.: *Fucus cartilaginosus*, an algal, used in China as a substitute for the edible bird's nest.

Kănt′-ĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [*Kant; -ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with the philosophy of Immanuel Kant.

"The very watershed in *Kantian* thought, from which the streams descend towards opposite valleys." —*Wallace: Kant*, p. 185.

B. *As subst.:* A follower of the Kantian philosophy (q.v.).

"Among the *Kantians* themselves there is perpetual controversy as to what his meaning was."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1867), ii. 461.

Kantian philosophy, *s.*

Hist. & Philos.: Critical philosophy. The name is applied to the writings of Immanuel Kant, probably the greatest metaphysician that ever lived, and to the various systems which have been developed from those writings. Kant, the son of a saddler of Scotch descent, was born at Königsberg, April 22, 1724; in 1770 he was appointed Professor of logic and metaphysic at the University of Königsberg; and in Königsberg he died on Feb. 12, 1804, after a singularly uneventful life. Kant, following the scepticism of Hume, as to the Idea of Causality, laid it down as a cardinal proposition that the faculty of Cognition and the sources of knowledge therein contained, must be critically examined before anything can be determined concerning the objects of cognition. His aim was, therefore—(1) To separate the necessary and universal in cognition from what is merely empirical; and (2) To define the limits of cognition.

Kant attributed to the faculties of Sense, Understanding, Judgment, and Reason certain innate *a priori* forms, possessing subjective validity on account of their subjective necessity—in the Sense, the ideas of Time and Space; in the Understanding the Categories—

Quantity—Unity, Multeity, Totality.
Quality—Reality, Negation, Limitation.
Relation—Substance and Accident, Cause and Effect,
Action & Reaction.
Modality—Possibility, Existence, Necessity.

—in the Judgment the concept of Design; in the Reason the ideas of the Unconditioned and the Absolute; and in the Will, or Reason, from an ethical point of view, the Categorical Imperative. [IMPERATIVE, ¶.]

In determining the limits of theoretical knowledge, Kant endeavoured to show that universal forms existing in the mind can only afford knowledge when the objects they cognize are presented by Experience, and even then, in any particular case, we are cognizant not of the thing-in-itself (*Ding an sich*), but only as it appears—of the *phænomenon*, not of the *noumenon*. The result is the abandonment of all claims to knowledge transcending experience in Psychology, Cosmology, or Theology. In this connection Wallace says:

"His point is, that though it is unquestionably necessary to be convinced of God's existence, it is not so necessary to demonstrate it. Going even further . . . he shows that all such demonstrations are scientifically impossible and worthless. On the great questions of metaphysics—Immortality, Freedom, God—scientific knowledge is hopeless."—(*Blackwood's Phil. Class.; Kant*, p. 133).

In Anthropology it is a noteworthy fact that "Kant had faced the idea of the evolution of man from a lower animal stage."

Kănt′-ĭṣm, *s.* [*Kant; -ism.*]

Philos.: The same as KANTIAN PHILOSOPHY (q.v.).

"Theoretically *Kantism* is negative atheism."—*Westminster Review*, April 1853, p. 396.

Kănt′-ĭst, *a. & s.* [*Kant; -ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as KANTIAN, *a.* (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A Kantian; one who accepts the philosophy of Immanuel Kant.

"Almost every 'chair' was filled by a *Kantist*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1867), ii. 437.

kănt′-rȳ̆, *s.* [Wel. *cant* = a hundred, a circle In Wales, a hundred, a division of a county.

kā′-ŏ-lĭn, kā-ŏ-lĭn-īte, *s.* [A corruption of the Chinese word *Kauling* = high ridge, the name of a hill whence the material was derived.]

1. *Geol.:* Kaolin occurs in granite, and generally arises from the decomposition of the felspar.

2. *Min.:* Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina. It occurs in many places in very extensive beds as an earthy powder, and is derived principally from the decomposition of the felspars of granites, granitic, gneissic, and felsitic rocks. It is extensively used in the manufacture of porcelain. The name kaolinite was applied by Johnson and Blake to a soft powder made up of minute, transparent, pearly scales, which is always present in greater or lesser quantity in all kaolin. They also pointed out the chemical and physical identity of the crystalline with the amorphous form.

3. *Porcelain Manuf.:* Kaolin, after being levigated, is used in the manufacture of porcelain. Hence it is called China clay. It is now largely used for that purpose in the United States and Europe.

kā′-ŏ-lĭn-īte, *s.* [KAOLIN.]

ka̤-pĭt′-ĭ-a̤, *s.* [Ceylonese (?).] A resin obtained in Ceylon from *Croton lacciferum.*

kăp′-nĭ-çīte, *s.* [Named by Kenngott after its locality, Kapnik, Hungary; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Kapnicite is a hydrated phosphate of alumina closely related to Wavellite (q.v.); its occurs in small, fibrous, radiated spherules, the fibres sometimes terminated as rhombic prisms.

kăp′-nĭk-īte, *s.* [Named by Huot after its locality, Kapnik, Hungary; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as RHODONITE (q.v.).

kăp′-nīte, *s.* [Named by Breithaupt, from the Lat. *capnites* of Pliny (*N. H.*, xxxiv. 22) = a kind of zinc ore.]

Min.: A variety of Calamine (q.v.), containing above twenty per cent. of carbonate of iron. Occurs at the zinc mines of Attenberg, Aachen.

kăp′-nŏ-mor, *s.* [CAPNOMOR.]

kăr′-a̤-găn, kăr′-ă-găne, *s.* [Russ. *karagan.*]

Zool.: A fox, *Vulpes karagan*, the *Canis karagan*, of Gmelin, and the Karagan fox of Pennant. It inhabits Great Tartary.

Kär′-ā-ĭşm, *s.* [KARAITES.] The doctrines of the Karaites (q.v.).

> "*Karaism* cannot be regarded as, in any sense, a product of Sadduceeism."—*M'Clintock & Strong: Cyclop.* v. 18.

Kär′-ā-ītes̹, *s. pl.* [Heb. קְרָאִים (*Qaraim*) = scripturalists, from קָרָא (*qara*) = to call out; to read.]

Jewish Sects: The descendants of the ancient Sadducees. Their system was revised by Anan ben David, who, A.D. 761 or 762, was prince of the Captivity. They reject tradition, and in this respect bear the same relation to the Talmudic Jews that Protestants do to Roman Catholics. A few years ago they numbered about 5,000 or 6,000. They are found in Russia, Galicia, Constantinople, Jerusalem, &c.

ka̤-răs′-kĭ-ẽr, *s.* [Turk.] One of the chief officers of justice in Turkey, and a member of the Ulema.

ka̤-ra′-tăs, *s.* [A West Indian word (?).]

Bot.: *Bromelia karatas*, a pine-apple, with pink flowers, a native of the West Indies.

ka̤r′-bĭ, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Bot.: An Indian name for *Sorghum vulgare.*

kăr′-ĕ-lĭn-īte, *s.* [Named by Hermann after Karelin, the discoverer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Oxide of bismuth, with formula BiO_3. Massive, with crystalline structure; hardness, 2·0; sp. gr., 6·6; colour, lead-gray; lustre metallic when cut. Occurs at the Savodinsk mine, Altai, mixed with earthy sulphide of bismuth.

Kăr-mā′-thĭ-ans̹, *s. pl.* [Named from Karmat or Karmatia, its founder.]

Hist.: A Muhammadan rationalistic sect, which maintained bloody wars with the Caliphs in the ninth century.

karn, *s.* [Corn. = a cairn (q.v.).]

Min.: A pile or heap of rocks.

kăr′-nĕ-ŏl, *s.* [Named by Agricola. Lat. *carneus* = flesh.]

Min.: A flesh-red variety of Chalcedony; carnelian (q.v.).

kā′-rŏb, *s.* [CAROB.]

ka̤-rôo′, kăr-rôo′, *s.* [Hottentot *karusa* = hard.]

Phys. & Botan. Geog.: The middle terrace in point of elevation in the South African tableland, constituting part of the Cape Region. It is very rich in vegetation, which, however, is mostly confined to one month—August. There are Ericaceæ, Proteaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Liliaceæ, Iridaceæ, the Rhinoceros bush (*Stoebe rhinocerotis*) everywhere on the land, and Prionium, a rush, impeding the water courses. (*Thomé.*)

kăr′-ŏs, *s.* [Gr.] A headache; drowsiness. (*Sylvester.*)

kar′-phŏ-līte, *s.* [CARPHOLITE.]

kar-phŏ-sĭd′-ẽr-īte, *s.* [CARPHOSIDERITE.]

kăr′-stĕn-īte, *s.* [Named by Hausmann, who gives no etym. Probably after Karsten the mineralogist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ANHYDRITE (q.v.).

* **kar′-ve̤l,** *s.* [CARAVEL.]

kăr′-ȳ-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Named by Lundström from Gr. καρύινος (*karuinos*) = nut-brown, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Essentially an arsenate of lead and manganese. Massive. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr., 4·25; lustre greasy; colour, brown to yellowish-brown. Occurs with berzelite and hausmannite (q.v.), at Langban, Wermland, in Sweden.

kăr-ȳ-ō-kī-nē′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut, and κίνησις (*kinēsis*) = movement.]

Biol.: A name for indirect division of a cell, arising from complicated change of the nucleus.

kăr-ȳ-ŏ-kī-nĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut, and Eng. *kinetic* (q.v.).] Of, pertaining to, or effected by karyokinesis (q.v.).

kas′-sû, *s.* [Tamil *kashu* = Acacia Catechu.] A kind of catechu prepared from *Areca Catechu.*

* **kăs′-trĭl,** *s.* [KESTREL.]

kăt-a̤-, *pref.* [Gr.] A Greek preposition signifying down, downwards, largely used in composition in English scientific terms derived from the Greek.

ka̤-tăl′-ȳs-ĭs, *s.* [CATALYSIS.]

kăt-a̤-pleī′-īte, *s.* [CATAPLEIÏTE.]

kăt′-çhŭp, *s.* [KETCHUP.]

* **kăth′-ĕn-ŏ-thē-ĭşm,** *s.* [Gr. καθ (*kath*), for κατα (*kata*) = down, according to; ἕν (*hen*) = one, and Eng. *theism.*] The same as HENOTHEISM (q.v.).

> "Max Müller . . . has given the name of *kathenotheism* to the doctrine of divine unity in diversity."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 254.

Kăth′-ẽr-ĭne, *s.* [CATHERINE.]

Katherine's flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Nigella damascena.*

kăth-ĕ-tŏm′-ĕt-ẽr, *s.* [CATHETOMETER.]

kăth′-ōde, *s.* [CATHODE.]

kăt′-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [CATION.]

ka̤-tïr′-a̤, *s.* [A native name.]

Phar.: The gum of *Cochlospermum Gossypium*, used in India as a demulcent in coughs.

katira-gum, *s.* [KATIRA.]

kăt′-sŭp, *s.* [KETCHUP.]

kăt-tĭ-mŭn′-dôo, kăt-tĭ-mŭn′-dû, *s.* [Telugoo.] The milky juice of the plant *Euphorbia Kattimundoo* or *Cattimandoo*, a small tree, with five-angled stems, a native of the East Indies. It resembles caoutchouc, and is used as a cement for metal, knife-handles, &c.

kā′-tȳ-dĭd, *s.* [From the sounds uttered in shrill accents by the male insect.]

Entom.: *Pentaphyllum concavum*, a pale-green orthopterous insect, allied to the grasshopper. It is abundant during autumn in the United States.

kau′-rĭ (au as ow), *s.* [A Maori word.]

Bot.: The same as KAURI-PINE (q.v.).

> "With the last of the Maoris the last of the *Kauris* will also disappear from the earth."—*Hochstetter: New Zealand* (ed. Sauter), p. 141.

kauri-gum, *s.* (See extract.)

> "This resinous gum, as it oozes from the tree, is soft, and of a milky turbidness, not unlike opal, and in this form it is often chewed by the natives. In course of time it hardens, becomes more transparent, and assumes a bright yellow colour, so that it quite resembles amber. . . . *Kauri-gum* is not soluble in water; it is easily ignited, and burns with a sooty flame. It is principally exported to England and North America; it is used in the preparation of lac and varnish. The value fluctuates between £10 and £15 per ton."—*Hochstetter: New Zealand* (ed. Santer), p. 149.

kauri-pine, *s.* *Dammaris australis*, the New Zealand pine; the Yellow pine of the colonists. [DAMMARIS.]

kā′-va̤, kā′-wa̤, a′-va̤, *s.* [A South Sea Island word.]

Botany, Manufactures, &c.:

1. An intoxicating liquor made in the South Sea Islands from a species of pepper, *Macropiper methysticum.*

2. That plant itself.

ka̤-văss′, *s.* [Turk. *kawwâs.*] An armed constable; a government servant or courier.

* **kâw,** *v.i.* [From the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook; to caw.

> "*Kawing* and fluttering about the nest."—*Locke: On Lowering Interest.*

* **kâw,** *s.* [KAW, *v.*] The cry of a raven, crow, or rook; a caw.

> "The dastard crow, that to the wood made wing . . .
> With her loud *kaws* her craven kind does bring."
> *Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, lxxxvii.

kâwn, *s.* [KHAN.]

* **kāy,** *s.* [CAY.]

kāy′-ĕ-a̤, *s.* [Named after Dr. R. Kaye Greville, of Edinburgh.]

Bot.: A genus of Clusiaceæ (Guttifers), tribe Calophylleæ. It has a one-celled ovary, with four ovules. *Kayea floribunda* and *K. stylosa* are large timber-trees, the former from the Eastern Himalaya and the latter from Ceylon.

kāyles̹, kāils̹, keels, keyles, *s. pl.* [Dut. *kegel* = a pin, a kail; *mid kegels spelen* = to play at ninepins; cogn. with Dan. *kegle* = a cone, *kegler* = ninepins; Sw. *kegla* = a pin, a cone; Ger. *kegel* = a cone, a bobbin; Fr. *quille* = a peg, a kail.]

1. Ninepins.

2. A game in which nine holes, in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them.

> "The residue of the time they wear out at coits, *kayles*, or the like idle exercises."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **kāy′-na̤rd,** *s.* [O. Fr. *caynard* = idle, slothful.] A lazy, cowardly fellow. (*Chaucer.*)

kāz′-a̤, *s.* [Turk.] A district or sub-division of saudjak, marked out for administrative purposes.

kăz′-a̤rd-lȳ, *a.* [O. Fr. *casard* = tame, domesticated, from *case* (Lat. *casa*) = a house, a cottage.] Lean; not thriving well; liable to disease or accident. (Said especially of cattle.) (*Provincial.*)

K.C.B. An abbreviation for Knight Commander of the Bath.

K.C.M.G. An abbreviation for Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

K.C.S.I. An abbreviation for Knight Commander of the Star of India.

kēat′-ĭng-ĭne, kēat′-ĭng-īte, *s.* [Named by Shepard after Keating; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of rhodonite, containing 5·6 per cent. of oxide of zinc. Closely related to fowlerite. (See these words.)

kĕb, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. To cast or drop a lamb immaturely.

2. Of a sheep, to lose a lamb in any way. (*Scotch.*)

kĕb, *s.* [Keb, *v.*]

1. A ewe that has cast her lamb immaturely, or has lost her lamb.

2. The tick or sheep-louse. (*Scotch.*)

keb-ewe, *s.* The same as Keb, *s.*, 1.

kē′-bạr, *s.* [Caber.]

kĕb′-bạck, kĕb′-bŏck, kĕb′-bŭck, *s.* [Gael. *cabag.*] A cheese. (*Scotch.*)

"A huge *kebbock* (a cheese, that is, made with ewe-milk mixed with cow's milk) and a jar of salt butter, were in common to the company."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

kĕb′-bie, *s.* [Kebar.] A cudgel, a club, a rough walking stick. (*Scotch.*)

"So I got up my *kebbie* at them, and said I wad gie them as gude."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

kĕb′-lạh, *s.* [Arab. *kiblah* = anything opposite the south, from *kabala* = to lie opposite.] The point towards which Muhammadans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction in which Mecca lies.

* **kĕck,** *v.i.* [Ger. *köken* = to vomit.] To retch, as if vomiting; to heave.

"Patients must not *keck* at them at the first."—*Bacon. Natural History.*

* **kĕck** (1), *s.* [Keck, *v.*] A retching or heaving of the stomach.

kĕck (2), *s.* [Kecksy.]

* **kĕck′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *keck*; *-ish.*] Inclined or having a tendency to retch or vomit.

"Inordinate passion of vomiting, called cholera, is nothing different from a *keckish* stomack."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 640.

kĕc′-kle (1), *v.i.* [Cackle.] To giggle, to titter.

"As round the fire the giglets *keckle*,
To see me loup."
Burns: To the Tooth-ache.

kĕc′-kle (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To protect a cable or hawser from chafing at the hawse-hole, or from being chafed by ice, &c., by means of a wrapping or serving of rope, small chain, or other envelope.

kĕck′-lĭng, *s.* [Keckle, *v.*]

1. The act or operation of protecting a cable or hawser from chafing, by means of a wrapper or envelope.

2. The material used in the operation of keckling.

* **kĕck′-lĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *keckl(e)*; *-ish.*] Inclined to vomit; squeamish.

"Whose stomacks use ordinarily to be *keck'ish* and soon to overturne."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, xxiii. (Proēme.)

kĕck′-sȳ, *s.* [Cf. Welsh *cecys* = reeds, canes.] The stalks of hemlock, and other Umbelliferæ; kex. Called also keck and kixe.

"Nothing teems,
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs."
Shakesp.: King Henry V., v. 2.

* **kĕck′-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *keck* (2); *-y.*] Resembling a kex.

"A sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly sound, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body."—*Grew.*

kĕdġe, *s.* [Kedge, *v.*]

Naut.: A small portable anchor, used in warping and other of the lighter duties of an anchor.

kedge-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: A kedge.

"We then carried out the *kedge-anchor*, in order to warp into the harbour."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xx.

kedge-rope, *s.*

Naut.: The rope which fastens the ship to the kedge.

kĕdġe, *v.t.* [Sw. dial. *keka* = to tug at anything.]

Naut.: To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a light cable or hawser attached to a kedge.

"Weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a kedger."—*Harris.*

kĕdġe (1), **kĭdġe, kĕdġ′-ȳ,** * **kygge,** *a.* [Icel. *kykr*, from *kirkr* = quick, lively; Ger. *keck* = brisk, lively; M. H. Ger. *quee.*] Brisk, lively, active.

"I feel myself so *kedge* and plump."
Bloomfield: Richard & Kate.

kĕdġe (2), *a.* [Eng. *keg* = a cask; cf. Norw. *kaggje* = (1) a keg, (2) a round thick person.] Pot-bellied, fat.

kĕdġ′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *kedg(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

Naut.: The same as Kedge, *s.* (q.v.).

kĕdġ′-ĭng, *s.* [Kedge, *v.*]

Naut.: The act or process of warping a ship by means of a kedge.

kĕdj′-ẽr-ēe, *s.* [Corrupted from Hind. *khichri* = (Def. 1). It has been confounded with Kedjeree, a place on the Hooghly, forty miles south-west of Calcutta.]

1. A dish prepared by the natives of India. It is of two kinds: white and yellow kedjeree. The white consists of green grain or rayed kidney bean (*Phaseolus aureus*), onion, rice, ghee (clarified butter), cloves, pepper, and salt. Yellow kedjeree is the white, with eggs, and a colouring of turmeric. (*Jaffur Shurreef.*)

2. A medley. (*Brewer.*)

kĕd′-lăck, *s.* [Wel. *ceddw* = mustard; suff. *-lack*, as in char*lock*, gar*lick*, &c.]

Bot.: Charlock (*Sinapis arvensis*), a common weed among corn.

kēe, *s. pl.* [Cow, *s.*] A provincial plural of cow; kine.

"Cicely, the western lass that tends the *kee.*"
Gay: Shepherd's Week; Tuesday.

kēeçh, *s.* [A corruption or modification of *cake* (q.v.).] The fat of an ox or cow, rolled up by the butcher in a round lump; hence, a name given in contempt to Wolsey, as the son of a butcher.

"I wonder
That such a *keech* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial sun."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

kēek, *s.* [Keek, *v.*] A peep.

"I wadna gie the finest sight we hae seen in the Hielands, for the first *keek* o' the Gorbals o' Glasgow."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxvi.

kēek, *v.i.* [Icel. *kikja*; Dut. *kijken*; Sw. *kika*; Ger. *kucken.*] To peep, to pry.

"'Na, na, gudewife,' said Caleb, 'I just *keekit* in to wish ye joy.'"—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

kēek-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Keek, *v.*]

keeking-glass, *s.* A looking-glass.

kēel, * **kele,** * **keele,** * **cule,** *s.* [A confusion between two words: (1) A.S. *ceól* = a ship; cogn. with Icel. *kjóll*; O. H. Ger. *cheol*, prob. connected with Gr. γαῦλος (*gaulos*) = a round-built Phœnician merchant vessel; γαυλός (*gaulos*) = a round vessel, a milk-pail, a bucket; Sansc. *gola* = a ball; and (2) Icel. *kjlör*; Dan. *kjöl*; Sw. *köl* = the keel of a ship; Ger. & Dut. *kiel*; Fr. *quille*; Sp. *quilla.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A ship; a vessel.

"Unlesse at Grece they wold renew their lottes,
Restore the god that they by sea had brought
In warped *keles.*" *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* ii.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

"Hee in vessels with flat *keeles* ferried over his footemen."—*Stowe: The Romanes*, an. 62.

3. A barge-load of coals, weighing about 21 tons 4 cwt.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) The two lower petals of a papilionaceous corolla which adhere by their margins so as somewhat to resemble the keel of a boat. Called also Carina.

(2) The midrib of a leaf or petal, &c., elevated externally.

2. *Naut.:* A low flat-bottomed vessel used in the river Tyne to carry coals for loading colliers; a coal-barge.

"He had come . . . along with three young fellows of his acquaintance who worked in the *keels.*"—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. viii.

3. *Shipbuild.:* The lower longitudinal beam of a vessel, answering to the spine, and from which the ribs proceed. In wooden vessels, an additional timber beneath is called the false keel. A sliding keel is a board amidships, working in a trunk in the line of the keel, and extending from the bottom to the deck. It is lowered to prevent a vessel's making leeway when sailing with a side wind.

4. *Zool.:* A projecting ridge along any surface, as, for instance, the back or horns of an animal.

¶ *On an even keel:* In a level or horizontal position. (Said of a ship.)

keel-block, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of a series of short log-ends of timbers in which the keel of a vessel rests while building or repairing, affording access to work beneath.

keel-boat, *s.* A large, covered boat, used on American rivers. Before the time of steamboats, keel-boats were used for passengers and merchandise, being floated down stream and poled up stream.

keel-staple, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A copper staple driven into the main and false keels to fasten them.

kēel (2), *s.* [Gael. *cill.*] Ruddle; red chalk used for marking sheep.

kēel (3), *s.* [Keel, (2), *v.*]

Brewing: A broad, shallow cooling vat.

kēel (1), *v.t.* [Keel (2), *s.*] To mark with ruddle.

* **kēel** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *célan*, from *cól* = cool (q.v.).] To cool; to keep from boiling over by scumming.

"While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

kēel′-ạge (age as ĭġ), *s.* [Eng. *keel*; *-age.*]

1. The right of demanding a toll or duty on every ship entering a harbour.

2. The duty paid by vessels on entering a harbour.

kēeled, *a.* [Eng. *keel*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. *Bot.:* Carinate; formed like the keel of a boat. Example, the glumes of many grasses.

2. *Zool.:* Having a projecting ridge along the surface.

"The goat possessed *keeled* horns arching backwards, nearly in one plane."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. viii.

* **kēel′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *keel* (1); *-er.*]

1. One who assists in the management of boats or barges; a keelman.

2. A shallow tub for holding stuff for caulking ships, and other purposes.

kēel′-făt, *s.* [Eng. *keel* (2), v., and Mid. Eng. *fat* = vat.]

Brewing: A cooler for wort, &c.

kēel′-hâul, keel-hale, *v.t.* [O. Dut. *kielhaalen*; Dut. *kielhalen*) = to careen a ship; to keelhaul.]

Naut.: To punish in the seamen's way by dragging the offender under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other by ropes attached to the yard-arms on either side. In small vessels the culprit is drawn under the craft from stem to stern.

"The unfortunate Smallbones was to be *keelhauled.*"—*Marryat: Snarleyow*, ch. x.

kēel′-ĭng, *s.* [Icel. *keila*; Sw. *kolja*; Dan. *kuller.*]

Ichthy.: A kind of small cod, from which stockfish is prepared.

kēel′-ĭ-vīne, kēel′-ȳ-vīne, *s.* [Keel (2), *s.*] A pencil of black or red lead.

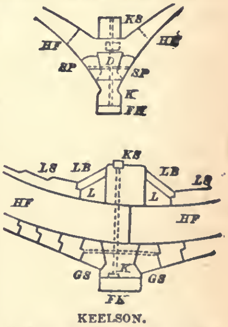
keelivine-pen, *s.* The same as Keelivine (q.v.).

"Put up your pocket-book and *keelyvine-pen* then."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxviii.

* **kēelș,** *s. pl.* [Kayles.]

kēel′-sŏn, kĕl′-sŏn, * **kel-sine,** *s.* [Sw. *kolsoni*; Dan. *kjölsviin*; Norw. *kjolsvill*; Ger. *kielschwein.*]

Shipbuild.: A longitudinal piece above the floor-timbers, binding them to the keel. The sister keelsons lie on each side of the keelson; also called side keelsons. The intercostal keelson is a short piece between frames. Rider-keelsons are auxiliary keelsons placed above the main-keelson to give additional strength. Heavy timbers lying athwart the main-keelson are cross-keelsons, for sustaining the engines and boilers of steamships.



KEELSON.

K. Keel. *FK.* False keel. *D.* Deadwood. *SP.* Stepping pieces. *L.S* Limber-strakes. *HF.* Half-floor. *KS* Keelson. *GS.* Garboard-strakes. *L.* Limbers. *LB.* Limber board.

kēel′-văt, *s.* [KEELFAT.]

kēen, * kene, *a.* [A.S. *céne* = knowing, wise, from the same root as *ken, con, can*; cogn. with Dut. *koen* = bold, stout; Icel. *kœnn* = wise; O. H. Ger. *chuoni, kuani*; M. H. Ger. *kuene*; Ger. *kühn* = bold.]

1. Sharp, well-edged; having a sharp or fine edge.

"He drew his bow with arrowes sharpe and *kene*."
Wyatt: The Louer complaineth.

2. Sharp in intellect; acute of mind; penetrating, far-seeing.

"Even a *keen* and strong intellect might be expected to rust in so unfavourable a situation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Biting, sharp, piercing, severe, penetrating, cutting.

"The *keenest* frost that binds the stream."
Cowper: To the Rev. Mr. Newton.

4. Eager, sharp: as, a *keen* appetite.

5. Sharp, searching, close.

"Their weekly frauds his *keen* replies detect."
Tate: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 1,038.

6. Eager, vehement, fierce.

"Where the Douglas true, and the bold Buccleuch,
'Gainst *keen* Lord Evers stood."
Scott: Eve of St. John.

7. Eager, anxious longing.

"Never did I know
A creature, that did bear the shape of man,
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

8. Biting, sharp, bitter, acrimonious.

"She's angry, she's *keen* and shrewd."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

9. Expressive of eagerness or mental sharpness.

"They were listened to by high and low with the *keenest* enjoyment."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind*, ch. i.

10. Painful, strong: as, a *keen* pain.

keen-edged, *a.* Having a sharp edge.

"I am prepared; here is my *keen-edged* sword."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 2.

keen-eyed, *a.* Having sharp, piercing eyes.

"Grave without dulness, learned without pride,
Exact, yet not precise, though meek, *keen-eyed*."
Cowper: Conversation, 610.

* **kēen (1),** *v.t.* [KEEN, *a.*] To make keen or sharp; to sharpen.

"Nor when cold winter *keens* the brightening flood,
Would I, weak-shivering, linger on the brink."
Thomson: Summer, 1,259.

kēen (2), *v.i.* [KEEN, *s.*] To raise the keen over the body of a deceased person.

kēen, *s.* [Ir. *caoine* = a bewailing for the dead.] A bitter, piercing lamentation over the body of a deceased person. (*Irish.*)

"The appalling influence of the *keen* . . . had been familiar to me."—*Lever: Charles O'Malley*, ch. viii.

kēen′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *keen*; *-er.*] (See extract.)

"Irish singing mourners, who, in olden times, were hired to howl at funerals, in perpetuation of a heathen custom derived from a Phœnician ancestry. The duty of professional *keeners* was undertaken by the females of the family, or acquaintance of the deceased. After the body had been dressed in grave-clothes, adorned with flowers, and placed upon a bier, the chief *keener* arranged his followers at the foot and head of the corpse, and recited at the first the *Caoinan*, in which were described the virtues and possessions of the departed. This eulogy, sung softly, and accompanied upon the harp, was followed by a full chorus of all assembled; the *ullalu*, or *hubbaboo* as it was sometimes called, next followed, joined in by every one in a louder voice; and after this was ended, the *goul* or lament, followed, in which the sounds were often raised to howls and yells. The process was repeated during the wake or vigil before the burial, the *keeners* sometimes following the corpse to the grave. When the body was laid down for the purpose of resting the bearers, or the procession came in sight of a wayside cross or chapel, the keening was suspended, and all present knelt to say in silence an *Ave* or a *Paternoster*, a practice which may be held to denote that keening was felt to be incongruous with Christian usage."—*Stainer & Barrett.*

kēen′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *keen*; *-ly.*] In a keen manner; sharply, acutely.

"For private woes most *keenly* bite."
Jones: Pindar; First Nemean Ode.

kēen′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *keen*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being keen or sharp; sharpness of edge; edge.

"In his Ætnean forge, the God of fire . . .
Immortal *keenness* on the blade bestowed."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xii. 143.

2. Sharpness of intellect; acuteness of mind.

3. Sharpness, bitterness, asperity, roughness.

"The poor herds that lately did them keep,
Shuddered with *keenness* of the winter's cold."
Drayton: Pastorals, Ecl. 10.

4. Eagerness, sharpness: as, *keenness* of appetite.

5. Sharpness, penetration: as, the *keenness* of a look.

6. Eagerness, vehemence: as, *keenness* in any sport.

7. Sharpness, bitingness, bitterness, acrimony: as, *keenness* of sarcasm.

8. Sharpness, painfulness, acuteness: as, the *keenness* of grief.

kēen-wĭt′-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *keen*, and *witted.*] Sharp, acute; having acute wit or discernment.

"Sarcasms such as, in moments of spleen, dropped but too easily from the lips of the *keenwitted* Dorset."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

kēep, * kepe, * keepe, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cépan*, another form of *cýpan* = to traffic, sell, store up, or keep. *Keep* is a doublet of *cheapen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hold or retain in one's possession or power; not to part with.

2. To have or retain in charge or custody; to guard.

"The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

3. To watch over; to guard.

"O Lord, *keep* the door of my lips."—*Psalm* cxli. 3.

4. To preserve, to retain; not to let go or slip.

"*Keep* this for ever in the imagination of the thoughts of the heart of thy people."—1 *Chron.* xxix. 18.

* 5. To preserve, to maintain.

"The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thousands."—*Exodus* xxiv. 7.

6. To preserve, to restrain.

"*Keep* me from presumptuous sins."—*Psalm* xix. 3.

7. To tend; to have the care or supervision of; to look after.

"God put him into the garden of Eden to *keep* it."—*Genesis* ii. 15.

8. To hold in charge for another.

"If a man shall deliver unto his neighbour money or stuff to *keep*."—*Exodus* xxii. 7.

9. To hold or maintain in any state; to preserve.

"A single troop of dragoons, which did not form part of any regiment, was stationed near Berwick, for the purpose of *keeping* the peace among the moss-troopers of the border."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

10. To keep up or maintain as an establishment, institution, &c.; to carry on, to conduct, to manage: as, To *keep* a school, &c.

11. To hold or retain by some degree of force in any place or state. (Often followed by *down, under, in, off.*)

"Ingenuous shame and the apprehensions of displeasure are the only true restraints: these alone ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child *in* order."—*Locke: On Education.*

12. To practise; to use habitually.

"I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours."—*Pope:*

13. To observe; to solemnize.

"This shall be for a memorial; and you shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord."—*Exodus* xii. 14.

14. To observe; not to break or violate.

"His promise Palamon accepts; but prayed
To *keep* it better than the first he made."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 193.

15. To do, to perform, to carry out, to fulfil.

"Thou commandest us to *keep* thy precepts."—*Psalm* cxix. 4.

16. To maintain; to support with the necessaries of life; to board.

17. To maintain; to keep up.

"They were honourably brought to London, where every one of them *kept* house by himself."—*Hayward.*

18. To hold, to have; to retain in memory.

"If of life you *keep* a care."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

19. To remain confined to; not to quit; to remain in.

"I prythee tell me, does he *keep* his bed?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

20. Not to reveal; not to betray; to preserve secret.

"A fool cannot *keep* his counsel."—*Eccles.* viii. 17.

21. To have in the house; to entertain.

"Base tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the term; nor shall my Nell *keep* lodgers."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

22. To have in pay: as, To *keep* a servant.

23. To have a supply of for sale; to be in the habit of selling: as, To *keep* butter, eggs, &c.

24. To regard; to attend to.

"While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*,
My weary'd eyes were seized with fatal sleep."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 476.

25. To record business transactions: as, To *keep* books. To enter systematically in proper books: as, To *keep* accounts.

26. To maintain in concubinage: as. To *keep* a mistress.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To remain or continue in any position or state; to continue.

"What! *keep* a week away? seven days and nights;
Oh weary reckoning!" *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

* 2. To lodge, to dwell, to reside.

"This habitation where thou *keepest*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

3. To remain or continue good or unimpaired; to continue fresh or wholesome; not to become spoiled.

"If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. To associate, to frequent.

"Noble minds *keep* ever with their likes."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

* 5. To take care, to be vigilant, to watch.

¶ (1) *To keep an act:* To hold an academical disputation. (*Camb. Univ.*)

(2) *To keep at it:*

(*a*) *Intrans.:* To continue hard at work; not to leave off.

(*b*) *Trans.:* To keep hard at work.

(3) *To keep back:*

(*a*) *Transitive:*

(i) To restrain, to hold back.

(ii) To reserve, to withhold.

"To *keep back* part of the price of the land.—*Acts* v. 3.

(iii) To withhold, to keep secret, not to disclose.

"I will *keep* nothing *back* from you,"—*Jeremiah* xlii. 4.

(*b*) *Intrans.:* To remain or keep one's self behind or back.

(4) *To keep chapels:*

Univ.: To attend the daily services in the college chapels.

(5) *To keep a person company:* To accompany, to go with.

"I have turned away my former self,
So will I those that *kept* me *company*.'
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 5.

(6) *To keep company with:*

(*a*) To use or frequent the society of; to associate with.

"She could not approve of a young woman *keeping company with* men, without the permission of father or mother."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

(*b*) To pay or receive attentions as a lover.

(7) *To keep down:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* To hold in subjection; to prevent from rising; to restrain.

(*b*) *Paint.:* To subdue in tone or tint, so that the portion kept down is rendered subordinate to some other part, and does not, therefore, obtrude on the eye of the spectator.

(*c*) *Milit.:* To repress, subdue or silence artillery by an overpowering cannonade.

"Knap's battery . . . *kept* their fire *down* to a great extent."—*A. Doubleday: Chancellorsville*, ch. ii.

(8) *To keep from:* To abstain from.

(9) *To keep good* (or *bad*) *hours:* To be habitually early (*or* late) in returning home or in retiring to rest.

(10) *To keep house:*

(*a*) *Ordinary Language:*

(i.) To keep or maintain a separate establishment for one's self or for one's family.

(ii.) To remain in the house; to be confined to the house: as, Ill health compels him to *keep house.*

(*b*) *Technically:*

Law: To keep within the privacy of one's house to defeat creditors. It is an Act of bankruptcy, by 32 & 33 Vict. c. 71, § 6, para. 3. (*Wharton.*)

(11) *To keep in:*

(*a*) To hold in confinement; to restrain.

(*b*) To conceal; to keep back; not to disclose.

"You will not extort from me what I am willing to *keep in*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

(*c*) To restrain, to curb.

"If thy daughter be shameless, *keep* her *in* straightly."—*Ecclus.* xxvi. 10.

(12) *To keep off:*

(*a*) *Trans.:* To prevent from approaching; to drive off.

"A superficial reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obscurity, has *kept off* some from seeking in him the coherence of his discourse."—*Locke.*

(*b*) *Intrans.:* To keep away; to continue away; not to approach.

(13) *To keep on:* To continue at anything; not to leave off.

> "So cheerfully he took the doom . . .
> Nor shrunk, nor stepped aside for death,
> But with unaltered pace *kept on.*"
> *Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis*, 215.

(14) *To keep one going:* To keep one well supplied, or in constant work.

(15) *To keep one's hand in:* To keep one's self in practice.

(16) *To keep under:* To restrain; to keep in subjection.

> "To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we *keep under* our appetites."—*Atterbury.*

(17) *To keep to:* To adhere strictly to; to continue the use or practice of.

> "Did they *keep to* one constant dress they would sometimes be in fashion."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(18) *To keep up:*

(*a*) *Transitive:*

(i) To hold up; to prevent from falling; to support: as, *To keep up* one's head.

(ii) To prevent from falling in value: as, *To keep up* prices.

(iii) To maintain without abatement.

> "Land *kept up* its price."—*Locke.*

(iv) To maintain; to prevent from ceasing; to continue.

> "You have enough to keep you alive, and to *keep up* and improve your hopes of heaven."—*Taylor.*

(*b*) *Intrans.:* To maintain one's spirits; not to keep to one's bed or room.

(19) *To keep up to the collar:* To keep hard at work. (*Slang.*)

(20) *To keep out:* To prevent from entering or taking possession.

(21) *To keep open house:* To be very liberal in hospitality.

(22) *To keep a term:*

Univ.: To reside in college during a term.

(23) *To keep the land aboard:*

Naut.: To keep within sight of land as much as possible.

(24) *To keep the luff* or *the wind:*

Naut.: To keep close to the wind.

(25) *To keep on foot:* To maintain; to support, as a standing army.

(26) *To keep to one's self, to keep one's self to one's self;* To keep aloof from others; to keep one's own counsel.

(27) *To keep touch:*

* (*a*) To be faithful to one's engagements.

> "Until he find you fail in *keeping touch.*"—*Money Masters all Things* (1698), p. 59.

(*b*) To keep up connection with.

(28) *To keep in view:* Not to lose sight of; to keep one's attention or aim fixed on.

(29) *To keep in with:* To continue on terms of intimacy or friendship with; not to offend.

(30) *To keep the peace:* [PEACE].

(31) *To keep wicket:*

Cricket: To field at the wicket; to take the post of wicket-keeper.

¶ (1) To *preserve* is to *keep* with care, and free from all injury; to *save* is to *keep* laid up in a safe place, and free from destruction. Things are *kept* at all times, and under all circumstances; they are *preserved* in circumstances of peculiar difficulty and danger; they are *saved* in the moment in which they are threatened with destruction: things are *kept* at pleasure; they are *preserved* by an exertion of power; they are *saved* by the use of extraordinary means: the shepherd *keeps* his flock by simply watching over them; children are sometimes wonderfully *preserved* in the midst of the greatest dangers; things are frequently *saved* in the midst of fire by the exertions of those present.

(2) To *keep* is simply to have by one in such manner that it shall not depart; to *observe* is to *keep* with a steady attention; to *fulfil* is to *keep* to the end or to the full intent. A day is either *kept* or *observed;* yet the former is not only a more familiar term, but it likewise implies a much less solemn act than the latter; one must add, therefore, the mode in which it is *kept*, by saying that it is *kept* holy, *kept* sacred, or *kept* as a day of pleasure; the term *observe*, however, implies always that it is *kept* religiously: we may *keep*, but we do not *observe* a birthday; we *keep* or *observe* the Sabbath. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

kēep, * keepe, * kepe, *s.* [KEEP, *v.*]

* 1. Care, heed. (*Wycliffe: Luke* x.)

* 2. The act or state of keeping; custody, charge.

> "But gladliest I of your fleecie sheepe
> (Might it you please) would take on mee the *keepe.*"
> *Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.*

† 3. The state of being kept or preserved; preservation; care, condition: as, These things are in good *keep.*

4. The means by which one is kept or supported; subsistence, support, maintenance: as, *keep* for cattle.

5. That which is kept; a charge. (*Spenser.*)

6. That which keeps; that in which one keeps or is kept. Spec., the tower or place set apart in a castle for the confinement of prisoners; a donjon.

> "It stands on a knowle, which tho' insensibly rising gives it a prospect over the *keepe* of Windsor, about three miles N.E. of it."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Oct. 23, 1686.

* **keep-off, * keepe-off,** *s.* A guard, a defence.

> "A lance then took he, with a keene steele head,
> To be his *keepe-off*, both 'gainst men and dogges."
> *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* xiv.

kēep′-ẽr, * kep-er, *s.* [Eng. *keep; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which keeps; one who holds, keeps, or has possession of anything.

2. One who retains or keeps another in custody or charge; one who has the charge or care of the inmates of a prison, asylum, &c.

> "To his *keeper* this he brought,
> Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught."
> *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, ii. 17.

3. One who has the charge, care, or superintendence of anything.

> "Herne the hunter,
> Sometime a *keeper* here in Windsor forest"
> *Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

* 4. One who remains or abides.

> "So be discreet, chaste, *keepers* at home good."—*Titus* ii. 5.

5. A ring worn on the finger to keep a larger one on.

6. A jam nut.

7. The box on a door-jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes, when shot.

8. The armature of a magnet. A piece of iron which connects the two poles.

9. The mousing of a hook, which prevents its accidental disengagement.

10. The gripper of the flint in a flint-lock.

II. *Harness:* The keeper of a buckle-strap; a loop which slips upon the end of the strap, or into which the strap slides.

¶ (1) *Keeper of the Great Seal:* The officer of state who keeps or holds the Great Seal; the Lord Chancellor. Formerly he was called Lord Keeper.

(2) *Keeper of the Privy Seal, Lord Privy Seal:* An officer of state through whose hands pass all charters, pardons, &c., before they come to the Great Seal.

(3) *Keeper of the King's Conscience:* The Lord Chancellor. The designation arose when none but an ecclesiastic was ever Lord Chancellor.

(4) *Keeper of the Rolls:* The keeper of the records of the session of the peace. The office was instituted under Henry VIII. in 1545.

* **kēep′-ẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *keeper; -ess.*] A woman who keeps a man. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 359.

* **kēep′-ẽr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *keeper; -less.*] Without a keeper; free from restraint or custody.

kēep′-ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *keeper; -ship.*] The office or post of a keeper.

> "This *keepership* is annexed to the constableship of the castle."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

kēep′-ĭng, * kep-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [KEEP, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of holding or retaining; restraint, custody, guard.

> "The wise
> Have still the *keeping* of their proper peace."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. Maintenance, support, subsistence, food, keep.

3. Just proportion, harmony, accord, consistency, congruity.

II. *Paint.:* The arrangement or management of the light, shadows, colours, tints, in such subordination to each other that the general effect is harmonious to the eye. When this is unattended to, a harshness is produced, which gives improper isolation to individual parts, and the picture is said to be *out of keeping.*

¶ The *keeping* amounts to little more than having purposely in one's possession; but *custody* is a particular kind of *keeping*, for the purpose of preventing an escape: inanimate objects may be in one's *keeping;* but prisoners or that which is in danger of getting away, is placed in *custody:* a person has in his *keeping* that which he values as the property of an absent friend; the officers of justice get into their *custody* those who have offended against the laws, or such property as has been stolen. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *In keeping with:* In accordance with; agreeable to, consonant to.

> "It was *in keeping with* the scenery around."—*Mrs. H. Wood: Pomeroy Abbey*, ch. i.

keeping-room, *s.* The common or usual sitting or living-room of a family; in the universities the sitting-room of a student.

kēep′-sāke, *s.* [Eng. *keep*, and *sake.*] Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a present in memory of the giver.

* **kēep-wõr′-ţhy̆,** *a.* [Eng. *keep*, and *worthy.*] Worth preservation.

> "Other *keepworthy* documents."—*Taylor: Survey of German Poetry*, i. 182.

kēesh, *s.* [KISH]

kēes′-lĭp, *s.* [KESLOP.]

kēeve, *s.* [A.S. *cyf;* Ger. *kufe* = a large tub, from Lat. *cupa;* Fr. *cuve.*] A large vessel or vat used: (1) For mashing, fermenting, or storing beer. (2) For holding a bleaching liquor or alkaline lye. [KEIR.] (3) For elevating ores. [CORF.] (4) An iron-bound tub of a truncate, conical form, set upon the smaller end, and used for collecting the fine grains of copper. In use it is kept half full of water, and the contents agitated by a shovel till the heavier particles sink to the bottom, leaving the water to be dipped out and the refuse lighter upper stratum to be removed.

kēeve, *v.t.* [KEEVE, *s.*]

1. To put or leave in a keeve for the purpose of fermentation.

2. To tilt, as a cart, so as to shoot out the whole load at once.

kēev′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *keev(e); -er.*] The same as KEEVE (q.v.).

kĕf′-fĕk-ĭl, *s.* [KIEFEKIL.]

kĕf′-fĕ-kĭl-īte, *s.* [Named by Fischer, in 1811, from *keffekil*, probably an Asiatic word; suff. *-ite* (*Min*).]

Min.: A pearl-gray mineral, with a greasy feel, from the Crimea; contains silica, alumina, sesquioxide of iron, &c., and is clearly only a clay. (*Dana.*) Cronstedt states, in 1758, that the *Keffekil Tartarorum* was used by the Tartars as soap.

* **kĕf′-fęl,** *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*)] The head.

kĕg, * cag, *s.* [Icel. *kaggi;* Sw. & Norw. *kagge.*] A small cask or barrel.

kē-hŭl′, *s.* [Arab. *kuhaul* = antimony.] [KOHOL.]

* **keight,** *pret. of v.* [CATCH, *v.*]

keil′-hau-īte (au as o͡w), *s.* [Named by Erdmann after Prof. Keilhau of Norway; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, having its angles approximating to those of sphene; usually in twin crystals; cleavage, distinct; hardness, 6·5; sp. gr., 3·51–3·73; lustre, vitreous; colour, clove-brown to brownish black, streak grayish-brown; composition, a silico-titanate of alumina, iron, and lime, with traces of glucina, yttria, &c. Occurs (often in large crystals) at several places near Arendal, Norway.

keils, *s. pl.* [KAYLES.]

këir, *s.* [Icel. *ker* = a tub; Dan. *kar.*] A vat for holding a bleaching liquor. The alkaline vat of a bleachery.

keit-lō′-ạ, *s.* [An East African word (?).]

Zool.: *Rhinoceros Keitloa*, a two-horned, black rhinoceros, having the horns nearly equal in length, the front one cylindrical, the hinder one compressed, the anterior part of the tip produced and acuminated; length, including the head, above eleven feet, the height five. It is akin to *Rhinoceros bicornis.* It feeds on shrubs and brushwood, and is found sparingly in Africa south of the Zambesi. It is extremely fierce and dangerous. Called also Sloan's Rhinoceros.

Kĕl-æ-nạ-nēs̹′-ĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [Gr. κελαινός (*kelainos*) = black; νῆσος (*nēsos*) = an island, and Eng. suff. *-ian.*]

Technology:

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the dark races of the Pacific Islands.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The dark races of the Pacific Islands.

Kĕl-deēs̹′, *s. pl.* [CULDEES.]

kēle, *v.t.* [KEEL (2), *v.*]

kĕlk, *v.t.* [KELK, *s.*] To thrash, to beat soundly.

kĕlk, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *clach* = a stone.]

1. A large stone, a rock.

2. A blow.

3. The roe of a fish.

"Cods have a bladder in them full of eggs or spawn, which the northern men call the *kelk.*"—*Moffet: Heath's Improvement*, p. 238.

* **kĕll** (1), *s.* [KILN.] A kiln. (*Cleveland.*)

kĕll (2), *s.* [CAUL.]

1. The caul or omentum.

"The very weight of bowels and *kell*, in fat people, is the occasion of a rupture."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. The amnion or membrane enveloping the fœtus, and occasionally found round the head of a child at its birth.

3. A film growing over the eyes.

4. The chrysalis of an insect.

5. A net for the hair worn by women.

6. A skull-cap for men.

7. The cobwebs which are seen on the grass on a dewy morning.

"Those *kells*, which like cobwebs do sometimes cover the grounde."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 358.

kĕl′-lăch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. *ceallach.*] A wicker sledge or cart used in Scotland.

* **kĕlled,** * **keld,** *a.* [Eng. *kell*; *-ed.*] Covered with a kell; united with a kell or membrane; webbed.

"The otter . . . feeds on fish, which under water still,
He with his *keld*-feet and keen teeth doth kill."
Drayton: Noah's Flood.

kĕl′-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. O'Kelly of Dublin.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Kelliidæ (q.v.). The shell is small, thin, suborbicular, and closed, the ligament internal interrupting the thickened margin, and on it cardinal teeth one or two, laterals 1—1 in each valve. Animal with the mantle prolonged in front with a respiratory canal, two large gills on each side. Recent species 20, occurring from Norway to New Zealand and to California; fossil 20, the latter from the Eocene onward. Two of the recent species are *Kellia suborbicularis* and *K. nitida.*

kĕl-lī′-ĭ-dæ, kĕl-lī′-ạ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *kelli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idœ*, *-adœ.*]

Zool.: A family of Conchiferous molluscs akin to Lucinidæ, in which they were formerly merged.

Kĕl′-lō̇-wāy, *s* [A place in Wiltshire.] (See etym. and compound.)

Kelloway-rock, *s.*

Geol.: A bed of arenaceous limestone belonging to the Middle Oolite. It may be traced through several counties, the sand being in most places loose and unconsolidated, though at Kelloway itself it is stony. There are numerous casts of shells.

kē′-lo͡id, *s.* [Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Pathol. (*Pl.*): Unsightly excrescences arising on the sternum or elsewhere, generally from the over-active growth of a cicatrix over a wound.

kĕlp, * **kilp,** * **kilpe,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. The calcined ashes of seaweed, from which carbonate of soda is obtained. Kelp was formerly much used in the manufacture of soap and glass, but since barilla has been used for these purposes, the burning of sea-wrack has almost ceased. From the alkali of kelp the important chemical substance called iodine is obtained. [IODINE.]

2. The sea-wrack or sea-weed from which kelp is produced.

"As for the relts, *kilpe*, tangle, and such like sea-weeds."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxii., ch. vi.

kĕl′-piĕ, kĕl′-pȳ̆, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests a connection with Ger. *kalb* = a calf.] A sort of mischievous spirit, said to haunt fords and ferries at night, especially in storms. They generally appeared in the form of a horse. [WATER-KELPIE, WATER-WORSHIP.]

"Fays, Spunkies, *Kelpies*, a', they can explain them,
And e'en the vera Deils they brawly ken them."
Burns: Brigs of Ayr.

kĕl′-sō̇n, *s.* [KEELSON.]

kĕlt (1), *s.* [CELT.]

kĕlt (2), *s.* [Gael. *cealt* = clothes.] Cloth with the nap, generally of native black wool. (*Scotch.*)

kĕlt (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A salmon in its spent state after spawning; a foul fish.

* **kĕl′-tẽr,** *s.* [Cf. Dan. *kilte* = to gird, to tuck up.] Order, readiness.

"If the organs of prayer are out of *kelter*, or out of tune, how can we pray?"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

kĕlt′-ĭc, *a.* [CELTIC.]

kĕl′-tȳ̆, kĕl′-tiĕ, *s.* [Said to be named after a celebrated drinker in Kinross-shire.] A fine of a bumper; a large glass or bumper imposed as a fine on those who do not drink fair.

"I ken'd him and his father these twenty years. Are ye a' cleared *kelty* aff?"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxviii.

kĕl′-ȳ̆ph-īte, *s.* [Gr. κελῦφος (*keluphos*) = a husk, shell; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). Named by Schrauf.]

Min.: A gray mineral of a serpentinous nature, found surrounding crystals of pyrope in the olivine-serpentine of Kremze, Budweis, Bohemia.

* **kĕmb,** *v.t.* [COMB, *v.*]

* **kĕmb,** *s.* [COMB, *s.*]

† **kĕm′-bō,** *adv.* [KIMBO.]

* **kem-e-lin,** * **kim-ling,** * **kym-nell,** * **kym-lyne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cambe* = a brewing.] A brewing-tub, a mash-tub.

"He goth, and geteth him a kneding trough,
And after a tubbe, and a *kemelin.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 3,622.

* **kĕmp,** *v.i.* [A.S. *campian*; Dut. *kampen*; Dan. *kæmpe*; Ger. *kämpfen* = to contend, to fight.] To strive, to contend, to fight; to strive for victory. [KEMP, *s.*]

* **kĕmp** (1), *s.* [Icel. *kempa*; A.S. *cempa.*]

1. A warrior, a champion.

2. A struggle for victory; a striving for superiority.

kĕmp (2), **kĕmp′-tȳ̆,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Wool & Fur Manufacture:*

(1) The coarse rough hairs of wool, which are avoided by the manufacturer in his purchases of wool, as they impair the appearance of fabrics, and do not take the dye easily.

(2) Impurities of fur; that is, knots and hairs which do not possess the felting property.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): *Plantago media.*

kĕmp′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *kemp*; *-er.*] One who strives for superiority; specifically, a competitor among reapers.

kĕmp′-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *kemp*; *-ing.*] A striving for victory.

"A soldier, my lord, and mony a sair day's *kemping* I've seen."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxviii

kĕm′-ple, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Forty wisps for windlings (about 8 lbs. each) of straw. (*Scotch.*)

"The auld gudeman o' horse-clengh has hanged it wi' a *kemple* o' strae."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

kĕn, * **kenne,** * **ken-nen,** *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *kenna* = to know; cogn. with Sw. *känna*; Dan. *kiende*; Dut. & Ger. *kennen* = to know; A.S. *cennan* = to teach; Goth. *kannjan* = to make known; A.S. *cunnan* = to know; Goth. *kunnan.*] [CAN, CANNY, CUNNING, KNOW.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To teach; to cause to know.

"*Kenne* me on Crist to beleue." *P. Plowman*, i. 81.

2. To know; to be acquainted with.

"I *ken* the wight."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

3. To recognise; to see at or from a distance; to descry.

"Ere scarce a distant form was *kenned*,
She knew, and waved, to greet him."
Scott: Maid of Niedpath.

* 4. To lie within sight or ken of.

"It *kenned* Britaine over against it."—*P. Holland: Camden*, ii. 221.

II. *Scots Law:* To acknowledge or recognise by a judicial act.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To look round.

* **kĕn** (1), *s.* [KEN, *v.*]

1. View, sight, cognizance.

"They might discern within their *ken*
The carcasses of birds." *Drayton: Noah's Flood.*

2. Knowledge, understanding, apprehension.

"Placed above the reach and *ken* of a mortal apprehension."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

kĕn (2), *s.* [A contract. of *kennel* (q.v.).] A meeting or lodging house for disreputable characters. (*Slang.*)

Kĕn′-dạl, *s.* [From the name of the town in Westmoreland, where it was originally made.]

Fabric: A kind of coarse woollen cloth.

Kendal-green, *s.* Green cloth, originally made at Kendal for foresters.

"How could'st thou know these men in *Kendal-green*?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **kēne,** *a.* [KEEN.]

kĕṅk, *s.* [KINK.]

kĕn′-nạ, *v.t.* [KEN, *v.*] Do not know.

"'I wonder how auld Hazlewood likes that?' 'I *kenna* how he may like it now,' answered another of the tea-drinkers."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

kĕn′-nĕ-dȳ̆-ạ, *s.* [Named after Mr. Kennedy, a nurseryman at Hammersmith.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Kennedyeæ. It consists of prostrate or twining papilionaceous plants from Australia and Tasmania.

kĕn′-nĕ-dȳ̆-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *kennedy(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eœ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of Phaseoleæ, a tribe of papilionaceous plants.

kĕn′-nẹl (1), * **ken-el,** *s.* [Norm. Fr. * *kenil*; O. F. *chenil* = a place for dogs, from O. Fr. *chen*; Low Lat. *canem*, accus. of *canis* = a dog; Ital. *canile.*]

1. A house or shed for dogs.

"The fame of the kitchen, the cellar, the *kennel*, and the stables was spread over all England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 2. A pack of hounds.

"A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping *kennel* of French curs."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 2.

* 3. The hole of a fox or other animal.

kĕn′-nẹl (2), * **can-el,** * **can-elle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *canel* = a channel; Lat. *canalis.* *Kennel* is thus a doublet of *channel* (q.v.).]

1. A gutter; the watercourse at the side of a street; a little channel or canal.

"Soon shall the *kennels* swell with rapid streams."
And rush in muddy torrents to the Thames."
Gay: Trivia, i. 159.

2. A puddle.

kennel-raker, *s.* A scavenger; one fit only for low, dirty jobs.

kĕn′-nẹl (3), *s.* [A corrupt. of *cannel* (q.v.).]

kennel-coal, *s.* [CANNEL-COAL.]

kĕn′-nẹl, *v. i. & t.* [KENNEL (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To lie or lodge, as in a kennel; to dwell. (Used of beasts, and of men in contempt.)

"Glad here to *kennel* in a pad of straw."
Drayton: Elenor Cobham to Duke Humphry.

B. *Trans.:* To shut up, confine, or lodge in or as in a kennel.

"The laugh, the slap, the jocund curse go round;
While, from their slumbers shook, the *kennel'd*
Mix in the music of the day again. [hounds
Thomson: Autumn, 548.

kĕnn′-gŏtt-īte, *s.* [Named by Haidinger after Professor Kenngott; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Formerly regarded as a distinct species, but now determined to be the same as MIARGYRITE (q.v.).

kĕn′-nĭṅg, *s.* [Ken, *v.*]

1. Sight, ken, view, range of vision.

"[They related] that the Seres were within their *kenning*."—*P. Holland: Plinio*, bk. vi., ch. xxii.

2. A very small portion; just as much as one can see or recognise. (*Scotch.*)

* **kenning-place,** *s.* A prominent object. (*P. Holland.*)

kĕn-ō-ġĕn′-ẹ-sĭs, *s.* Vitiated or modified evolution; the opposite of palingenesis (q.v.).

kĕn-ō-ġē-nĕt′-ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to kenogenesis.

kĕn-ō-ġē-nĕt′-ĭc-ạl-lȳ̆, *adv.* In a kenogenetic manner.

kĕn′-spĕc-kle, *a.* [Eng. *ken*; etym. of second element doubtful.] Having marks, qualities, or characteristics causing a thing to be a gazing-stock; marked in some peculiar and noticeable manner. (*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xviii.)

kĕnt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cudgel, rough walking-stick; a pole · a leaping-pole. (*Scotch.*)

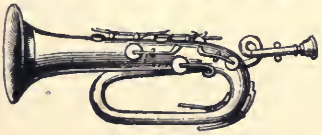
"He bade me fling down my *kent*, and sae me and my mither yielded."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

kĕnt, *v.t.* [Kent, *s.*] To push along, as a boat, with a pole; to punt.

Kĕnt, *s.* (For etym. see compound.)

Kent-bugle, *s.*

Music: A keyed bugle introduced by the bandmaster of an Irish regiment, James Halliday, about the year 1814 or 1815, and called the Kent bugle out of compliment to the Duke of Kent, the father of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, he being colonel of the regiment.



KENT-BUGLE.

Kĕnt′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Kent*; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to the county of Kent.

Kentish-fire, *s.* A concerted clapping of hands and stamping at public meetings by way of applause, or more frequently as an interruption. The name arose from the protracted cheers given in Kent to the No-Popery orators in 1828–9. It is also applied to the applause at Orange meetings.

Kentish-glory, *s.*

Entom.: Endromis versicolora, a beautiful moth, orange-brown with black and white markings, the expansion of the wings about two and a half inches. The larva, which is not hairy, is whitish-green, feeding on birch in July and August; the perfect insect appears in April. Found at Ashdown Forest, in England, in Scotland at Rannoch, in Ireland at Powerscourt. It is the only British representative of the family Endromidæ.

Kentish-rag, *s.*

Geol.: A calcareous rock belonging to the lower cretaceous series. In the south-east of England it is sixty or eighty feet thick. It is of marine origin. It was in a quarry of Kentish-rag at Maidstone that the great *Iguanodon Mantelli* was discovered.

* **kĕnt′-lage (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Kentledge.]

kĕn′-tle, *s.* [Quintal.]

Com.: A hundred pounds in weight; as, a *kentle* of fish.

kĕnt′-lĕdġe, *kĕnt′-lage (age as ĭġ), *s.* [O. Fr. *cant*, and Dut. *kant* = edge.]

Naut.: Pigs of iron for permanent ballast, laid over the keelson-plates.

kĕn′-trŏl-īte, *s.* [Named by Damour and Vom Rath. Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spike; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A silicate of lead and manganese; Orthorhombic in crystallization; cleavage prismatic, distinct; crystals very small, often in sheaf-like groups; Hardness, 5; sp. gr., 6·19; colour, dark reddish-brown, blackish on the surface. Found with quartz, barytes, and apatite in a brecciated quartz rock in Southern Chili.

kĕp, *v.t.* [Keep, *v.*] To catch, as in the act of passing through the air, falling, &c.; to intercept. (*Scotch.*)

* **kēpe,** *s.* [Keep, *s.*]

* **kēpe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Keep, *v.*]

Kĕp′-lẽr, *s.* (See def.)

Hist.: John Kepler, a great astronomer and physicist, born at Weil, in the Duchy of Wirtemberg, December 21, 1571, died in November, 1630. (See the compounds.)

Kepler's-laws, *s. pl.*

Astron.: First, that the orbit of each planet is an ellipse, the centre of the sun being in one of the foci. Second, that every planet so moves that the radius vector, or line drawn from it to the sun describes equal areas in equal times. Third, that the squares of the times of the planetary revolutions are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.

Kepler's-problem, *s.*

Astron.: The determination of the eccentricity of the orbit of a planet from its mean anomaly, or the planet's place in its orbit at any given moment.

Kĕp-lẽr′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [Eng., &c., *Kepler*; *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Kepler; propounded or established by Kepler (q.v.).

kĕpt, *pret.* & *pa. par.* [Keep, *v.* (q.v.).]

kept-down, *a.*

Paint.: Subdued in tone or tint, so that that portion of a picture thus treated is rendered subordinate to some other part, and does not obtrude itself on the eye of the spectator, which is intended to be riveted on some other important portion of the work.

kept-mistress, *s.* A concubine; a woman supported or maintained by a particular person as his mistress.

kĕ-răm′-ĭc, *a.* [Ceramic.]

kĕr-ạ-mĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κέραμις (*keramis*) = a roof tile, potters' earth, clay; cf. also κέραμος (*keramos*) = potters' earth, an earthen vessel.]

Bot.: The same as Cystocarp (q.v.).

kĕ-răm-ŏ-grăph′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κεραμος (*keramos*) = a potter; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Capable of being written upon; suitable to be written upon, as a slate. (Said especially of a certain kind of globe.)

kĕr-ạm-ŏ-hā′-līte, *s.* [Gr. κέραμις (*keramis*) = clay, and ἅλς (*hals*) = salt. Named by Glocker.]

Min.: The same as Alunogen (q.v.).

kĕ-ra′-nạ, kĕr-rĕn′-ạ, *s.* [Pers.]

Music: The name of the Persian horn which is sounded at sunset and at midnight.

kĕr-ar′-ġȳr-īte, *s.* [Cerargyrite.]

kĕr′-ạs-ĭne, kĕr′-ạs-īte, *s.* [Named by Beudant. Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = horn; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Fr. *plomb corné*; Ger. *hornblei.*]

Min.: The same as Mendipite and Phosgenite, the two minerals being included under the same name. (See these words.)

kĕr′-āte, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn.] [Cerargyrite.]

kĕr′-ạ-tĭn, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to the substance which forms the chief constituent of hair, feathers, nails, claws, horns, and the epidermis and epithelium of the higher animals. In consequence of its insolubility in alcohol, water, acetic acid, boiling dilute hydrochloric acid, and dilute sodic hydrate, it is easily obtained pure. It dissolves in boiling acetic acid and in strong alkalis, and when boiled with sulphuric acid it decomposes with formation of leucine and tyrosine.

kĕr-ạ-tī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn, and suff. *-itis* (*Pathol.*) (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the cornea, with congestion of the conjunctiva and sclerotic coat of the eye, which may go on to infiltration by pus, and destruction of the sight by ulceration. Three forms are found—viz., syphilitic, strumous or scrofulous ophthalmia, and pustular corneitis. Keratitis, when associated with suppuration, as in small-pox, and other affections, is called onyx, from its resemblance to the lunula of the nail. Perforation into the anterior chamber, causing hypopion, sometimes happens, when pus or shreds of lymph accumulate there, or its inward perforation may cause iritis.

kĕr-ạ-tō′-dạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: Horny sponges (q.v.).

kĕr′-ạ-tōde, *s.* [Keratoda.]

Zool. & Chem.: A substance of which the skeleton of horny sponges is composed. Sometimes it is strengthened by spiculæ of lime or flint.

kĕr′-ạ-tōme, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: A knife used in the operation for artificial pupil and cataract. Also called iridectome, or artificial-pupil knife. It is spear-pointed, double-edged, and may be straight or angular. It is used for making an incision through the cornea into the anterior chamber, and by slight movements of its cutting edges, upward and downward, the wound is made of proper dimensions, after which the operation is completed with other instruments.

kĕr-ạ-tŏ̇-nȳx′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn, and νύξις (*nuxis*) = a puncturing.]

Surg.: A term applied by German surgeons to the operation of couching, performed by introducing a needle through the cornea, and depressing or breaking the opaque lens. (*Brande.*)

kĕr-ạ-tŏph′-ȳll-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος = a horn; φύλλος (*phyllos*) = a leaf, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Carinthine (q.v.).

kĕr-ạ-tŏph′-ȳ-tạ, *s.* [Ceratophyta.]

kĕr′-ạ-tŏ̇-phȳte, *s.* [Keratophyta.]

Zool.: An anthozoon, belonging to the old order Keratophyta (q.v.).

kĕr-ạ-tō′-sạ, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = horn; Lat. pl. suff. *-osa.* So named because the skeleton is composed of keratode (q.v.).]

Zool.: The name given by Bowerbank to the Horny Sponges.

kĕr′-ạ-tōse, *s.* [Keratosa.]

Zool.: The same as Keratode (q.v.).

kĕr-âul′-ŏ̇-phōn, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn; αὐλός (*aulos*) = a flute, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound.]

Music: An organ stop, invented by Gray and Davison. Its pipes are of small scale, and are surmounted by a movable ring of metal. Its tone is soft, delicate, and reedy.

kẽrb, *s.* [Curb, *s.*]

kerb-plate, *s.* [Curb-plate.]

kẽrb′-stōne, kĩrb′-stōne, *s.* [Curbstone.]

* **kẽr′-çhẽr,** *s.* [Kerchief.] A kerchief.

"He became like a man in an extasie and trance, and white as a *kercher*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 746.

* **kẽr′-çhẽred,** *a.* [Eng. *kercher*; *-ed.*] Covered with a kerchief; bound round with a kerchief.

"Pale Sickness, with her *kerchered* head up wound."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory in Heaven.

* **kẽr′-çhĭef, * ker-chef, * cur-chief, * co-ver-chefe, * co-ver-chief,** *s.* [O. Fr. *covrechef*, *couvrechef*, from *covrir* (Fr. *couvrir*) = to cover, and *chef*, *chief* = the head.]

1. A cloth to cover the head; a headdress.

"Her black hair strained away
To a scarlet *kerchief* caught beneath her chin."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, vii.

2. A handkerchief, a napkin.

"The waving *kerchiefs* of the crowd that urge
The mute adieu to those who stem the surge."
Byron: Corsair, i. 16.

3. One who wears a kerchief; a lady.

"The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfied of what they love the best."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 245.

° **kĕr′-çhĭefed**, * **kĕr′-çhĭeft**, *a.* [Eng. *kerchief; -ed.*]

1. Having a kerchief wrapped or placed round.

2. Dressed, wrapped, enveloped.

kĕr′-ẹn, *s.* [Heb. קֶרֶן (*qeren*).] [Kerana.]

Music: A Hebrew trumpet. The word is sometimes used in the Bible as synonymous with *shophar*, and to it is sometimes affixed *jobel*, rendered in the English version rams'-horns.

kẽrf, * **kerfe**, *s.* [A.S. *cyrf* = a cutting, from *ceorfan* = to cut, to carve (q.v.); Ger. *kerbe* = a notch; *kerben* = to notch.]

1. A slit, a cut, a notch.

2. The slit, notch, or channel made by a saw in cutting wood.

kẽrf′-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *kerf; -ing.*] Cutting, slitting, notching.

kerfing-machine, *s.* A machine for sawing a series of parallel kerfs on one side of a board, in order to enable it to be bent. It consists of a table and a series of circular saws upon a horizontal mandrel, the latter being vertically adjustable, so as to allow the saws to project above the surface of the table to an extent equal to the desired depth of kerf.

* **kẽrl**, *s.* [Carl.]

kër′-īte, *s.* [Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax; Eng. suff. *-ite.*] A compound invented by Austin C. Day, and by him termed kerite or artificial caoutchouc, and in which the raw caoutchouc or rubber is replaced by tar or asphaltum, which, combined with animal or vegetable oils, is vulcanized by sulphur, the product closely resembling rubber, the hard and soft varieties being produced by different proportions, &c. The principal use of kerite has been as an insulating material in telegraphy.

kerite-wire, *s.* Wire used in telegraphy, insulated by a covering of kerite.

kĕr-ĭ-vôu′-lạ, *s.* [Corrupted from Cingalese *kehelvoulha* = plantain-bat.]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionidæ (True Bats). *Kerivoula picta* is the Painted Bat. Its fur is deep orange above, and paler below. It occurs in India, Ceylon, Burmah, Sumatra, and Java, reposing on plantain leaves, its colour making it appear like a butterfly or moth rather than a bat, thus tending to its concealment.

kẽr′-mēş (1), *s.* [Arab. *kermes, kermis* = a little worm, from Sansc. *krimi* = a worm.]

Dyeing, &c.: The same as Kermes-grains (q.v.).

kermes-grains, *s. pl.*

Comm.: The dried bodies of the females of an homopterous insect, *Coccus ilicis*, which yield a red and scarlet dye, much used before the introduction of cochineal, of an exceedingly fine quality, and very durable.

kermes-lake, *s.*

Pigments: An ancient lake, perhaps the earliest of the European lakes. (*Weale.*)

kermes-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus coccifera.*

kẽr′-mēş (2), **kẽr′-mĕ-sīte**, *s.* [Named by Simon, a Carthusian monk, in 1714. Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: An oxysulphide of antimony. Crystallization monoclinic; colour cherry-red, deepening on exposure; lustre adamantine, streak brownish-red. Occurs in radiating groups of acicular crystals, or as capillary tufts associated with stibnite (q.v). The original mineral was an artificial preparation, and was used medicinally.

kẽr′-mĕ-sīte, *s.* [Kermes (2), *s.*]

kẽr′-mĕss, *s.*

1. Originally a church festival (as if kirk-mass), but now an annual festival or fair held in the Low Countries and in French Flanders, with the accompaniment of all kinds of popular amusements.

2. A kind of entertainment got up in partial imitation of No. 1. (*U. S.*)

* **kẽrn** (1), * **kẽrne**, * **kēarne**, *s.* [Ir. *cearn* = a man.]

1. A light-armed Irish foot-soldier, as distinguished from the gallowglass, or heavy-armed soldier.

> "The *kerne* is an ordinarie souldior, using for weapon his sword and target, and sometimes his peece, being commonlie so good markemen as they will come within a score of a great castell."—*Stanihurst: Desc. of Ireland*, ch. viii.

2. A boor, a country lout, a churl.

> "They han fat *kernes*, and leany knaues,
> Their fasting flocks to keepe."
> *Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.*

3. An idler, a vagabond. (*Wharton.*)

kẽrn (2), *s.* [Kirn.]

kern-baby, *s.* An image dressed up with corn, and carried before reapers to the harvest-home.

kẽrn (3), *s.* [Quern.]

1. A quern (q.v.).

2. A churn.

kẽrn (4), *s.* [Perhaps from Lat. *crena* = a notch.]

Print.: The part of a letter which overhangs the shank. It occurs more frequently in italic than in roman.

* **kẽrn** (1), *v.i.* [Ger. *kern*; Dan. *kierne, kiœrne*; Icel. *kjarni*; Sw. *kärna*; O. H. Ger. *cherno*, all = a kernel (q.v.).]

1. To harden, as corn in ripening.

> "An ill *kerned* or saved harvest soon emptieth their old store."—*Carew.*

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.

> "They who come hither to lade salt, take it up as it *kerns*, and lay it in heaps on the dry land, before the weather breaks in anew."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

kẽrn (2), *v.t.* [Kern (4), *s.*]

Type-found.: To form with a kern.

kẽrne, *s.* [Kern (1), *s.*]

kẽr′-nẹl (1), * **kĩr′-nẹl**, * **kir-nelle**, * **curnel**, *s.* [A.S. *cyrnel*, from *corn* = grain, corn; dimin. suff. *-el.*] [Kern (1), *v.i.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The edible substance contained within the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit.

> "His daintiest fruits in *kernels* he doth set."
> *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 18.

2. That which is inclosed in a shell, husk, integument, &c.

> "Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. The seed of pulpy fruit.

> "The pineapple hath a *kernel* that is strong and abstersive."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 720.

4. A hard concretion of the flesh.

> "He makes the breasts to be nothing but glandules of that sort they call *conglomeratæ*, made up of an infinite number of little knots or *kernels*."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The central part of anything; the nucleus; that round which other matter is collected.

> "A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. The important or essential part of anything, as distinguished from the surrounding and less important matters; the core, the gist, the essence.

* **kẽr′-nẹl** (2), *s.* [Crenelle.]

* **kẽr′-nẹl**, *v.i.* [Kernel (1), *s.*] To ripen or harden into kernels.

> "In Staffordshire, garden rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **kẽr′-nẹlled**, *a.* [Crenelled.]

* **kẽr′-nẹl-lȳ**, * **ker-nel-lie**, *a.* [Eng. *kernel* (1); *-y.*] Full of kernels; having the qualities or nature of a kernel; resembling a kernel, as the seeds of plants.

> "That neither the *kernellie* part of a bore's necke, nor dormice, should be served up to the bourd at great feasts."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. i.

kẽr′-nẹl-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *kennel*; suff. *-wort.*]

Bot.: *Scrophularia nodosa.*

* **kẽrn′-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *kern* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Like a kern; boorish, clownish.

> "Ireland, that was once the conquest of one single earl with his private forces, and the small assistance of a petty *kernish* prince."—*Milton: Reason of Church Govt.*, bk. i., ch. vii.

kĕr′-ộ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A small genus of South American rodents, often merged in Cavia.

kĕr′-ộ-līte, *s.* [Cerolite.]

kĕ-rō′-nạ, *s.* [Gr. κηρών (*kērōn*), genit. κηρῶνος (*kērōnos*) = a beehive (?).]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, placed under Oxytrichina, or, according to Dujardin, the type of a family Keronia. *K. polyporum* is parasitic upon Hydra.

kĕ-rō′-nĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *keron(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Zool.: Dujardin's name for a family of Infusoria, nearly identical with the Oxytrichina of Ehrenberg.

kĕr′-ộ-sēne, *s.* [Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax; *-ene.*]

Chem.: Refined petroleum. A name given to the principal product of the distillation of petroleum, the crude American oil yielding 70 per cent. of its weight. It is also obtained from bituminous shale. It is a colourless oil, possessing a characteristic taste and smell; insoluble in water, moderately soluble in alcohol, but very soluble in ether, chloroform, and benzene. It dissolves camphor, iodine, phosphorus, sulphur, fats, wax, and many resins. The flashing point of a safe kerosene should not be less than 34°, and the igniting point 43°. The finest quality of illuminating oil is produced from distillates ranging in sp. gr. from 0·775 to 0·780. It has a high flashing point, 48° to 60°, and contains none of the lighter parts of the crude oil. A good illuminating oil should neither be too viscous nor too volatile, and it should not take fire when a light is applied to it. [Petroleum.]

kĕr′-ộ-sộ-lēne, *s.* [Kerosene.]

Chem.: Petroleum ether. An extremely inflammable, colourless oil, having a faint odour of petroleum, obtained from the crude oil by distillation. It boils between 50° and 60°, and has a sp. gr. of 0·665. It is used as a solvent for fats, as a remedy for rheumatic pains, and as a local anæsthetic.

kẽrr′-īte, *s.* [Named by Genth after Prof. Kerr suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A foliated mineral occurring in fine scales, of a pale greenish-yellow colour, and pearly lustre It is essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia, and is related to jefferisite (q.v.), which it also resembles in its exfoliation under the blowpipe. Found associated with chlorite at the Culsagee Corundum Mine, Macon Co., N. Carolina.

* **kẽrş**, * **kẽrse**, *s.* [A.S. *cœrse, cerse.*] A cress; hence a thing of little or no value.

> "Ne raught he not a *kers.*"
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,754.

¶ In such expressions *kers* or *cerse* has now become corrupted into *curse*, as in the modern Not worth a *curse.*

kẽr′-sạn-tīte, **kẽr′-sạn-tȳte**, *s.* [Eng., &c. *kersant(on)*; suff. *-ite, -yte.*]

Petrol.: A micaceous dolomite found at Visembach, in the Vosges. (*Dana.*) A biotite porphyritically developed in a greenish gray matrix, consisting mainly of oligoclase, and occasionally occurring as well-developed little crystals. It is akin to kersanton (q.v.). (*Rutley.*)

kẽr′-sạn-tŏn, *s.* [Local name; probably from the village of Kersaint-Plabbenec.]

Petrol.: A rock from Brittany akin to kersantite, but not having hornblende. (*Rutley.*)

kẽr′-şeȳ, * **ker-sie**, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful; Fr. *carize*; Dut. *karsaai*; Sw. *kersing.*]

A. *As subst.:* A coarse-ribbed cloth made of wool of long staple.

> "And, dressing in a *kersey* thicker
> Than that which clothes a Cornish vicar,
> He seldom had the luck to eat
> In Berkeley square." *Cawthorn: Wit & Learning.*

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made or consisting of kersey.

> "Black *karsie* stockings, worsted now,
> Yea silke of youthful'st dye."
> *Warner: Albion's England*, bk. ix.

* 2. *Fig.:* Homely, homespun, plain.

> "In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes."
> *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

* **kẽr-şeȳ**, *v.* [Kersey, *s.*] To dress in kersey. (*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 48.)

kẽr′-şeȳ-mëre, *s.* [A corrupt. of *cassimere* (q.v.).]

Fabric: A kind of light woollen twilled goods with an oil finish, for men's wear.

kẽr′-stĕn-īte, *s.* [Named by Dana after Kersten, who described it. (*Min.*)]

Min.: A mineral occurring in small sulphur-yellow spheres and botryoidal masses. Cleavage distinct in one direction. Hardness, 3 to 4; lustre, greasy to vitreous; brittle; fracture, fibrous. Consists of selenous acid, oxide of lead, and a little copper. Occurs, with other selenides, at Hildburghausen.

kerve, *v.t.* [Carve.]

* **ker-ver,** *s.* [Carver.]

* **kesar,** *s.* [Kaiser.]

* **kĕs′-lŏp,** *s.* [A.S. *ceselib*, *cyselib* = curdled milk; Ger. *käselab*, from *käse* = cheese, and *lab* = rennet.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet to be used in curdling milk.

2. *Bot.:* *Galium verum.* (*Scotch.*)

* **kesse,** *v.t.* [Kiss, *v.*]

* **kest,** *pret. & pa. par.* [Cast, *v.*]

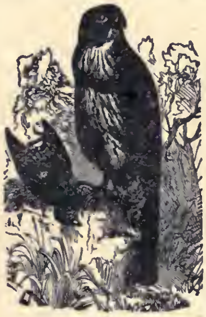
* **keste,** *pret. of v.* [Kiss, *v.*]

kĕst′-ĭng, kĕs′-lĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The bullace plum.

kĕs′-trẹl, *s. & a.* [Fr. *creserelle*, *quercelle* = a hawk of a reddish colour. Littré considers its remote origin as unknown; Wedgwood derives it from *Burgundian cristel.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Ornith.: *Cerchneis* (*Falco*) *tinnunculus*, a raptorial bird; above, red spotted with black; beneath white spotted with pale; the head and tail of the male ashy-blue. Length of both sexes about 12½ inches. The kestrel when hunting for prey suspends itself in the air by a constant motion of its wings; it is, therefore, sometimes called the Windhover. It feeds on mice, insects, and occasionally birds, and is a useful bird to the agriculturist, though gamekeepers, confounding it with the sparrow-hawk, kill it when they can. It is an European bird, but migrates in winter to India and Africa. It occurs also in Borneo, China, and Japan. It builds in towers and old buildings, laying four to six eggs, white or reddish with red blotches. More than twenty species are known. They resemble hawks, but have the toes shorter.


KESTREL.

"The hobby is used for smaller game, for daring larks, and stooping at gnats. The *kestrel* is trained for the same purposes."—*Goldsmith: Nat. Hist.*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

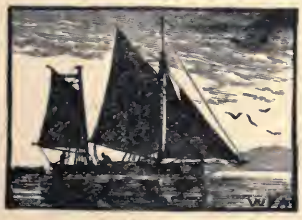
* **B.** *As adj.:* Base, low, mean.

> "Ne thought of honour ever did assay
> His baser brest, but in his *kestrell* kind
> A pleasing vein of glory, vaine did find."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 4.

kĕt, *s.* [Icel. *kjöt*, *ket*; Dan. *kiöd* = flesh.] Carrion, filth.

kĕtc̣h (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of Turk. *gaïg*, *gáïg* = a boat; Ital. *caicco*; Fr. *caïque*, *caiche*, *quaiche.*]

Naut.: A form of two-masted vessel, carrying a tall, once square-rigged, now fore-and-aft rigged, main-mast forward, and a shorter fore-and-aft rigged mizzen abaft. Being a favourite form of mortar-vessel, owing to the clear deck amidships, we frequently find the bomb-ketch mentioned in the wars of the last century.


KETCH.

"Our *ketch*, even when light, was but a dull sailer." —*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. i.

kĕtc̣h (2), *s.* [A softened form from *keg* (q.v.).] A cask, a keg.

* **kĕtc̣h** (3), *s.* [Jack Ketch.] A hangman.

* **kĕtc̣h** (4), *s.* [Catch, *s.*] A musical catch. (*Beaum. & Fletch.: Coronation*, i. 1.)

* **ketche,** *v.t.* [Catch, *v.*]

kĕtc̣h′-ŭp, *s.* [Catchup.]

kē′-tōne, *s.*

Chem.: One of a class of volatile ethereal liquids in which the carbonyl group (CO) unites two alcohol radicals.

$$\begin{matrix}\text{Acetic}\\\text{acid}\end{matrix}\left\{\begin{matrix}CH_3\\COHO\end{matrix}\right.\qquad\begin{matrix}\text{Acetic}\\\text{aldehyde}\end{matrix}\left\{\begin{matrix}CH_3\\COH\end{matrix}\right.$$

$$\text{Acetone}\left\{\begin{matrix}CH_3\\COMe.\end{matrix}\right.$$

They may also be described as compounds of carbonic oxide with monad positive radicals, thus: Acetone = $COMe_2$. When acted upon by nascent hydrogen they are converted into secondary alcohols. The principal ketones are acetone, propione, ethyl butyral, butyrone, and benzophenone. [Aldehyde.]

kē-tŏn′-ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a ketone.

kĕt′-tle, * ket-el, * ket-tell, *s.* [A.S. *cetel*, *cytel*; Mæso-Goth. *katils*, borrowed from Lat. *catillus* = a little bowl, dimin. of *catinus* = a bowl, akin to Gr. κότυλος, κοτύλη (*kotulos*, *kotulē*) = a little cup; Icel. *ketill*; Sw. *kittel*; Dan. *kedel*; Dut. *ketel*; Ger. *kessel*; Russ. *kotel.*]

1. A metallic vessel in which water or other liquid is boiled. In sugar-houses kettles are arranged in rows called batteries.

> "By this the boiling *kettle* had prepared,
> And to the table sent the smoaking lard."
> *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses*, bk. viii.

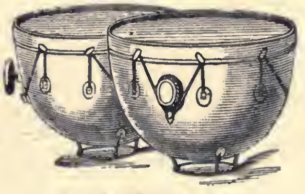
* 2. A kettle-drum (q.v.).

¶ *A pretty kettle of fish:* [Kiddle].

kettle-boiler, *s.* An old form of steam-boiler whose lower portion was shaped as an inverted conical frustum, and the upper part as a dome. The form resembles that of a tea-kettle.

kettle-drum, *s.*

1. *Music:* A musical instrument, so named from its resemblance to a hemispherical kettle. It is formed of thin copper, and has a head of parchment or vellum. Kettle-drums are used in pairs, slung on each side of the withers of a cavalry horse. One drum is tuned to the key-note, and the other to the fifth of the key in which the piece in which they are to be used is written. The tuning is by a hoop and screws. The best sticks for kettle-drums are those having whalebone handles with a wooden button covered by a piece of sponge; by the use of these the finest gradations of tone may be gained. Kettle-drums are said to have been introduced into the orchestra by Handel, who employed a pair taken as part of the spoil at the battle of Dettingen, in the score of the Te Deum, written in celebration of that event.


CAVALRY KETTLE-DRUMS.

"The *kettle-drums* struck up; the trumpets pealed." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. *Society:* A tea party held by fashionable people in the afternoon before dinner.

> "Myriad angels, saintly crowds,
> With rainbow trimmings round their shrouds
> May meet you at a *kettle-drum.*"
> *Olrig Grange*, 87.

kettle-drummer, *s.* One who plays upon a kettle-drum.

kettle-furnace, *s.*

Metallurgy:

1. A basket-furnace or cresset in which lead or solder is melted for plumbing.

2. A furnace in which a kettle or kettles are set in a brick arch, as in sugar-boiling furnaces; or above a box-furnace, as in agricultural boilers. [Evaporator.]

* **kettle-hat,** *s.* A broad-brimmed iron hat worn by knights in the Middle Ages.

* **kettle-pins,** *s. pl.* Ninepins, skittles.

kettle-stitch, *s.*

Bookbind.: The stitch made in sewing at the head and tail of a book.

* **ket-trin,** *s.* [Cateran.]

kĕ-tū′-pạ, *s.* [A barbarous name with no meaning.] (*Sharpe.*)

Ornith.: A genus of Strigidæ. *Ketupa ceylonensis* is the Indian Fish Owl. It frequents the sides of tanks, ponds, &c., in Ceylon. When it cannot obtain fish, it will eat small mammals, reptiles, &c. During the day it is sometimes mobbed by bulbuls, king-crows, &c. Its note is like a loud, hollow, disagreeable "haw-haw-haw!" Another Indian species, *K. flavipes*, has similar habits.

keu′-pẽr (eu as **o͡i),** *s.* [Ger.]

1. *Geol.:* The name given in Germany to a series of beds constituting the uppermost of the three series of strata from which the Trias derives its name. In Wurtemberg it is about a thousand feet thick. Alberti divides it into limestone, gypsum, and carbonaceous slate clay. Remains of reptiles—genera, Nothosaurus and Phytosaurus—have been found in it, the Labyrinthodont order of Amphibians, and fishes of the genera Saurichthys and Gyrolepis. The plant-remains are ferns, equisetaceæ, cycads, &c. The Keuper is represented in England by saliferous and gypseous shales and marls, and in France by Marnes Irisées. (*Lyell.*)

2. *Building stones:* The Keuper sandstones, especially the lower ones, afford good building stones. They are a pale red yellow or white, and have been largely used in the cathedrals of Worcester and Chester. (*Rutley.*)

* **kĕv′-ẹl** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: *Antilope Kevella* (*Pallas*). A North and Central African antelope, believed to be akin to, or even a variety of the gazelle. It is now known to be only the young of the gazelle.

kĕv′-ẹl (2), *s.* [Dan. *kievle* = a peg.]

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A large cleat for belaying. Sometimes formed by the ends of the top timbers which rise above the gunwale, or formed by timbers projecting at a small angle from the sides to belay large ropes, such as the sheets and tacks of the main-sail and fore-sail. [Cleat.]

(2) A frame for spreading the main-sail.

(3) An anchor-palm.

2. *Mason:* A stonemason's hammer used in spauling stone, and having a blade and point at the respective ends.

kevel-head, *s.*

Naut.: The end of a top timber projecting above the gunwale and acting as a bitt or kevel, to belay large ropes, to fasten or veer away a rope, &c.

* **kev-er-chef,** *s.* [Kerchief.]

* **kevere,** *v.t.* [Cover, *v.*] To recover.

kĕx, * kix, *s.* [Wel. *cecys* = hollow stalks, hemlock; Corn. *cegas*; Lat. *cicuta* = hemlock.] The old English name for hemlock.

"A *kex* or hollow stemme in manner of fewell and such like."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii., ch. vii.

kĕx′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *kex*; *-y.*] Full of or overgrown with kexes or weeds; weedy.

"The earth will grow more and more dry and sterile in succession of ages; whereby it will become more *kexy*, and lose of its solidity."—*H. More: On Godliness*, bk. vi., p. 10, § 3.

kēy (1), *s.* [Quay.]

kēy (2), *s.* [Cay.]

kēy (3), * **keye,** *s.* [A.S. *cæg*, *cæge*; cogn. with O. Fris. *kai*, *kei.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A portable instrument of metal for shooting the lock-bolt of a door; an instrument formed with cavities or interstices corresponding to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt is moved backwards or forwards.

> "With half a sigh she turned the *key*."
> *Tennyson: The Letters*, 18.

(2) An instrument by which something is screwed round or turned.

> "Hide the *key* of the jack."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

(3) An instrument for drawing teeth.

(4) The husk containing the seed of an ash.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That by means of which anything is disclosed, explained, or rendered less difficult; a guide, a solution.

> "An emblem without a *key* to 't, is no more than a tale of a tub."—*L'Estrange.*

(2) That which gives power or control over a place or position. [¶ (2).]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:*

(1) A piece of timber let transversely into the back of a board, which consists of several breadths, to prevent its warping.

(2) The last board of a floor or platform which is driven into position and keys up the others.

(3) A tenon piece, of the nature of a dowel, entering coincident parts in matched boards, and holding them together, or in correspondence.

(4) The roughing on the under side of a veneer, which is made by a toothing-plane, and is designed to give the glue a better chance of adhering.

(5) One of the many wedge-shaped pieces or striking-plates beneath the ribs of a bridge centering; by driving them out the centering is struck, and the arch left self-sustained.

2. *Masonry:* The highest stone of an arch; the keystone.

3. *Machinery:*

(1) A joggle-piece forming a lock or draw-pin in a joint. [Hook-butt.]

(2) A wedge-piece of iron used for tightening the brasses of a bearing.

(3) A fastening piece, such as a wedge or cotter in a chain; a forelock.

(4) A piece sometimes used in a mortise in connection with gibs, in attaching a strap-head to a connecting-rod.

(5) A fin or wedge fastening a crank on its shaft. A long key on a shaft, which prevents the revolution of a wheel thereon, but permits longitudinal motion, is called a spline.

(6) A spanner or wrench.

4. *Music:*

(1) A mechanical contrivance for closing or opening ventages, as in flutes, clarinets, ophicleides, &c. By means of keys on such instruments, apertures too remote to be reached by the outstretched fingers are brought under control of the player.

(2) A lever which brings the pallets of an organ under the control of the hand or foot of an organist.

(3) A lever which controls the striking apparatus of a key-stringed instrument. In the harpsichord it acted on the jack; in the pianoforte it acts on the hammer.

(4) The wrest or key used for tuning instruments having metal pegs. Its end is hollowed out so as to fit over the four-sided end of the peg, and the crossbar with which it is surmounted gives leverage to the hand of the tuner, so that he is enabled to tighten or loosen a string, or (in the case of a drum) slacken or strain a parchment.

(5) The sign placed at the commencement of the musical stave which shows the pitch of the notes, was originally called a clavis or key. This sign is called in modern music a clef. [Clef.]

(6) Key, in its modern sense, is the starting point of the definite series of sounds which form the recognised scale. Different starting-points require the relative proportion of the steps of the scale to be maintained by means of sharps or flats in the signature. The key of C major requires no flats or sharps for this purpose, hence it is called the normal key. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

5. *Plast.:* That portion of the rendering or first coat of hair plaster which forces its way between the laths, and holds the body of the plaster in place.

6. *Rail.-engin.:* A wedge-shaped piece of wood used to keep the rail tight in the chair.

7. *Teleg.:* A device for breaking and closing electric circuits, so that the current may be interrupted to give signals.

8. *Well-boring:* A bent bar of iron spanning the boring-rod just beneath a coupling, and serving to support the train of rods at the bore-mouth.

¶ (1) *Gold key:* The official badge of a chamberlain.

> "Be cautious how you show yourself
> In public for some hours to come—or hardly
> Will that *gold key* protect you from maltreatment."
> *Coleridge: Piccolomini*, i. 12.

(2) *Key of a position:*

Mil.: A point the position of which gives control over any position, district, or country.

(3) *Power of the Keys:*

Rom. Theol.: *Potestas Clavium*, the supreme authority in the Church, vested by Our Lord in St. Peter, and handed down to his successors in the See of Rome (Matt. xvi. 19; cf. Isa. xxii. 22; Apoc. iii. 7). The phrase is also used, in a restricted sense, to signify the granting or refusing absolution in the sacrament of penance (q.v.).

(4) *Queen's keys:*

Scots Law: That part of a warrant which authorizes a messenger or sheriff's officer to break open places locked up, in order to come at a debtor or his goods.

(5) *To have the key of the street:* To be locked out; to have no house to go to.

> "'There,' said Lowten, 'you've got the *key of the street*.'"—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlvii.

key-bed, *s.* [Key-way.]

key-board, *s.*

Music: The range of keys upon a pianoforte or organ. Keys played by the fingers are called manuals; those by the feet are called pedals.

key-bolt, *s.* A bolt secured by a cotter or wedge instead of a thread and nut.

key-bugle, *s.*

Music: A brass wind instrument with keys, usually seven. It will traverse chromatically a compass of more than two octaves, beginning from B♮ beneath the stave up to the C above the stave. The bugle with pistons or with cylinders has a lower compass than the preceding.

key-chord, *s.* The common chord of the tonic—*e.g.*, C, E, G is the key-chord of C.

* **key-cold,** *a.* Cold as a key; lifeless, dead.

> "Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king."
> *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 2.

key-colour, *s.*

Paint.: A leading colour.

key-coupler, *s.*

Music: An attachment in a melodeon or parlour-organ to couple keys in octaves when desired. The coupling-levers cross each other, have their fulcrums at their rear ends, and are attached at their intersection. When the levers do not act, an additional pressure is put upon the valves.

key-fastener, *s.* An attachment to a lock to prevent the turning of the key by an outsider.

key-file, *s.* A flat file having a constant thickness, and used in filing the ward-notches in keys.

key grooving-machine, *s.*

Metal-working: A machine for slotting the centre-holes of wheels to make a groove for the key, which fastens the wheel to its shaft, so that it may not turn thereon. It is a modification of the planing-machine, which grew out of the slide-rest.

key-guard, *s.* A shield which shuts down over a lock-key to prevent its being pushed out of the lock from the outside. A slotted escutcheon on the plate shuts over a flattened portion of the key-shank to prevent its being turned by an outsider. A pawl acts as a detent for the escutcheon.

key-model, *s.* A mode of modelling vessels by shaping boards according to the horizontal lines, and laying them upon one another horizontally.

key-note, *s.*

1. *Literally:*

Music: The note which, according to the signature, forms the starting point of the scale; the tonic; the doh. [Key, *s.*, II. 4 (6).]

2. *Fig.:* That which gives a key or clue to anything; a key; a guide.

> "Much of the orator's art and ability is shown, in thus striking properly at the commencement, the *key-note*, if we may so express it, of the rest of this oration."—*Blair: Works*, vol. ii., lect. 31.

key-pattern, *s.* An ornamental band or border, of Ionic origin, bearing a fancied resemblance to the wards of a key.

key-pipe, *s.* The pipe of a lock in which a key is turned.

key-screw, *s.* A lever, wrench, or spanner, for turning screws.

key-seat, *s.* The groove in a wheel and shaft to receive the key which secures them together.

Key-seat cutter: A machine for cutting grooves for keys in the centre-holes of pulleys and gear-wheels.

key-tone, *s.*

Music: The same as Key-note (q.v.).

key-valve, *s.*

Music: The pad or valve plug which closes an aperture in a wind-instrument. The valve being retracted the wind passes through, and the note is sounded. Valves are applied to the openings in the reed-board of a reed or organ, melodeon, accordeon, or concertina; on the faces of the keys of flutes, clarinets, flageolets, cornets, bugles, &c.

key-way, key-bed, *s.* A slot in the round hole of a wheel for the reception of the key, whereby the wheel is fastened to the shaft, which has a corresponding slot.

kēy, *v.t.* [Key (3), *s.*] To fasten with a key or wedge-shaped piece of wood; to secure firmly.

kēy (4), *s.* [Manx *kiare-as-feed* = twenty-four.] One of the twenty-four Commoners, or House of Keys, composing the Lower House in the Parliament or Court of Tynwald of the Isle of Man, the Upper House consisting of the Governor and his Council.

kēy (5), *s.* [Sp. *cayo.*] An islet near the coast; a range or rift of rocks lying near the surface of the water, as *Key* West, one of the Florida *keys.*

kēy'-age (age as ĭg), *s.* [Quayage.]

kēyed, *a.* [Eng. *key* (3); *-ed.*]

1. Furnished with a key or keys: as, a *keyed* instrument.

* 2. Set to a key, as a tune.

keyed-bugle, *s.*

Music: A Kent bugle (q.v.).

keyed-dado, *s.*

Arch.: A dado which is secured from warping by having bars of wood grooved into it across the grain at the back.

keyed-harmonica, *s.*

Music: An instrument in which plates of glass are struck by keys.

kēy'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *key* (3), and *hole.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The aperture or perforation in a door or lock to admit the key.

> "Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

2. *Carp.:* A hole or excavation in beams, intended to be keyed together, to admit the key.

keyhole-limpet, *s.* [Fissurella.]

keyhole-saw, *s.* A long, narrow, slender saw, used for cutting out sharp curves, as for keyholes.

kēy'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *key*; *-less.*]

* 1. Unlocked.

2. Wound without a key. (Used of a clock or watch.)

keyless-watch, *s.* A stem-winder (q.v.).

Key'-şer, *s.* (See the compound.)

Keyser's pill, *s.*

Phar.: A medicine, of which the active ingredient is acetate of mercury.

kēy′-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *key* (3), and *stone.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

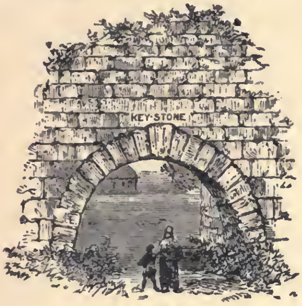
1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* The crowning point; the top.

> "The *keystone* of a land, which still,
> Though fallen, looks proudly on that hill."
> *Byron: Siege of Corinth*, i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Masonry:* The central voussoir at the vertex of an arch. The row or course of said stones along the crown of an arch is the key-course.



KEYSTONE.

2. *Chromo-lithography:* The stone on which a general outline of the picture is drawn or photo-lithographed. Its object is to furnish a guide for the production of the work upon the several colour-stones. Transfers from the keystones in common printing-inks, more properly called "offsets" to distinguish them from transfers from which impressions can be printed, are made upon as many stones as there are colours required. The outlines thus obtained are identical in form and size, and when, by means of the crayon or fluid litho-ink—with subsequent etching—certain portions of each are given the power of printing, the superimposition of impressions from all upon a single sheet of paper, each being printed with its proper colour, will give the desired result in perfect register. The keystone may be one of those used in printing, but in the higher class of work it is an outline merely, used to aid the artists in the manner described.

Keystone-State, *s.* A name for Pennsylvania.

K.G. An abbreviation for Knight of the Garter.

khair, *s.* [Hind.] (See the compound.)

khair-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Acacia Catechu*, a small armed tree, with white flowers, in long axillary spikes, growing in Western India, &c.

kha′-kî, *s.* [Various Hindoo languages.]

1. *Petrol. & Dyeing:* An earthy or gray clay colour, now largely used to dye the uniform of Indian soldiers and sepoys.

2. *Brahminism:* A sect of Vishnuvites, founded by Kil, a disciple of Krishna Das. They are called khaki, because they apply the ashes of cowdung to their dress and persons. (*Prof. Watt.*)

khā′-lĭff, *s.* [Caliph.]

khăl′-sa, *s.* [Hind. = pure, unmixed.] A governmental office for the transaction of revenue business.

¶ *Exchequer khalsa lands:* Lands the revenue of which is paid into the Indian exchequer. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

khăm′-sĭn, *s.* [Kamsin.]

khan (1), *s.* [Turk. & Tartar.] An Asiatic governor; a king, a prince, a chief.

khan (2), *s.* [Pers. = a house, a tent.] An inn, a caravanseray: of these there are two kinds, one for travellers and pilgrims, where lodging is provided free; the other for traders, where a small charge is made, and a toll or duty charged on goods sold therein.

khan′-āte, *s.* [Eng. *khan* (1); *-ate.*] The district or jurisdiction of a khan.

khas, khass, *a.* [Hind. & Arab. *khass* = (1) pure, unmixed, fine, excellent; (2) private.] (See etym. & compound.)

khas lands, khass revenues, *s. pl.* Revenues raised directly from the taxpayers, and not through the agency of zemindars. (*Bengal.*)

khāy′-a̤, *s.* [A West African word.]

Bot.: A genus of Cedrelaceæ (q.v.). The bark of *Khaya senegalensis*, a splendid tree, from 80 to 100 feet high, is a common febrifuge near the Gambia; the wood is like mahogany.

khĕ-dî′ve, *s.* [Turk.] The official title of the Pasha or Governor of Egypt; it implies a rank superior to a prince or viceroy, but inferior to that of an independent monarch. The title was revived by the Sultan and conferred upon Ismael I. on May 14, 1867.

† **khĕ-dî′-vĭ-a̤l**, *a.* [Eng. *khedive; -al.*] Of or pertaining to the Khedive of Egypt.

khĕd-î′-vĭ-āte, *s.* The office or jurisdiction of the Khedive.

khĕ-lat′, khĕ-lâut′, khî-lâut′, *s.* [Hind. & Arab. *khalat, khila.*] A dress or robe conferred as a mark of distinction. Such dresses are sometimes given by the civil authorities to those dignitaries who have been conspicuously loyal, and by the bridegroom's party at a marriage ceremony to the bride's father, mother, and sister. (*Jaffur Shurreef*, &c.)

khĕn′-na̤, *s.* [Arab. *alkenna.*] A Persian dye for the hair, used in Constantinople.

kheū, *s.* [A Munipoor word.]

Bot.: *Melanorrhœa usitata*, a fine tree, furnishing a varnish. It grows in Eastern Bengal, Burmah, &c.

khĭt-mŭt′-gar, khĭd-mŭt′-gar, *s.* [Hind.] A waiter at table; an under-butler.

khod-jas, *s. pl.* [Pers. *khavadje* = a singer or reader.]

In Turkey: Professors or teachers who instruct the softas, or law and theological students, in the medresses, or secondary schools, attached to the mosques. When a softa passes a successful examination, which entitles him to the title of Khodja, he generally devotes himself for some years to teaching. After this he stands a second examination, and, if he pass it, obtains the title of Ulema or Doctor in Theology.

khônds, *s. pl.* [Native name.]

Geog., &c.: An Indian aboriginal tribe living in the jungles and hills skirting Orissa on the west. [Infanticide, Sacrifice.]

khôot′-ba̤h, khût′-ba̤h, *s.* [Arab. *khutbat, khutbah.*]

Muham.: An oration delivered every Friday after the forenoon service in the principal Muhammadan mosques, in which the speaker praises God, blesses Muhammad, and prays for the sultan or king. In former times it was generally pronounced by the reigning khalif or the heir apparent, but that custom has fallen into disuse. (*Catafago.*)

khūr, *s.* [Dziggetai.]

khŭs, *s.* [Mahratta, &c.]

Bot.: *Anatherum* (*Andropogon*) *muricatum*, an Indian grass, the fragrant roots of which are used for making "tatties," covers for palanquin-tops, and in the Deccan for thatching bungalows.

khus-khus, *s.* A fragrant attar obtained from the khus (q.v.).

Khus-khus tat: A mat or basket-like network made of the khus, used in dry weather in cooling an Indian bungalow. There blows in Central India in April, May, and part of June an intensely hot dry wind. When it sets in, Anglo-Indians take out the window-frames and open their doors, closing the gaps thus made with khus-khus tats. A native with a shovel, from time to time, takes up water from a pail and throws it at the khus-khus tat, most of the interstices of which are now closed with drops of water. As the thirsty wind enters the house through the drops, it takes up so much moisture as to become cool and agreeable. When at the approach of the rainy season, about the middle of June, the atmosphere becomes saturated with moisture, it no longer evaporates the drops, and the khus-khus tats are taken down.

kī-a̤-bŏc′-ca̤, kȳ-a̤-boô′-ca̤, *s.* [Native word.] [Amboyna-wood.]

kî′-ăng, *s.* [Dziggetai.]

kĭb′-ble, kĭb′-ba̤l, *s.* [Corn. *kibel.*]

Mining: A strong iron kettle with a bail, made of ¼-inch sheet-iron, riveted, and used as a bucket in raising ore from a mine.

kibble-chain, *s.* The chain by which the kibble is drawn up from a mine.

kibble-filler, *s.*

Mining: The man who fills the kibble and sends the ore up to the surface.

kĭb′-ble, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cut, to bruise.

kĭb′-blẽr, *s.* [Eng. *kibbl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which kibbles or cuts: specif., a machine for cutting beans and peas for cattle.

kĭb′-blĭng, *s.* [Kibling.]

kĭb-dĕl′-ŏ-phāne, *s.* [Gr. κίβδηλος (*kibdēlos*) = false, deceptive, and φαίνομαι (*phainomai*) = to appear. Named by Kobell.]

Min.: A variety of ilmenite (q.v.), from Gastein, Salzburg; said to contain as much as 59 per cent. of oxide of titanium. Regarded by Kobell and named by him as a distinct species.

kībe, * kybe, *s.* [Wel. *cibwst* = a chilblain, a kibe.] A chap; a crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain.

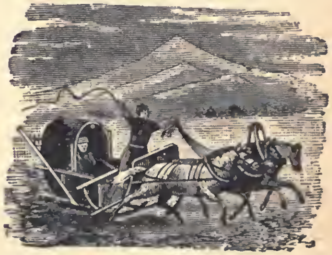
> "Devices quaint and frolics ever new
> Tread on each other's *kibes*."
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, i. 67.

kībed, * kybede, *a.* [Eng. *kib(e)*; *-ed.*] Affected with kibes; chapped; cracked with cold.

> "Scabs, chilblains, and *kib'd* heels."
> *Beaum. & Flet.: Martial Maid*, ii. 1.

kĭb′-ĭt-ka̤, *s.* [Russ.]

1. A Russian vehicle. The kibitka is of various sizes, and may be either completely covered, entirely open, or provided with a hood behind. It is wheeled, but in snowy weather is mounted on a single pair of long runners, and, to prevent upsetting, is provided with a guard-frame, which, starting from the body of the sleigh in front, spreads out some twelve or eighteen inches from the sides at the rear. As soon as the kibitka tips, this framework touches the ground, and must break before the vehicle can capsize.



KIBITKA

2. A tent used by the nomad tribes of the Kirghiz Tartars. It consists of twelve stakes set up in a circle twelve feet in diameter, and covered with a thick cloth made of sheep's wool.

kĭb′-la̤h, *s.* [Keblah.]

kĭb′-lĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Parts of a small fish used by fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland as bait.

* **kĭb′-ȳ, * kȳb′-ȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *kib(e)*; *-y.*] Affected with kibes or chilblains; kibed.

> "He halteth often that hath a *kyby* hele."
> *Skelton: Crowne of Laurell*, 502.

* **kichel**, *s.* [A.S. *cicel* = a morsel.] A little cake.

kĭck, * kik-en, * kicke, *v.t.* & *i.* [Wel. *cicio*; cogn. with Gael. *ceig* = to kick; *ceigeadh* = the act of kicking.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike with the foot.

> "If he were not *kick'd* to the church o' th' wedding day."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour*, i.

2. To strike in recoil: as, The gun *kicked* him.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To strike out with the feet; to thrust or throw out the feet.

> "And smot, and bit, and *kickt*, and scracht, and rent."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iv. 6.

2. To strike the shoulder in recoiling: as, The gun *kicks.*

3. To manifest contempt or scorn; to mock.

> "Our spoils he *kicked* at;
> And look'd upon things precious, as they were
> The common muck o' the world."
> *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

4. To resist; to manifest opposition; to contend.

> "It is hard for thee to *kick* against the pricks."—*Acts* ix. 5.

¶ 1. *To kick off:*

Football: To give the ball the first kick in the game.

2. *To kick the beam:* To fly up and strike the beam, as the lighter scale of a balance: hence, to be found wanting.

3. *To kick the bucket:* To die. (*Slang.*)

4. *To kick up a row:* To make a disturbance.

kĭck, *s.* [Kick, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of kicking; a blow with the foot.

> "Gave him two or three lusty *kicks* on the seat of honour."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

† 2. One who kicks; a kicker.

3. The right or turn of kicking the ball in football.

4. The recoil of a gun when fired.

5. The projection on the tang of a pocket knife, to prevent the blade striking the spring when closed.

* 6. The fashion.

7. A sixpence. (*Slang.*)

II. *Brickmaking:* The piece of wood fastened to the upper side of a stock-board to make a depression in the lower face of the brick as moulded.

¶ *A kick off:* The first kick in the game of football.

* **kĭck′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *kick; -able.*] Capable of or deserving to be kicked. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xii.)

* **kĭck-ēe′,** *s.* [Eng. *kick; -ee.*] One who is kicked.

kĭck′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *kick; -er.*] One who or that which kicks.

> "He would not want *kickers* enow then."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour*, i.

* **kĭck′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *kick; -ish.*] Inclined to kick. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

> "Is Majestas Imperii grown so *kickish?*"—*Nat. Ward: Simple Cobler*, p. 54.

kĭck′-shâws, * kick-shose, * kick-shoes, *s. pl.* [Fr. *quelque chose* = something, from Lat. *qualis* = of what kind, and *causa* = a cause, a thing.]

1. Something fantastical; something that has no particular name.

> "Any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*, tell William cook."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

2. Light, unsubstantial dishes in cooking.

> "Look to your roast and baked meats handsomely, and what new *kickshaws* and delicate made things."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Elder Brother*, iii. 1.

* **kĭck′-shôe,** *s.* [Eng. *kick*, and *shoe.*] A dancer, a caperer, a buffoon.

* **kĭck′-sy̆-wĭck-sey̆,** *s. & a.* [A word of no etymology.]

A. *As subst.:* Used as a ludicrous term of endearment for a wife.

> "He wears his honour in a box, unseen,
> That hugs his *kicksy-wicksey* here at home."
> *Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, ii. 3.

B. *As adj.:* Fantastic, restless.

¶ Brewer considers the word to have been from *kicksy-winsy* = a horse that kicks and winces in impatience.

kĭck′-ŭp, *s.* [Eng. *kick*, and *up.*]

1. A row, a disturbance, a bother.

2. The water-thrush, from its habit of jerking its tail like the wagtail. (*Jamaica.*)

kĭck′-y̆-wĭck-y̆, *s.* [Kicksywicksy.]

kĭd (1), * **kyd,** *s. & a.* [Dan. *kid;* Sw. *kid, kidling;* Icel. *kidh, kidhlingr;* O. H. Ger. *kizzi;* M. H. Ger. & Ger. *kitze.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The young of the goat.

> "And where of late the *kids* had cropp'd the grass,
> The monsters of the deep now take their place."
> *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* i.

2. Leather made of the skin of a kid, or of other animals in imitation of it.

3. (*Pl.*): Gloves made of kid leather.

II. *Fig.:* A young child; an infant. (*Slang.*)

> "A fig for being drowned if the *kid* is drowned."—*Reade: It's Never Too Late To Mend*, ch. xxiii.

B. *As adj.:* Made of leather from the skin of the kid, or of leather made to imitate it: as, *kid* gloves.

* **kid-fox,** *s.* A young fox.

> "We'll fit the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth."
> *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 3.

* **kĭd** (2), *s.* [Wel. *cidys* = faggots.] A faggot; a bundle of heath or furze; specif., a bundle of bushes or sticks planted on a beach to stop shingle or gather sand, to act as a groyne.

kĭd (3), *s.* [Prob. a variant of *kit* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A small wooden tub or vessel, in which sailors receive their food. (*J. F. Cooper: Miles Wallingford*, ch. iii.)

kĭd (1), *v.t. & i.* [Kid (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bring forth; to bear, as a goat.

2. To impose upon, to deceive. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To bear young, as a goat.

2. To cheat, to deceive. (*Slang.*)

kĭd (2), *v.t.* [Kid (2), *s.*] To form into a bundle, as faggots.

kĭd (3), *v.t.* [A.S. *cúdh*, pa. par. of *cunnan* = to know.] To make known; to show, to discover, to disclose.

* **kĭd,** * **kĭdde,** *pa. par.* [Kid (3), *v.*]

kĭd′-ăng, *s.* [Javanese (?).]

Zool.: The same as Muntjac (q.v.).

* **kĭd′-dẽr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *kid* (2), v.] An engrosser of corn to enhance its price.

kĭd′-dẽr-mĭn-stẽr, *s.* [See def.] A carpet so called from being made somewhat extensively at the town of that name in England. The carpet is also known as Scotch for a similar reason. Another of its names, ingrain, signifies that it is made of wool or worsted dyed in the grain; that is, before manufacture. Its names two-ply or three-ply indicate the number of webs which go to the making of the fabric. It is composed of two webs, each consisting of a separate warped woof; the two are interwoven at intervals to produce the figure, one part being above and the other below. When different colours are used, the pattern will be the same on both sides, but the colours reversed.

kĭd′-dle, *s.* [Arm. *kidel* = a net at the mouth of a stream.] A weir or fish-trap formed of wicker or basketwork.

kĭd′-dōw, *s.* [Corn. *kiddaw.*] The common Guillemot, *Uria troile.* [Guillemot.]

kĭd′-dy̆, *s.* [Eng., a dimin. of *Kid* (1), s.] A little kid.

kiddy-pie, *s.* A pie made of goats' or sheeps' flesh.

* **kĭd′-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *kid* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young kid.

> "Mountaines, where the wanton *kidling* dallyes."
> *Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. 1.

kĭd′-năp, *v.t.* [Eng. *kid* (1), s. = a kid, a child; *nap*, from Dan. *nappe;* Sw. *nappa* = to catch, to snatch.] To steal and carry off by force, as a child or other human being; to seize and forcibly take away, as from one country to another, or into slavery; to abduct.

> "He had been long a wanderer and an exile, in constant peril of being *kidnapped.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

kĭd′-năp-pẽr, *s.* [Eng. *kidnap; -er.*] One who kidnaps; a man-stealer.

> "Then said the giant, Thou practisest the craft of a *kidnapper.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

kĭd′-năp-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Kidnap.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of forcibly abducting or stealing human beings; man-stealing, child-stealing.

> "The other offence, *kidnapping*, being the forcible abduction or stealing away of a man, woman, or child from their own country, and sending them into another, was capital by the Jewish law. So likewise in the civil law, plagium, was punished with death. With us it was punished with fine, imprisonment, and pillory. The offence of child-stealing is now, however, provided for by the statute 24 & 25 Vict., c. 100, s. 56, which makes it a felony, for which penal servitude for seven years may be imposed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 15.

kĭd′-ney̆, * kid-neer, * kid-nere, *s.* [A corrupt. of *kidneer*, or *kidnere*, where *kid* = belly, womb, from Icel. *kvidhr*, Sw. *qved*, A.S. *cwidh*, Goth. *kwithus*, and *neer*, or *nere* = a kidney; Icel. *nýra;* Dan. *nyre;* Sw. *njure;* Dut. *nier;* Ger. *niere.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) Anything resembling a kidney in shape or appearance: as, a *kidney* potato.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Sort, kind, fashion.

> "Think of that, a man of my *kidney;* think of that."
> *Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

* (2) A waiter.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The secreting organs of the urine, two in number, situated in the lumbar region on each side of the spine, which they approach on their upper extremities. The kidney is from four to five inches long, about two and a half broad, somewhat more than one in thickness, and from three to five ounces in weight. Covered by a layer of fat, they rest on the diaphragm, the right, on account of the liver, being somewhat lower than the left. The anterior surfaces are convex, the posterior flat. Above the superior extremity is the supra-renal capsule. The concave border turns outwards to the abdomen, and the convex inwards to the spine, and is excavated by the *hilus renalis*, a fissure containing the bloodvessels, nerves, and pelvis of the kidney. It is dense and fragile in structure, and invested by a capsular membrane which is easily torn from its surface. When divided longitudinally it contains two structures, an external and vascular, the cortical, and an internal and tubular, the medullary substance. The cones or pyramids of the tubular portions are formed by the *tubuli uriniferi*, and in the cortical substance are found the *corpora Malpighiana*, a mass of minute, red, globular bodies. The ureter is the excretory duct of the kidney. In the interior of the kidney are three cavities, forming together the infundibula. The embryonic and fœtal kidney is composed of lobules.

2. *Pathol.:* Many diseases may affect the kidneys, as inflammation, cancer, dropsy, gout, tubercle, amyloid or other degeneration, the presence of entozoa, hydatids, &c.

kidney-bean, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Phaseolus. The common kidney-bean is *Phaseolus vulgaris;* the scarlet kidney-bean, the scarlet running kidney-bean, or scarlet runner, is *Phaseolus multiflorus;* its roots are narcotic, as are those of the royal kidney-bean, *P. radiatus;* and the underground kidney-bean is *Arachis hypogæa.*

Kidney-bean-tree:

Bot.: *Wistaria frutescens*, a papilionaceous plant of the suborder Viereæ. It is a climbing shrub with elegant racemes of lilac flowers.

kidney-cotton, *s.* A South American cotton, the *gossypium religiosum*, long stapled, and with black seeds massed in kidney shape, eight or ten together.

kidney-form, kidney-shaped, *a.* Having the shape of a kidney; crescent-shaped, with the extremities rounded into lobes.

Kidney-shaped leaf:

Bot.: A reniform leaf; a leaf of the shape described above.

kidney-link, *s.*

Harness: A coupling for the harness below the collar.

* **kidney-lipt,** *a.* Hare-lipped.

kidney-potato, *s.* A variety of potato resembling a kidney in shape.

kidney-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Anthyllis (q.v.).

kĭd′-neў-wõrt, *s.* [Eng. *kidney*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Umbilicus pendulinus*, a plant of the family Crassulaceæ, or Houseleeks, (2) *Saxifraga stellaris.*

kĭd′-nĭp-pẽrş, *s. pl.* [Eng. *kid* (2), and *nippers.*]

Gun-found.: Nippers used in gun-moulding for bringing the hoops taut around the mould.

kiĕ′-kiē, *s.* [Maori.]

Bot.: The native name of *Freycinetia Banksii*, one of the Pandanaceæ eaten in New Zealand.

kiēl-meў′-ẽr-ạ, *s.* [Named after C. F. D. Kielmeyer, a great patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Ternstromiaceæ. It consists of resinous Brazilian shrubs or small trees. The leaves of *Kielmeyera speciosa*, which contain much mucilage, are used in Brazil for fomentations.

kiër, *s.* [KEIR.]

kiē-sẹl′-gûhr, *s.* [G.] Same as infusorial silica.

kiēş′-ẽr-īte, *s.* [Named by Richardt in 1861, after Mr. Kieser, President of the Jena Academy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrated sulphate of magnesia, with the formula $MgOSO_3 + HO$. Crystallization orthorhombic: occurs also massive. Colour, white to yellowish; soluble in water. Found in the salt mines of Stassfurth, Prussia.

kiēve, *s.* [KEEVE.]

kĭf′-fĕ-kĭll, kĕf′-fĕ-kĭll, *s.* [Pers. *keff* = foam, scum, and *gil* = clay.] A species of clay; meerschaum.

* **kike,** *v.t.* [KICK, *v.*]

kĭ-kĕ-kŭn-ĕ-mạ-lō′, *s.* [An American Indian word.] A most beautiful varnish, like copal, but whiter and more transparent. It is brought from America. (*Ogilvie.*)

kĭl, *s.* [Celt., from Lat. *cella* = a cell.] A common element in Celtic place-names, and signifying church, cell, or burying-place: as, *Kil*kenny, Columb*kil*, &c.

kĭl-brĭck′-ẹn-īte, *s.* [Named by Apjohn after its locality Kibricken, Co. Clare, Ireland.]

Min.: The same as GEOCRONITE (q.v.).

kĭl′-dẽr-kĭn, kĭn′-dẽr-kĭn, * **kўl′-dẽr-kĭn,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Dut. *kindeken*, lit. = little child, from *kind* = a child, and dimin. suff. *-ken* (= Eng. *-kin*, Ger. *-chen.*] A liquid measure containing the eighth part of a hogshead, or eighteen gallons.

"Make in the *kilderkin* a great hung-hole of purpose."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 46.

kĭl′-ẽrg, *s.* [Gr. χίλιοι (*chilioi*) = 1,000, and Eng. *erg* (q.v.).]

Physics: A thousand ergs.

"The gramme-centimetre is rather less than the *kilerg*, being about 980 ergs."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep. for* 1873, p. 244.

Kĭl-kĕn′-nў, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A county and city of the same name in the province of Leinster, Ireland.

Kilkenny-coal, *s.* Anthracite (q.v.)

kĭll, *s.* [KILN.]

kĭll, * **kille,** * **kill-en,** * **cull-en,** * **kull-en,** * **kylle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *kolla* = to hit on the head, from *kollr* = the top, the head; cogn. with Norw. *kylla* = to poll, from *koll* = the head; Dut. *kollen* = to knock down; *kol* = a knock on the head. (*Skeat.*) By others regarded as a variant of *quell* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deprive of life, to put to death, to slay. (Said of an agent.)

"Princes were privileged to kill,
And numbers sanctified the crime."
Porteus: Death, 654.

2. To deprive of life, animal or vegetable; to destroy the life of. (Said of a cause or instrument.)

"The medicines, if they were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them."—*Bacon.*

3. To deprive of vitality or active qualities; to deaden, to quell, to still.

"The great rage is *killed* in him."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

4. To pass, as time which hangs heavy on one.

"Their only labour was to *kill* the time."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 72.

B. *Intrans.:* To cause death.

¶ *To kill two birds with one stone:* To produce two effects by one cause.

"Thus he *killed two birds with one stone:* pleased the Emperor by giving him the resemblance of his ancestor, and gave him such a resemblance as was not scandalous in that age."—*Dryden: Virgil.* (Dedic.)

¶ To *kill* is the general and indefinite term, signifying simply to take away life; to *murder* is to *kill* with open violence and injustice; to *assassinate* is to *murder* by surprise, or by means of lying in wait; to *slay* to *kill* in battle: to *kill* is applicable to men, animals, and also vegetables; to *murder* and *assassinate* to men only; to *slay* mostly to men, but sometimes to animals; to *slaughter* only to animals in the proper sense, but it may be applied to men in the improper sense, when they are *killed* like brutes, either as to the number or to the manner of *killing* them. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **kill-courtesy,** *s.* A rude fellow.

"Pretty soul! she durst not lie
Near this lack-love, *kill-courtesy.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

* **kill-cow,** *s.* A butcher.

* **kill-time,** *s.* A pastime.

kĭll, *s.* [KILL, *v.*] The act of killing.

"Keeping possession, had won well when he finished the spin with a good *kill.*"—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

kĭll′-ạ-dar, *s.* [Hind.] The governor of a fort. (*Indian.*)

kĭl′-lạs, *s.* [Corn.]

Mining; The clay-slate in which the ores of copper and tin are found in Cornwall. It is a coarse argillaceous schist, penetrated by granite veins, which at the point of junction convert it into hornblende schist.

kĭll′-deē, kĭll′-deër, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.]

Ornith.: *Ægialites* (*Oxyechus*) *vociferus*, a bird akin to the plover. It is of a light brown colour above, each feather tipped with brownish-red. There is a black ring round the neck. It is a native of this country.

kĭll′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *kill*; *-er.*] One who kills or deprives of life; espec., a slaughterman.

"He did sacrifice to it, as to a god, and called it Tychon, as one would say, happy *killer.*"—*North: Plutarch*, p. 251.

killer-whale, *s.*

Zool.: *Orca gladiator*, one of the Delphinidæ (Dolphins). It is from eighteen to thirty feet long, glossy black above, and white below, with a white patch above the eye, and sometimes a grayish saddle mark on the back. The mouth has eleven or twelve powerful, conical, slightly recurved teeth in each jaw. Its fierceness and voracity constitute it the terror of the ocean. Eschricht took thirteen porpoises from the stomach of one, and found that it had choked itself in swallowing a fourteenth. Not merely seals and walruses, but even huge sperm Greenland whales dread its attacks. They hunt in small packs, and are particularly abundant near some of the Pacific sealing grounds; they also try to devour the whales struck by harpoons. (*Dr. Murie*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*)

* **kĭll′-ĕsse,** * **cul-lis,** * **cou-lisse,** *s.* [Fr. *coulisse* = a groove, a channel.]

Architecture:

1. A groove, a channel, a gutter.

2. A dormer-window.

† **kĭll′-hẽrb,** *s.* [Eng. *kill*, and *herb.*]

Bot.: The same as BROOMRAPE (q.v.).

kĭll′-ĭ-grew (ew as ô), *s.* [Corn.] A Cornish local name for the Chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus.*

kĭll′-ĭng, *pr. par., a.*, & *s.* [KILL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Depriving of life.

2. Irresistible, overpowering, fascinating, or bewitching; so as to compel admiration and notice.

"Those eyes were made so *killing.*"
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 64

3. Too hot or strong to last; exceedingly great; exhausting: as, a *killing* pace.

C. *As subst.:* The act of depriving of life or animation.

"There must be an actual *killing* to constitute murder."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

kĭll′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *killing*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a killing manner, so as to kill.

"With many wounds in unexpected place,
Which yet not kill, but *killingly* perplex."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. *Fig.:* In a fascinating or irresistible manner: as, To look at one *killingly.*

kĭl-lī′-nīte, *s.* [Named by Thomson after its locality, Killiney Bay, Dublin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrated silicate of alumina, potash, and protoxide of iron. Occurs in a granitic rock, in banded crystals with the cleavage of spodumene (q.v.), and doubtless derived from that mineral.

* **kĭll′-jo͡y,** *s.* [Eng. *kill*, and *joy.*] One who or that which causes pain or grief.

kĭll′-ŏck, *s.* A small anchor, or any weight (as a stone) used in anchoring. (*U. S.*)

kĭl′-lō-giē, *s.* [KILN.] A furnace of a kiln.

"Na, na, the muckle chumlay in the auld place reeked like a *killogie* in his time."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. vi.

kĭl′-lōw, *s.* [A corrupt. of *colly*, or *collow* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

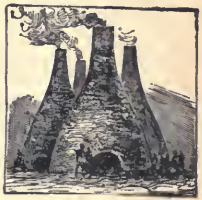
"An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doubtless had its name from *kollow*, by which name, in the north, the smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called."—*Woodward.*

* **kĭl′-mạn,** *a.* [Eng. *kill* and *man.*] Man-killing.

"Cannot all these helps represse this *kilman* Hector's fright?" *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* ix.

* **kĭl′-măn,** *s.* [KILN-MAN.]

kĭln (*n* silent), * **kill,** * **kilne,** * **kyll,** * **kylne,** *s.* [A.S. *cyln* = a drying-house, from Lat. *culina* = a kitchen; Icel. *kylna*; Sw. *kölna*; Wel. *cylyn*, *cyln*.] A furnace for calcining; as plaster of Paris or carbonate of lime in its shapes of marble, chalk, or limestone [LIMEKILN]; for baking articles of clay in the biscuit condition, as a biscuit-kiln [GLAZE-KILN]; for drying malt, hops, lumber, grain, fruit, starch, biscuit, &c.; for vitrifying articles of clay, such as pottery, porcelain, bricks. [PORCELAIN, BRICK.]



KILNS.

"A smouldering, dull, perpetual flame,
As in a *kiln* burns in my veins."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

kiln-dried, *pa. par.* & *a.* Dried in a kiln.

kiln-dry, *v.t.* To dry in a kiln.

"The best way is to *kiln-dry* them."—*Mortimer.*

kiln-hole, *s.* The mouth or chimney of a kiln.

"Creep into the *kilnhole.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

kiln-man, kil-man, *s.* A brickmaker.

kĭl′-ọ̇-dȳne, *s.* [Gr. χίλιοι (*chilioi*) = 1,000, and Eng. *dyne* (q.v.).]

Weights & Measures: A thousand dynes.

kĭl′-ọ̇-grămme, kĭl′-ọ̇-grăm, *s.* [In Ger. *kilogramm*, from Fr. *kilogramme*, from *kilo-*, in Fr. compos. = a thousand times, and *gramme* = a gramme.]

Weights and Measures: A French measure of weight = 1,000 grammes. A kilogramme as a measure of mass = 15,432·34874 grains, of which the new standard pound contains 7,000 A kilogramme weighs 9·81 × 10^5 dynes nearly. In measuring pressure, a kilogramme per square metre = 98·1 dynes per square centimetre nearly; a kilogramme per square decimetre = 9·81 × 10^3 dynes per square centimetre nearly; a kilogramme per square centimetre = 9·81 × 10^5 dynes per square centimetre nearly; a kilogramme per square millimetre = 9·81 × 10^7 dynes per square centimetre nearly. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, London, 1875.)

kĭl-ọ̇-grăm′-mĕ-tre (tre as **tẽr),** *s.* [Fr., from *kilo-* = a thousand; *gramme* = a gramme, and *mètre.*] In measuring work, a kilogrammetre = 9·81 × 10^7 ergs nearly. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, London, 1875.)

kĭ-lŏl′-ĭ-tre (tre as **tẽr),** *s.* [In Ger. *kiloliter*, from Fr. *kilolitre*, from *kilo-* = a thousand, and *litre.*]

Weights & Measures: A French measure of capacity for fluids, 1,000 litres.

kĭ-lŏm′-ĕ-tre (tre as **tẽr),** *s.* [In Ger. *kilometer*, from Fr. *kilomètre*, from *kilo-* = a thousand, and *mètre.*]

Weights & Measures: A French measure of length or distance, 1,000 metres. It is 1093·63 yards, about five-eighths of a mile.

* **kĭl′-ŏ-stëre,** *s.* [Pref. *kilo-*, and Gr. στερεός (*stereos*) = a solid.]

Weights & Measures: An old French solid measure, containing 1,000 cubic metres = 35316·6 English cubic feet.

kĭlt, *s.* [Kilt, *v.*] A kind of short petticoat, reaching from the waist to the knees, worn by the Highlanders of Scotland, and considered as their national dress.

kĭlt, *v.t.* [Dan. *kilte;* Sw. dial. *kilta.*] To tuck up, to truss up.

"The wives maun *kilt* their coats, and wade into the surf to tak the fish ashore."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

kĭlt′-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *kilt; -ed.*] Wearing or dressed in a kilt; plaited by kilting.

kĭlt′-ĭng, *s.* [Kilt, *v.*] A term employed in dressmaking to denote an arrangement of flat single plaits, or pleats, placed closely side by side, so that the double edge of the plait on the upper side shall lie half over the preceding one on the inside, each showing about one inch, and hiding one inch.

* **kĭm,** *a.* [Wel. *cam.*] Crooked.

kim-kam, *adv.* Crookedly, awry, wrong.

"I heard my father say that everything then was turned upside down, and that in his remembrance all went *kim-kam.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 373.

Kĭm, *s.* [An abbreviation of Kimmeridge (q.v.).] (See etym.)

kim-coal, *s.* [Kimmeridge-clay.]

kĭm′-bō, * **kĭm′-bōw,** *a.* [Wel. *cam* = crooked, and Eng. *bow.*] Crooked, bent, arched, curved.

"The *kimbo* handles seem with bears-foot carv'd,
And never yet to table have been serv'd."
Dryden: Virgil; Eclog. iii. 67.

¶ *To set* or *place the arms akimbo:* To set the hands on the hips with the elbows projecting outwards.

"He observed them edging towarde one another to whisper, so that John was forced to sit with his arms *akimbo*, to keep them asunder."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

* **kĭm′-bō,** * **kĕm′-bō,** *v.t.* [Kimbo, *a.*] To place akimbo; to crook.

"He *kemboed* his arms."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 288.

kĭm-ĭ-tȯ-tăn′-tạ-līte, *s.* [Named by Nordenskiöld. A supposed tantalite from Kimito, Finland.]

Min.: The same as Ixiolite (q.v.).

kĭm′-mẽr, *s.* [Cummer.] A female; a neighbouring female acquaintance among the peasantry; a gossip.

"'But we'll help him to his ain, *kimmers*,' cried others; 'and before Glossan sall keep the place of Ellangowan, we'll howk him out o't wi' our nails.'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iv.

Kĭm′-mẽr-ĭdġe, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Geog.: A place in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire.

Kimmeridge-clay, *s.*

Geol.: A thick bed of Upper Oolitic clay or bituminous shale, occurring in Kimmeridge, in the Isle of Dorset, Wiltshire, &c. It sometimes forms an impure coal several hundred feet thick. In parts of Wiltshire it resembles peat, and may have been derived in part from the decomposition of vegetables; but, as its chief fossils are ammonites, oysters, and other marine shells, the remains of vegetables being but few, it may be of animal origin. It underlies the Portland Sand. (*Lyell.*)

kĭm′-nĕl, *s.* [Kemelin.] A tub.

kĭn (1), * **kun,** * **kyn,** * **kynne,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cynn;* cogn. with O. Sax. *kunni;* Icel. *kyn* = kin, kindred; *kynni* = acquaintance; Dut. *kinne* = sex; Goth. *kuni* = kin, race, tribe; Lat. *genus* = a race; Gr. γένος (*genos*) = race, offspring; Eng. *kind*, *kindred*, and *king.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Relationship, consanguinity, affinity, kindred, common descent.

"You are of *kin*, and so a friend to their persons."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

2. The same generic class; things related.

"Being of *kin* to that of other alcalizate salts."—*Boyle.*

3. A relation, a connection.

"He is some *kin* to thee."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

4. Relations or connections collectively; kindred; persons related or connected.

"They 'gan to reckon *kin* and rent,
And frowning brow on brow was bent."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 15.

B. *As adj.:* Of the same family, nature, or kind; akin.

"Those that are *kin* to the king."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 2.

kĭn (2), *s.* [Chin.]

Music: A Chinese musical instrument, with five strings, somewhat resembling a violin. It has a sounding-board and five silken strings of different sizes.

-kĭn, *suff.* [Cf. Ger. *-chen.*] A diminutival suffix; as mani*kin* = a little man; lamb*kin* = a little lamb.

kî′-nạ-kî-nạ, *s.* [Quinine.]

kĭn′-āte, *s.* [Quinate.]

* **kĭn-bōte,** *s.* [Eng. *kin* (1), and Mid. Eng. *bote* (q.v.).]

Old Law: Compensation for the murder of a kinsman.

kĭn′-cŏb, kĭn′-côub, *s.* [Hind. *kimkhwab.*]

Fabric: An Indian textile fabric of muslin, gauze, or silk, woven in various ways, and sometimes embroidered with gold or silver. It is used for both male and female dress.

kīnd, * **kinde,** * **kunde,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *cynde, gecynde* = natural, native, inborn; *cynd, gecynd* = nature.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Characteristic of or peculiar to a genus or species; natural, native.

"It becometh sweeter than it should be, and loseth the *kind* taste."—*P. Holland.*

2. Having feelings or a disposition befitting a common nature; disposed to do good to others; willing to accede to the requests of others, and ready to assist them in distress or want; sympathetic, benevolent, benignant, gracious, tender, humane, friendly, affectionate.

"Be as thy presence is, gracious and *kind.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 10.

3. Proceeding from or characterized by kindness or tenderness of heart; benevolent, gracious; as a *kind* act, a *kind* word.

* 4. Suitable for or befitting the nature of.

"Gabriel Piats takes care to distinguish what hay is *kindest* for sheep."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 357.

* 5. Keeping to nature; natural.

"A *kind* overflow of kindness."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

* 6. Not degenerate; not corrupt.

"What mightst thou do,
Were all thy children *kind* and natural."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)

B. *As substantive:*

*1. Nature; natural propensity or inclination.

"As steel is hardest in his *kinde*
Aboue all other, that men finde
Of metalles." *Gower: C. A.* (Prol.)

* 2. Race, genus, generic class.

"As when the total *kind*
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came summon'd." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 75.

*3. Relations, connections, people of the same race.

"At the last thei chaced out the Bretons so clene,
Away vnto Wales ther *kynd* is I wene."
Robert de Brunne, p. 7.

4. Sort, variety, nature, description, style, character.

"Yt geathereth of all *kyndes* of fysshes."—*Matt.* xiii. (1551.)

5. Manner, way, fashion, sort.

"Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me
As will displease you."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

¶ *In kind:* In produce or commodities, as opposed to money.

"He did give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

¶ *Kind* and *species* are both employed in their proper sense; *sort* has been diverted from its original meaning by colloquial use: *kind* is properly employed for animate objects, particularly for mankind, and improperly for moral objects; *species* is a term used by philosophers, classing things according to their external or internal properties. *Sort* may be used for either *kind* or *species;* it does not necessarily imply any affinity, or common property in the objects, but simple assemblage, produced as it were by *sors*, chance.

kind-spoken, *a.* Spoken or said in a kind manner: as, a *kind-spoken* word.

kind-tempered, *a.* Mild, gentle.

"To the *kind-tempered* change of night and day,
And of the seasons ever stealing round,
Minutely faithful." *Thomson: Summer*, 39.

* **kīnd,** * **kȳnd,** *v.t.* [Kind, *a.*] To beget.

"She yet forgets, that she of men was *kynded.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 40.

kĭnd′-ẽr-gart-ẹn, *s.* [Ger. = the children's garden.]

Education: A system of education, for infants and young children, devised by Frederick Fröbel (1782–1852), by whom, in conjunction with M. Ronge, it was first carried out at Hamburg, in 1849. In 1851 Madame Ronge established a kindergarten at Hampstead. In 1858, Ronge published a work on the subject. Knowledge is imparted in an attractive form, chiefly by simple object-lessons, by toys, games, singing, and work—plaiting, weaving, folding, and cutting-out paper. Corporal punishment is excluded. The chief merit of Fröbel's method appears to lie in the fact that he makes education a real drawing-out, not a mere imparting of instruction, which he considers as a means, not an end; his object is the unfolding of the child's whole nature with a view to free self-development and action. The Kindergarten system has been widely established in the United States, and in several cities it forms a part of the common school system. It has also been widely introduced in Great Britain.

"The exercises . . . can be seen by any visitor to a *kindergarten.*"—*E. Shirreff: The Kindergarten* (1880), p. 9.

kīnd′-heart-ĕd (ea as **a),** *a.* [Eng. *kind*, and *hearted.*] Distinguished or characterized by kindness of heart; tender-hearted, kind.

"He was as honest and *kindhearted* a gentleman as any in England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

kīnd′-heart-ĕd-nĕss (ea as **a),** *s.* [Eng. *kindhearted; -ness.*] The quality or state of being kindhearted; kindness of heart.

kĭn′-dle (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *kyndill* = a candle, a torch.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To set on fire; to set fire to; to light.

"When they had *kindled* a fyre in the middes of the palys."—*Luke* xxii. (1551.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To inflame, as the passions; to excite to action; to stir up; to provoke; to fire; to animate; to heat.

"He hath *kindled* his wrath against me, and counteth me as one of his enemies."—*Job* xix. 11.

*2. To incite, to encourage.

"Nothing remains, but that I *kindle* the boy thither."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To take fire; to be set on fire; to flame.

"When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee."—*Isaiah* xliii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To be inflamed; to become excited or stirred up to action; to be roused; to grow warm.

"My pity *kindles* at his woe."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xii.

* **kindle-coal,** * **kindle-fire,** *s.* A promoter or stirrer-up of strife; a firebrand.

"In these wars amongst saints Satan is the great *kindle-coal.*"—*Gurnall.*

* **kindle-fire,** *s.* [Kindle-coal.]

* **kĭn′-dle** (2), * **kind-len,** * **kun-dle,** * **kynd-lyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Kindle, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To bring forth; to bear.

"The cony that you see dwell where she is *kindled.*"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To bring forth or bear young.

¶ Used specifically of hares and rabbits in both cases.

* **kĭn-dle,** * **kin-del,** * **kyn-dle,** *s.* [Eng. *kind;* dimin. suff. *-le, -el.*] A generation, a brood.

"*Kyndlis* of edderis."—*Wycliffe: Luke* iii. 7.

kĭn′-dlẽr, *s.* [Eng. *kindl(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which kindles, inflames, or excites; an inflamer, an exciter.

> "Now is the time that rakes their revels keep;
> *Kindlers* of riot, enemies of sleep."
> *Gay: Trivia*, iii.

2. *Domestic:* An attachment to a stove, by which a body of easily lit material is brought against the fuel in the stove to kindle it.

* **kīnd′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *kind*; *-less.*] Without regard for ties of kindred; without fellow or parallel; unnatural.

> "Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 4.

kīnd′-lĭ-ẽr, *comp. of a.* [KINDLY.]

kīnd′-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *kindly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being kindly; kindly disposition or inclination; affection, benevolence.

> "One who, though of drooping mien, had yet
> From nature's *kindliness* received a frame
> Robust." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

kīnd′-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [KINDLE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Inflaming; becoming inflamed or excited; becoming heated; heated.

> "And surely he that spake with *kindling* brow,
> Was a true patriot."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of setting on fire; the act of causing to burn; the act of inflaming, heating, or exciting.

2. Materials for burning, or for commencing a fire.

> "A basket of *kindlings* in his hand."—*Miss Cummins: Lamplighter*, p. 56.

kindling-coal, *s.* A piece of coal used for lighting a fire.

* **kind-ling,** * **kynd-lyng,** *s.* [Eng. *kindle* (2), *v.*] A brood, a generation.

> "*Kyndlyngis* of eddris."—*Wycliffe: Luke* iii. 7. (*Purvey.*)

kīnd′-lȳ, * **kynde-li,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *kind*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. According to kind or nature; natural.

> "That it may please thee to give and preserve to our use the *kindly* fruits of the earth, so as in due time we may enjoy them."—*Common Prayer: Litany.*

2. Kind, sympathetic, tender-hearted, affectionate, benevolent, humane.

> "And surely never did there live on earth,
> A man of *kindlier* nature."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

3. Favorable, prosperous, auspicious, refreshing.

> "The like endeavours to renew,
> Should e'er a *kindlier* time ensue."
> *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, iii.

B. *As adverb:*

* 1. By nature; naturally; of nature.

> "Deceit, weping, spinning, God hath yeven
> To women *kindly*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,956.

2. In a kind manner; with kindness or good-will; with a disposition to do good, or to make others happy.

> "Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love."—*Romans* xii. 10.

3. Happily, fortunately, favorably.

> "He took it, and it wrought *kindly* with him."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

kindly-tenant, *s.*

Scots Law: [RENTALLER].

kīnd′-nĕss, * **kynde-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *kind*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being kind; a kind, tender, humane, or affectionate disposition; a disposition and willingness to make others happy by gratifying their wishes, supplying their wants, or helping in their distress; benevolence, good-will, tenderness, beneficence, affection.

> "If there be *kindness*, meekness, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men."—*Ecclus.* xxxvi. 23.

2. That which is kind; an act of good-will or benevolence; conduct or actions contributing to the happiness of others in any way.

> "But that *kindness* availed nothing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

¶ For the difference between *kindness* and *benefit*, see BENEFIT; for that between *kindness* and *benevolence*, see BENEVOLENCE.

kĭn′-drĕd, * **kin-red,** * **kin-rede,** * **cun-rede,** * **kyn-rede,** * **kyn-dred,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *cyn* = kin (q.v.); suff. *-rǣden* = state, condition: as in hat*red*. The *d* is excrescent, as in thun*d*er, gan*d*er, &c.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Relationship by blood or marriage; consanguinity, kin, affinity.

> "Disclaiming here the *kindred* of the king."
> *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.

2. Relations by blood or marriage; relatives, connections, kin; persons of the same family.

> "And *kindred* of dead husband are at best
> Small help." *Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.*

* 3. A nation, a race.

> "And thanne the tokene of mannes sone schal appere in heveue; and thanne alle *kynredis* of the eerthe schulen weyle."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxiv.

* 4. Family, race, descent.

> "And eke therto comen of so high *kindrede*
> That wel unnethes durst this knight for drede
> Tell hire his wo." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,049.

B. *As adj.:* Related, akin, kin, congenial, allied; of like nature or qualities.

> "They were *kindred* spirits, differing widely in intellectual power, but equally vain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

kīne, *s. pl.* [COW, *s.*]

kī-nĕ-măt′-ĭc, kī-nĕ-măt′-ĭc-al, *a.* [KINEMATICS.] Belonging to, or in any way connected with Kinematics (q.v.).

> "For the *kinematical* properties of the motion . . . the fundamental ideas are to be sought in Stokes's article."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 55.

kī-nĕ-măt′-ĭcs, *s.* [Gr. κίνημα (*kinēma*) = a motion; κινέω (*kineō*) = to move.]

Physics: The science of pure motion, admitting conceptions of *time* and *velocity*, but excluding the conception of force. Newton's fluxions are a purely kinematical method. From the kinematics of a point, all the properties of a curve may be deduced.

> "A special mixed science of time and space called *kinematics*, which takes its place besides the older sciences of geometry and algebra, in the sciences of pure space and pure time."—*Prof. Tait: Recent Advances in Physical Science* (1876), p. 14.

kĭn′-ĕ-scōpe, *s.* [KINETOSCOPE.]

kī-nĕ-sĭ-ăt′-rĭc, *a.* [Gr. κίνησις (*kinēsis*) = movement, motion, and ἰατρικός (*iatrikos*) = of or for a surgeon.]

Therapeut.: Of or relating to muscular movement used as a remedy for certain diseases.

kī-nĕ-sĭ-păth′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *kinesipath(y)*; *-ic.*]

Therapeut.: Of or relating to kinesipathy (q.v.).

kī-nĕ-sĭp′-a-thĭst, *s.* [Eng. *kinesipath(y)*; *ist.*]

Therapeut.: One who believes in or practises kinesipathy.

kī-nĕ-sĭp′-a-thȳ, *s.* [Gr. κίνησις (*kinēsis*) = movement, and πάθη (*pathē*), or πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

Therapeut.: The attempted cure of some diseases by exercising certain muscles; cure by means of gymnastics. Called also Movement Cure. [LINGISM.]

kī-nĕ-sĭ-thĕr′-a-pȳ, *s.* [Gr. κίνησις (*kinēsis*) = movement, and θεραπεία (*therapeia*) = medical treatment; Fr. *kinésithérapie.*]

Therapeut.: The same as KINESIPATHY (q.v.).

kī-nĕ-sŏd′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κίνησις (*kinēsis*) = motion, and ὅδος (*hodos*) = a way.] Conveying motion.

kinesodic-substance, *s.*

Physiol.: (See extract).

> "Schiff believes that in lesions of almost any part of the [spinal] cord a compensatory assumption of the functions of the injured parts by those left intact may take place, the only exception being in the case of the posterior columns. He proposes the term *kinesodic substance* for the tissue by which motor impulses are conveyed along the spinal cord, and he believes the smallest portion is capable of transmitting motor impulses in any direction."—*Carpenter: Human Physiol.* (1881), p. 598. (Note.)

kī-nĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κινητικός (*kinētikos*) = of or for moving; putting in motion.]

1. Imparting motion; motory.

2. Noting force actually exerted; opposed to latent or potential.

kinetic-energy, *s.* Energy due to the motion of a body.

> "*Kinetic-energy* is half the product of mass by the square of velocity. If M stands for mass, L for length, and T for time, then *kinetic-energy* is $= \frac{ML^2}{T^2}$."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (London, 1875), ch. i., p. 5.

kī-nĕt′-ĭcs, *s.* [KINETIC.]

Physics: That branch of dynamics which treats of forces imparting motion to or influencing motion already imparted to bodies.

kī-nē-tō-ġĕn′-e-sĭs, *s.* The kinetic theory of organization, in accordance with which animal structures (teeth, bones, muscles, &c.) owe their development to the movements of animals.

kī-nē′-tō-grăph, *s.* A device by which a moving object can be photographed at exceedingly short intervals so that the pictures will represent a continuous series of movements in the kinetoscope.

kī-nē′-tō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. κινητός (*kinētos*) = movable, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument invented by Perigal, for illustrating the result of the combination of circular movements of different radii in the production of curves; called also kinescope. Also a recent device by which photographs taken by a kinetograph may represent to the eye the actual movements of the original.

kĭng (1), *s.* [Chinese.] A Chinese instrument of percussion, consisting of metal plates, which are struck with a hammer.

kĭng (2), * **kin-ing,** * **kyng,** * **kynge,** *s.* [A contraction of the older form *kining* or *kyning.* A.S. *cyning, cynincg, cyninc, cynyng*, from *cyn* = a tribe, kin; suff. *-ing*; hence lit. = son of a tribe, *i.e.*, elected by a tribe.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The chief ruler, magistrate, or sovereign of a nation; one who is invested with supreme authority over a nation, country, or tribe; a sovereign, a monarch, a prince.

> "What is a *king*?—a man condemn'd to bear
> The public burthen of the nation's care."
> *Prior: Solomon*, iii. 275.

2. The conqueror among a set of competitors. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Games:*

(1) *Cards:* One of the court cards having on it a picture of a king.

(2) *Chess:* The chief piece in point of rank in the game of chess (q.v.).

(3) *Draughts:* A crowned man in the game of draughts (q.v.).

2. *Script.:* [I. 1, ¶ (1)].

¶ (1) *The First and Second Books of Kings:*

Old Test. Canon: Two books of the Old Testament, relating the history of the Hebrew monarchy (united and divided) from the proclamation of Solomon, a little before the death of David, to the death of Jehoiachim—a period not less than 431, and perhaps more than 453 years. In Hebrew, the two Books of Kings were originally one volume: the Septuagint divided them, calling them the third and fourth of the Kingdoms, and the Vulgate the third and fourth of the Kings. Next, Bomberg separated the Hebrew book into two, after the Greek model. The division is clumsily made in the middle of Ahaziah's reign, and with no important break in the historic narrative. There are resemblances so considerable between the books of Judges, Ruth, 1 and 2 Samuel, and 1 and 2 Kings, that some have supposed them a continuous narrative from a single author or editor; but there are sufficient differences between the books of Samuel and Kings to render it more probable that they were independent works. The unity of style between 1 and 2 Kings proves them to have had the same editor. The materials to which he had access for the composition of the book seem to have been governmental records, published histories of individual kings, with memoirs of Elijah and Elisha, not from a cold, official pen, but from an enthusiastic friend and admirer. The work contemplates events from the prophetic, as the books of Chronicles do from the priestly, point of view. The former gives prominence to the history of the Ten Tribes, among which most of the prophets labored; the latter to that of the Two Tribes, among whom the priests found their home. Both taught that the Jewish monarchy was a theocracy, with Jehovah for its real sovereign, and was prosperous or otherwise according as his earthly vicegerents carried out or departed from his commands. Keen study of the Books of Kings is needful to the comprehension of the Old Testament prophetic writings, which in their turn reflect great light on the historic narratives in Kings. Recent archæological researches have afforded much confirmatory evidence in favour of the sacred narrative. It is believed that Shishak (1 Kings xiv. 25, 26), So, or Sevek (2 Kings xvii. 4), Tirhakah (xix. 9), and Pharaoh Nechoh (2 Kings xxiii. 29, 30), figure on the Egyptian monuments. The Assyrian account of Sennacherib's expedition against Hezekiah is on a little barrel-like cylinder, covered with arrow-headed characters, in the British Museum. Omri (1 Kings xvi. 16, 17, &c.); Jehu (2 Kings ix. 2, &c.), Menahem (xv. 14, &c.), Tiglath Pileser (xvi. 10), and Shalmaneser (xvii. 3), are also on the Assyrian tablets. There is a lengthened account of Mesha, the sheepmaster, on the Moabite stone (q.v.) (2 Kings iii. 4, 5). The Books of Kings, or narratives derived from them, are alluded to in many passages of the New Testament.

Cf. 1 Kings iv. 21—28, x. 5, 14—22, &c., and Mat. vi. 29; x. 1—13, and Mat. xii. 42; vi. 1—38, and Acts vii. 47; xvii. 1, and James v. 17; xvii. 8—16, and Luke iv. 26; xviii. 42—45, and James v. 18; xix. 10, 14, 18, and Rom. xi. 3—4; 2 Kings v. 1—27 and Luke iv. 27, &c.

(2) *King of the Herrings:*

Ichthy.: Chimæra monstrosa. [CHIMÆRA.]

king-apple, *s.* [KINGAPPLE.]

king-at-arms, *s.*

Her.: One of three officers of great antiquity, whose business it is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armoury. There are three kings-at-arms in England, Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy. [GARTER.] The first of these is called the principal king-at-arms, the other two provincial kings-at-arms; Clarencieux officiating south of the Trent, and Norroy north of that river. There is a Lyon king-at-arms for Scotland, and an Ulster king-at-arms for Ireland.

king bird-of-paradise, *s.*

Ornith.: Paradisea regia, a small species from New Guinea, known to and described by Linnæus.

king-bolt, *s.*

Vehicles:

1. A vertical bolt which attaches the front of the body to the fore-carriage, and forms the axis of oscillation when the said carriage is turned sideways.

2. A similar part in a railway-car which forms the axis of revolution of the car upon the truck in turning curves.

King Charles's-spaniel, *s.*

Zool.: A kind of Spaniel. Called also the Pug-nosed Spaniel.

king-crows, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Dicruridæ (Drongos) (q.v.). The Common King-crow (*Buchanga atra*) is found in India. It continually persecutes the crows of that country, whence the name of King-crow.

* **king-geld,** *s.*

Old Law: A royal aid; an escuage. [GELD, *s.*]

king-killer, *s.* A regicide; a murderer of a king or kings.

"There were *king-killers* like Lenthall." — *J. S. Brewer: English Studies,* p. 178.

king-mullet, *s.*

Ichthy.: Upeneus maculatus, a fish in the seas around Jamaica.

king-parrakeet, *s.*

Ornith.: Platycercus scapulatus, an Australian parrakeet. It is a well-known cage-bird.

king-penguin, *s.* [PENGUIN, 1. (1).]

king-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Anœctochilus setaceus.

king-rod, *s.* A tension-rod depending from the ridge of a roof and uniting with the tie-rod; occupying the position of the king-post in wooden roofs.

king-snake, *s.*

Zool.: Ophibolus getulus. [OPHIBOLUS.]

king-truss, *s.* [KINGPOST.]

king-tyrant, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as KINGBIRD (q.v.).

king-vulture or **king of the vultures,** *s.*

Ornith.: A large vulture which receives its name from the alleged fact that when it is pleased to make its appearance on a carcase on which other vultures are at work, they meekly stop proceedings and look on without eating till the king-vulture has gorged itself to satiety. There is nothing sentimental in this apparent loyalty to a royal personage; the smaller vultures postpone satisfying the claims of appetite only because they are afraid that the larger and stronger bird would fall upon them if they did anything else. The king-vulture is found in South America. The Spaniards of Paraguay call it the white crow. Its plumage is milky-white; on its neck, which is naked, is blood-red skin. It is the *Sarcorhamphus Papa.* [SARCORHAMPHUS.]

* **king-worship,** *s.* Excessive or extravagant reverence or loyalty to a sovereign. (*Macaulay.*)

king's-advocate, *s.* [ADVOCATE.]

king's-bench, *s.* [BENCH.]

king's-clover, *s.*

Bot.: A name for the Common Yellow Melilot (*Melilotus officinalis*). [MELILOTUS.]

king's-cob, king's-cup, *s.* [KINGCUP.]

king's-counsel, *s.* The same as QUEEN'S COUNSEL. [COUNSEL, *s.*]

king's-cushion, *s.* A seat formed by two persons holding each other's hands crossed.

king's (or **queen's**) **English,** *s.* The English language playfully regarded as under the direct guardianship of the sovereign.

king's (or **queen's**) **evidence,** *s.*

Law: Evidence given by an accomplice in a crime, when other evidence is deficient, on condition that he himself shall go free for his share in the crime.

* **king's-evil,** *s.*

Pathol.: An old name for scrofula, which was believed to be cured by the royal touch. The practice began with Edward the Confessor, in 1051. It reached its maximum in the ultra-loyal days of Charles II., when it is said that 92,107 persons were touched. In 1712, Queen Anne officially intimated her intention of touching persons afflicted; but two years later (in 1714), George I. discontinued the practice. In 1719 the office for the ceremony was expunged from the litany. Charles Edward touched a child for the king's-evil at Holyrood, in October, 1745. In 1775, Louis XVI. touched 2,400 people for the disease, and, it was alleged, successfully.

* **king's-freeman,** *s.* The name given to a person who, for some service of his own or of his father's, in the army, navy, &c., had a peculiar statutory right to exercise a trade as a freeman, without entering into the corporation of the particular trade which he exercised. Such a person might move from place to place and carry on his trade within the bounds of any corporation.

king's-hood, *s.* The reticulum or second stomach of an ox.

king's-letter, *s.* [BRIEF, *s.*]

king's (or **queen's**) **messenger,** *s.* An official employed under a secretary of state to carry despatches at home or abroad.

* **king's-silver,** *s.* Money paid to the king in the Court of Common Pleas for a license granted to a man to levy a fine of lands, tenements, or heriditaments to another person; and this must have been compounded according to the value of the land, in the alienation-office, before the fine would pass.

king's-spear, *s.*

Bot.: Asphodelus albus.

king's (or **queen's**) **stores,** *s. pl.* Naval or military stores.

king's-tradesman, *s.* A tradesman holding a commission from under the privy seal, exempting him from paying burghal taxation. The right of the sovereign to appoint tradesmen of this description is limited to one of each trade or occupation. (*Scotch.*)

* **king's-widow,** *s.* A widow of the king's tenant-in-chief, obliged to take oath in chancery that she would not marry without the king's leave.

king's-yellow, *s.* A pigment formed by mixing orpiment with arsenious acid.

* **kĭng,** *v.t.* [KING, *s.*]

1. To furnish or supply with a king; to subject to a king.

"For, my good liege, she is so idly *king'd,*
Her sceptre so fantastically borne."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

2. To make a king; to raise to a throne.

"Then crushing penury
Persuades me, I was better when a king;
Then I am *king'd* again."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 5.

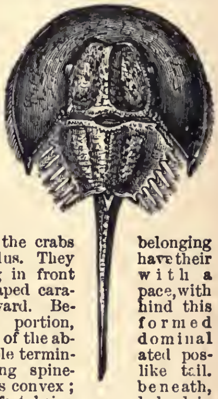
kĭng'-ăp-ple, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *apple.*]

Hort.: A cultivated kind of apple.

"The *kingapple* is preferrred before the jenneting." —*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

kĭng'-bĩrd, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *bird.*]

Ornith.: A name given to a shrike, the *Tyrannus intrepidus,* of the United States. It is above of a dark slaty ash-colour, and beneath white; the feathers of the crown are orange. They build in the United States, breeding in general twice a year, and laying five eggs each time. Named from an erectile orange-coloured crest on the head, which has been compared to a diadem; as also from the tyrannical character of the bird. It is insectivorous, and is not in good repute with beekeepers, from the number of bees which it destroys.



KING-CRAB.

kĭng'-crăb, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *crab.* So called from their large size, some of the genus being as much as two feet in length.]

1. *Zool.:* The English name of the crabs belonging to the genus Limulus. They have their body commencing in front with a broad crescent-shaped carapace, with its convexity forward. Behind this is an hexagonal portion, formed by the coalescence of the abdominal segments, the whole terminated posteriorly by a long spine-like tail. Above, the body is convex; beneath, it is concave, the feet being lodged in the cavity. The kingcrabs are the only representatives of the order and sub-division of Crustacea called Xyphosura. *Limulus polyphemus,* is common on the Atlantic Coast of the United States. Another species is found in the East Indian seas. [LIMULUS.]

2. *Palæont.:* [XIPHOSURA].

kĭng'-craft, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *craft.*] The art or science of governing; royal polity.

"Directly opposed to all the rules of *kingcraft.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

kĭng'-cŭp, kĭng's'-cŭp, kĭng's'-cŏb, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *cup.*]

Bot.: Ranunculus bulbosus, and some allied species.

"Pansies, lilies, *kingcups,* daisies:
Let them live upon their praises."
Wordsworth: To the Small Celandine.

kĭng'-dôm, * **kyng-dom,** * **king-dome,** *s.* [A corrupt. of M. Eng. *kinedom,* from A.S. *cynedóm* = a kingdom, from *cyne* = royal; suff. *-dóm.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The dominion or territory under the authority or rule of a king; the dominion of a king or monarch.

"The great and rich *kingdome* of Granada."—*Bacon: Henry VII.,* p. 106.

2. The position or attributes of a king; kingly or sovereign power or authority; supreme rule or power.

"My *kingdom* stands on brittle glass."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 2.

3. A region, a territory, a tract, a realm.

"The wat'ry *kingdom* is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

II. *Nat. Hist.:* The designation of the highest and most comprehensive of the divisions into which natural objects are arranged. They are three in number, the Animal, the Vegetable, and the Mineral Kingdoms. The designation was introduced or received an impulse from Linnæus, who divided the Imperium Naturæ into three Regna Naturæ: (1) Regnum Animale, (2) Regnum Vegetabile, and (3) Regnum Lapideum.

kingdom of heaven, kingdom of God, *s.*

Scripture & Theology:

1. A spiritual kingdom (Luke xvii. 21; John xviii. 36) which was "at hand" when John the Baptist announced the approaching advent of Jesus (Matt. iii. 2), and even after the ministry of the latter had commenced (Mark i. 15). The proper preparation for it was repentance (*ibid.*). Jesus preached its coming (Luke iv. 43, viii. 1, xvi. 16). After his miraculous power had been experimentally demonstrated and the evangelists gone forth, it had arrived (Matt. xii. 28; Luke x. 11). It was to advance from small beginnings, like a seed which germinates, grows, and bears fruit (Mark iv. 26–32). Commencing on earth, its full establishment was to be at the conclusion of the present age in the other world (Matt. xii. 24 to 50; Luke xiii. 28, 29, xxii. 16, 18). Before one could enter into the kingdom of God he must be born again (John iii. 3). The expression "kingdom of heaven" is the common one in Matthew, while kingdom of God is frequent in Mark and Luke.

2. The laws by which this spiritual kingdom is governed; God's dealings with his people. (Matt. xxii. 2–14.)

kĭñg′-dô̆med, *a.* [Eng. *kingdom; -ed.*] Like a kingdom; in the condition of a kingdom. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* ii. 3.)

kĭñg′-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *fish.*]

Ichthyology:

1. *Lampris Luna* or *guttatus,* a beautiful fish of the mackerel family. The back and sides are of a rich green, with purple and gold reflections; the under parts yellowish-green, a few white spots above and below the lateral line; the fins vermilion. Rare in the British seas. Called also the Opah. [Leucis.]

2. The American name for a fish called by Linnæus *Perca alburnus,* then *Sciæna nebulosa,* now *Menticirrus nebulosus.* Called also the Bermuda Whiting.

3. *Cybium regale,* one of the Scomberidæ.

kĭñg′-fĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Named from the brilliance of its plumage.]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Alcedo (q.v.). The Common Kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida,* is blue above, greener on the mantle and scapulars, with beautiful rich cobalt on the back, rump, and upper tail coverts; a spot in front of the eye, the eye coverts and under parts are rufous; the head is blue, barred with black; the wings blue, with spots of brighter cobalt on the coverts; the throat and a patch on each side of the neck are white; the cheeks and sides of the breast are blue; the bill black, the feet red. The female and young are like the male, but are red at the base of the under mandible. Length seven inches. Note like "ti-ti-ti." This species belongs to Europe. *Ceryle halcyon,* the belted Kingfisher, is a common form in the United States. Another well known form is *E. rudis,* the pied Kingfisher of India and Africa. The Laughing Jackass of Australia is an example of a numerous sub-family. The Kingfisher is the Halcyon of ancient mythologic legend. It bores a hole in the ground, makes a nest of fish-bones, and lays six or seven eggs, the whole process taking about twenty-one days.

2. *Pl.:* The family Alcedinidæ (q.v.).

¶ The Pied Kingfisher, *Ceryle rudis,* is common on the Nile and in India.

* **kĭñg′-hoọd,** * **kyng-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *king* (2), s.; *-hood, -head.*] The state or condition of being a king; kingship.

> "For his *kynghed*
> He may hem both saue and spille."
> *Gower: C. A.,* bk. vii.

kĭñg′-hŭnt-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *hunter.*]

Ornith.: Halcyon, a genus of Kingfishers. (*Swainson.*) [Halcyon.]

kĭñg′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Captain Philip King, R.N., often employed on the coast of Australia.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the obsolete order Kingiaceæ (q.v.). It consists of arborescent rushes from South Australia.

† **kĭñg-ĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *kingi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Endlicher's name for an endogenous order now merged in Juncaceæ (Rushes).

† **kĭñg′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *king* (2), s.; *-less.*] Without a king; having no king.

> "A *kingless* people for a nerveless state."
> *Byron: Childe Harold,* i. 86.

† **kĭñg′-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *king;* dimin. suff. *-let.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little king, a petty king.

> "No one will regret that the *kinglets,* or most of them, have been dismissed to clear the way."—*Standard,* Sept. 2, 1882.

2. *Zool.:* The Golden-crested Wren, *Regulus cristatus.*

* **kĭñg′-lĭ-hoọd,** *s.* [Eng. *kingly; -hood.*] Royalty.

kĭñg′-līke, *a.* [Eng. *king,* and *like.*]

1. Like a king; becoming or befitting a king; noble, royal.

> "Not to uphold the *kinglike* rule and royaltie of a consull."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 1,025.

2. Noble, magnificent.

kĭñg′-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *kingly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being kingly.

* **kĭñg′-lĭñg,** *s.* [Eng. *king* (2), s.; dimin. suff. *-ling;* Ger. *königlein.*] A little king, a kinglet, a petty king.

> "Enough of *kinglings,* and enough of kings."
> *Churchill: The Candidate.*

kĭñg′-lỹ, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *cynelic* (a.), *cynelice* (adv.); Ger. *königlich.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a king or kings; royal.

> "It was absurd to talk of leaving James merely the *kingly* name and depriving him of all the *kingly* power."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

2. Carried on by or under a king; royal, monarchical: as, a *kingly* government.

3. Befitting or becoming a king; noble, magnificent, royal, regal.

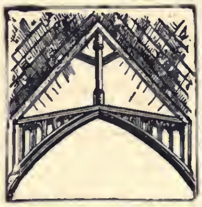
> "A generous, laudable, and *kingly* pride."
> *Dryden: Hind & Panther,* iii. 881.

B. *As adv.:* Like a king; as becomes a king; royally.

> "My great mind most *kingly* drinks it up."
> *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 144.

kĭñg′-pōst, kĭñg′-pïēçe, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *post* or *piece.*]

Arch.: The middle post of a roof, standing in the tie beam and reaching up to the ridge; it is often formed into an octagonal column with capital and base, and small struts or bases, which are slightly curved, spreading from it above the capital to some other timbers. Also known as crown-post, or joggle-post.



KINGPOST.

kingpost-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof having but one vertical post in each truss.

kĭñg′-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *king; -ship.*] The quality or state of being a king; the state, office, or dignity of a king; royalty; supreme power.

> "If this be kingly, then farewell for me
> All *kingship.*" *Cowper: Table Talk,* 150.

kĭñg′-stô̆n, kĭñg′-stô̆ne, kĭñg's′-stô̆ne, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *stone.*]

Ichthy.: A name for the Angel-fish (q.v.).

Kĭñg′-stô̆n, *prop. name.* (See the compounds.)

Kingston's-metal, *s.* An alloy of copper, tin, and mercury, used for the bearings of very heavy shafts, on account of its great smoothness of surface, and the consequent absence of much friction.

Kingston's-valve, *s.* A conical valve, forming the outlet of the blow-off pipe of a marine engine; it opens through the side of the vessel by turning a screw.

* **kĭñg′-tā-ble,** *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *table.*]

Arch.: A course or member, conjectured to be the string-course with ball and flower ornaments in the hollow moulding, usual under parapets.

kĭñg′-woọd, *s.* [Eng. *king* and *wood.*]

Comm.: A kind of wood from Brazil, called also Violet-wood. It is obtained from a species of Triptolomæa, or, according to some, from *Brya ebenus.* It is used for turning and cabinet work, and is beautifully variegated with violet streaks.

kīn′-ĭc, *a.* [Quinic.]

kinic-acid, *s.* [Quinic-acid.]

kī-nĭx′-ỹs, *s.* [Gr. κινέω (*kineo*) = to move, and ἰξύς (*ixus*) = the waist.]

Zool.: A genus of land tortoises. Three species have been described; the best known is *Kinyxis homeana,* from Demerara and Guadaloupe.

kĭñk (1), *s.* [Dut. & Sw., from the same root as Icel. *kikna* = to sink at the knees; *keikr* = bent backwards; *keikja* = to bend backwards; *kengr* = a crook, a bight; Norw. *kika* = to writhe; *keika* = to bend back or aside; *kinka* = to writhe, to twist; *kink* = a twist.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Music:* A twist in a catgut string from close laying, which, by uncoiling and weakening that part of the string in which it occurs, frequently makes it useless for the instrument for which it is intended.

2. *Naut.:* A sharp bend in a rope or cable which prevents its reeving through a block or a hole, or in a hose, preventing water passing through it.

II. *Fig.:* A crotchet, a whim, a caprice.

* **kĭñk** (2), *s.* [Cf. *chincough.*] A fit of coughing; an immoderate fit of laughter.

kĭñk (1), *v.i.* [Kink (1), *s.*] To twist or run into kinks; to wind into a kink.

kĭñk (2), *v.i.* [Kink (2), *s.*]

1. To gasp for breath, as in coughing. (Said especially of a child with the hooping-cough.)

2. To laugh immoderately.

kĭñ′-kạ, *s.* [Hind.]

Bot.: An annual herb of the Composite family, common in many parts of India. Its seeds yield by pressure a green oil, possessing valuable properties, which promise to make it of considerable value in the arts.

kĭñ′-kạ-jôu, *s.* [Fr. *kinkajou, quincajou,* from *carcajou,* the native name.]

Zool.: Cercoleptes, a genus of Carnivorous Mammals, family Procionidæ (q.v.). They have prehensile tails, with which they hang on to trees. They have some affinity to the Lemurs, of which they are the partial representatives in the New World, where they occur in South America and in Mexico. The best-known species is *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus,* which is about a foot long, with a tail of eighteen inches.

kĭñk′-hâust, kĭñk′-hōst, *s.* [Eng. *kink* (2), and *haust* (q.v.).] The hooping-cough. (*Provincial.*)

kĭñ′-kle, *s.* [Eng. *kink* (2); frequent. suff. *-le.*] A severe fit of coughing.

kĭñk′-ỹ, *a.* Having kinks, literally or figuratively.

kĭn′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *kin; -less.*] Without kin or relations.

kinless-loons, *s. pl.* A name given by the Scotch to the judges sent among them by Cromwell, because they distributed justice impartially, without being influenced by family or party ties.

kĭn-nĭ-kĭn-ĭc′, kĭn-nĭ-kĭn-nĭck′, *s.* [Amer. Indian.] A composition consisting of dried leaves and bark of red sumac or red willow, used by the North-American Indians for smoking.

kī′-nō, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Chem.:* A kind of gum, which exudes from certain trees, and is dried without artificial heat. There are four varieties imported into this country—viz., the East Indian or Malabar Kino from *Pterocarpus marsupium;* Bengal or Butea Kino from *Butea frondosa;* African or Gambia Kino from *P. erinaceus;* and Australian, Botany Bay, or Eucalyptus Kino from *Eucalyptus rostrata.* It consists of dark-red angular fragments, rarely larger than a pea, and easily splitting into still smaller pieces. In cold water they sink, partly dissolving, and forming a very astringent solution. It is very soluble in spirits of wine, affording a dark-reddish, slightly acid solution. In its general behaviour kino closely resembles catechu, and yields by similar treatment the same products. It is administered in medicine as an astringent.

2. *Phar.:* The inspissated juice of various

plants. [1.] It is brought to this country in small angular pieces, constituting broken reddish-black tears, ruby-red at the edges, shining and brittle, in powder a dark-red. Compound powder of kino and tincture of kino are powerful astringents. It is given in pyrosis and diarrhœa, and as a gargle in relaxed throat; sometimes also it is chewed. (*Garrod.*)

kĭn′-ō-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *kino; -in.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{12}O_6$. A reddish crystalline body obtained by boiling Malabar kino with dilute hydrochloric acid, and shaking up the filtrate with ether. It is slightly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in hot water and in alcohol. Its solutions may be evaporated without alteration, but they decompose on long exposure to the air.

kī-nŏl′-ȯ-ġy̆, *s.* [Gr. κινέω (*kineō*) = to move, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A name given to that branch of physics which treats of the laws of motion.

kĭ-nōne′, *s.* [Quinone.]

kī-nȯ-stẽr′-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. κινέω (*kineō*) = to set in motion, to move, and στέρνον (*sternon*) = the breast.]

Zool.: A genus of Emydes (River and Marsh Tortoises). *Kinosternon pennsylvanicum* is the Pennsylvanian Terrapin. [Terrapin.]

kī-nōv′-ĭc, *a.* [Quinovic.]

kinovic-acid, *s.* [Quinovic-acid.]

* **kĭn′-rĕd,** * **kin-rede,** *s.* [Kindred.]

* **kĭn′-rĭc,** *s.* [Eng. *king;* suff. *-ric* = dominion; as in bishop*ric*, &c.] A kingdom.

kĭnṣ′-fōlk (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *kin*, and *folk.*] Relations, kin, persons of the same family.

kĭn′-shĭp, *s.* Relationship, consanguinity; the state of being of the same kin.

kĭnṣ′-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *kin*, and *man.*] A man of the same race or family; a relation by blood.

> "All his *kinsmen*, all his friends, were arrayed round it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

kĭnṣ′-wọm-ạn, *s.* [Eng. *kin*, and *woman.*] A woman of the same race or family; a female relation.

> "His *kinswoman* was, though not restored in blood, yet put in a capacity to succeed to the crown."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1536).

kin-tal, *s.* [Quintal.]

✓ **kint-ledge,** *s.* [Kentledge.]

kin-tra, *s.* [Country.] Country. (*Scotch.*)

> "Though he was born to *kintra* wark."
> *Burns: Elegy.*

kĭn′-zĭg-īte, *s.* [From the Kinzig in Schwarzwald, where it occurs.]

Petrol.: A rock consisting of manganese-garnet, magnesian-mica, and oligoclase, often with some iolite and fibrolite. It occurs at Wittichen, at the Kinzig. (*Rutley.*)

kĭ-ŏsk′, *s.* [Turk.] A kind of open pavilion or summer-house, constructed of wood, straw, &c., and supported on pillars, surrounded by a balustrade. They are used in gardens, parks, &c., and in Paris and other continental cities as depots for the sale of papers.

> "She now went slowly to that small *kiosk.*"
> *Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.*

kī′-ȯ-tōme, *s.* [Gr. κίων (*kiōn*) = a column, and τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: A knife for cutting membrane; especially certain pseudo-membraneous bands in the rectum and bladder; it was introduced by the celebrated French surgeon Desault.

kĭp (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Tanning: Leather of yearlings or small cattle. A grade between calf and cowhide.

* **kĭp** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A house of ill-fame.

kīpe, *s.* [A.S. *cépan* = to catch, to keep.] An osier basket used for catching fish.

kĭp′-page (age as ĭġ), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A violent passion; disorder, confusion.

> "He was in a unco *kippage* when we sent him a book instead of nick-sticks."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

kĭp′-pẽr, *s.* [Dut. *kipper* = to hatch, to spawn.]

1. A salmon directly after the spawning season, when it is unfit to be eaten; more especially a male salmon at this season.

2. A salmon or herring split open, salted, and smoke-dried.

> "I'll never master him without the light—and a braver *kipper*, could I but land him—never reisted abune a pair o' cleeks."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.

* **kipper-time,** *s.*

Eng. Law: The period between the 3rd and 12th of May, during which fishing for salmon was forbidden in the Thames between Gravesend and Henley-on-Thames.

kĭp′-pẽr, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Amorous, sprightly, gay, light-hearted.

kipper-nut, *s.* The pig-nut or earth-nut.

kĭp′-pẽr, *v.t.* [Kipper, *s.*] To cure and preserve, as salmon or herrings, by splitting them open, salting, and smoke-drying them.

kĭp′-skĭn, *s.* [Eng. *kip*, and *skin.*]

Tanning: The same as Kip (1), (q.v.).

kĩrb, *s.* [Curb.]

kirb-roof, *s.* [Curb-roof.]

kĭr-ĭ-ạ-chû′-nạ, *s.* [Ceylonese.]

Bot.: The Cowplant of Ceylon, *Gymnema lactiferum.* [Gymnema.]

kĩrk, kirke, *s.* [Icel. *kirgja;* Dan. *kirke;* Sw. *kyrka*, all from A.S. *cirice, circe* = a church (q.v.).]

1. A church.

> "To *kirk* he on the Sabbath-day
> Went hand in hand with her."
> *Wordsworth: The Blind Highland Boy.*

2. The Established Church of Scotland.

> "The violent men among them were ever pressing the purging the *kirk.*"—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, bk. i.

kirk-session, *s.*

Presbyterianism: A "court" in the Established and other Presbyterian Churches. It consists of the minister and elders, and has charge of the spiritual affairs in the parish or congregation.

kĩrk, *v.t.* [Kirk, *s.*] To church. (*Scotch.*)

* **kĩrked,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *cerran* = to turn.] Crooked, bent.

> "His eyes red sparkling as the fire glow,
> His nose frounced full *kirked* stood."
> *Romaunt of the Rose.*

* **kĩrk′-măn,** * **kirke-man,** *s.* [Eng. *kirk*, and *man.*] One belonging to the church; a minister.

> "Let neither your governor nor your *kirkeman* feede you forth with fayre wordes."—*Holinshed: Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

kĩrn, *v.t.* [Kirn, *s.*] To churn. (*Scotch.*)

kĩrn, *s.* [Icel. *kirna.*]

1. A churn (q.v.).

2. The feast of harvest-home, so called because a churnful of cream formed an important part of the entertainment.

> "His rustic *kirn's* loud revelry."
> *Scott: Marmion*, iv. (Introd.)

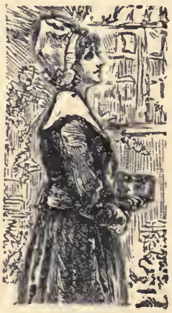
kîrsçh-was′-sẽr (w as v), *s.* [Ger., from *kirsche* = cherry (Lat. *cerasus*), and *wasser* = water.] An alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the black cherry.

kĩrs′-ẹn, kĩrs′-tẹn, *v.t.* [Christen.] To christen, to baptize. (*Scotch.*)

> "The four-gill chap, we'se gar him latter,
> And *kirsen* him wi' reekin' water."
> *Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.*

* **kĩr′-sȯme,** *a.* [Chrisom.] Christian, baptized.

kĩrs′-tẹn-ĭng, kĩrs-nĭng, *s.* [Christening.]



KIRTLE.

kĩr′-tle, * **kĩr′-tẹl,** * **kur-tel,** * **kir-telle,** *s.* [A.S. *cyrtel;* cogn. with Icel. *kyrtill;* Dan. *kiortel* = a tunic, a gown; Sw. *kjortel* = a petticoat. According to Skeat a dimin. from *skirt* (q.v.).]

1. A sort of upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket.

> "Wearing her Norman cap, and her *kirtle* of blue, and the ear-rings." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 1.

2. A quantity of flax, about 100 lbs.

kĩr′-tle, *v.t.* [Kirtle, *s.*]

1. To dress in a kirtle.

> "Yelling their uncouth dirge, long daunced the *kirtled* clan." *Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 71.

2. To give the appearance of a kirtle to; to tuck up.

kĩr′-tled (tled as tẹld), *a.* [Eng. *kirtl(e); -ed.*] Dressed in or wearing a kirtle.

kĭr′-wạn-īte, *s.* [Named by Thomson after Kirwan, the mineralogist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft, fibrous, green mineral, occurring in the basalt of Antrim, Ireland. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, protoxide of iron and lime.

kĭsçh′-tĭm-īte, *s.* [Named by Korovaeff after its locality, Kischtim, Urals, Russia.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, with greasy lustre and dark-brownish-yellow colour; thin fragments, translucent. Compos.: a fluocarbonate of lanthanum and cerium. Found sparsely in the gold washings of the Borsovka river, Kischtim.

kĭsh (1), *s.* [Ger. *kies, kiss* = gravel, pyrites.]

Smelting:

1. A carburet of iron which, when cold, appears in bright shining scales, but which is in the liquid form in the iron-smelting furnace, where, owing to its levity, it floats upon the surface. It possesses most of the properties of graphite, but contains less carbon.

2. The impurities which float on the surface of molten lead in a furnace.

kĭsh (2), *s.* [Gael. *ceis.*] A fish-basket.

* **kĭs′-mĕt,** *s.* [Pers. *kusmut.*] An Eastern name for fate or destiny.

kĭss, * **kisse,** * **kysse,** * **cusse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cyssan;* Ger. *küssen;* Dan. *kysser;* Sw. *kyssa.*] [Kiss, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To express affection for by saluting with the lips; to salute with a kiss; to caress by joining lips.

> "He took
> The bride about the neck, and *kist* her lips."
> *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To treat with fondness or affection; to delight in.

> "The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience."
> *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

2. To touch gently; to meet.

> "In such a night as this,
> When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees."
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

3. To reach to; to touch.

> "The towers *kissed* the clouds."
> *Shakesp.: Pericles*, i. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To join lips in affection or respect; to salute or caress with kisses.

> "Courtsied when you have and *kissed.*"
> *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

*2. *Fig.:* To touch, to meet, to come in contact.

> "Like fire and powder, which, as they *kiss*, consume."
> *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 6.

¶ (1) *To kiss the dust:* To die; to be slain.

(2) *To kiss the ground* or *earth:* To bow down in token of submission or repentance.

> "They kneel, they *kiss the earth.*"
> *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

(3) *To kiss hands:* To kiss the hand of the sovereign on being appointed to and accepting high office.

> "Kneels, *kisses hands*, and shines again in place."
> *Cowper: Retirement*, 480.

(4) *To kiss the rod:* To submit tamely to punishment.

kĭss, * **cus,** * **kisse,** * **kus,** * **kusse,** *s.* [A.S. *cos;* cogn. with Ger. *kuss;* Dut. *kus;* Icel. *koss;* Dan. *kys;* Sw. *kyss;* M. H. Ger. *kus.*]

1. A salutation given by the lips in token of affection.

> "Last with a *kiss* he took a long farewell."
> *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xii.

2. A confection made of the whites of eggs, powdered sugar, and currant jelly, mixed and baked in an oven.

* **kĭss′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *kiss; -able.*] Deserving to be kissed; that may be kissed.

> "I never saw him look sterner and less *kissable.*"—*Lytton: The Caxtons*, pt. xii., ch. v.

* **kĭss-ēe′**, *s.* [Eng. *kiss; -ee.*] A person kissed.

"This Hebe Mr. Gordon greeted with a loving kiss, which the *kissee* resented."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. 1.

kĭss′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *kiss; -er.*] One who kisses.

"Are you not he that is a *kisser* of men?" *Beaum. & Flet.: Martial Maid*, ii. 1.

kĭss′-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Kiss, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of saluting with a kiss; a kiss.

"After so many bowings, crossings, and *kissings* of the altar."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1548).

* **kissing-comfits**, *s. pl.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sugar-plums perfumed to make the breath sweet.

2. *Bot.:* The roots of *Eryngium maritimum*, candied. The plant is deemed an aphrodisiac. They are the kissing comfits of Shakespeare. [Eryngo-root.]

kissing-crust, *s.* That portion of the upper crust of a loaf which touches another.

"These baked him *kissingcrusts*, and those
Brought him small beer." *King: Cookery.*

kĭss′-miss, *s.* [Pers.]

Bot., &c.: A small variety of grape, from which Shiraz wine is made.

* **kĭss′-wõr-thy̆**, *a.* [Eng. *kiss*, and *worthy.*] Deserving of being kissed.

"Thy most *kissworthy* face."
Sir P. Sidney: Sonnets; Love.

kĭst, *s.* [Chest.]

kĭst, *s.* [Hind. *qist.*] In the East Indies an instalment of a rent, tax, &c.

kist-vaen, *s.* [Cistvaen.]

* **kĭt** (1), *v.t.* [Cut, *v.*]

* **kĭt** (2), *v.t.* [Kit (2), *s.*] To place or put in a tub or other vessel.

"The fish is brought ashore again to the cooper's offices, boiled, pickled, and *kitted.*"—*Pennant: The Common Salmon.*

kĭt (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a contr. of A.S. *cytere* = a gittern; Lat. *cithara.*] A small violin, about sixteen inches long, played with a bow of nearly the same length, used by dancing-masters because of its convenience for carrying from place to place.

"Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing master's *kit.*"—*Grew: Musæum.*

kĭt (2), * **kitte**, * **kyt**, *s.* [O. Dut. *kitte* = a tub; Dut. *kit* = a wooden can.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A large bottle.

2. A vessel of various kinds; a milk-pail, a tub.

"In pails, *kits*, dishes, basins, pinboukes, bowls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they baste."
Drayton: Moses, His Birth & Miracles.

3. That which contains the necessaries, tools, &c., of a tradesman: hence, generally, an outfit: as, a soldier's *kit.*

4. Used contemptuously with the adjective *whole* for the entire lot or set: as, the *whole kit* of them.

5. A cement for stuffing canvas to place over the vents of carcasses to keep out the damp.

6. A flaring-bottomed tub for fish and butter.

II. *Photog.:* Also known as inside frame. A thin, flat, rectangular frame of wood which fits within a plate-holder for the purpose of enabling the latter to carry a sensitized plate smaller than that for which it was originally designed. There may be many of these for one holder, and they often fit one within the other, forming a nest. The inside corners, as is the case in the plate-holder itself, are provided with glass or hard rubber angle-pieces, upon which the plate rests to prevent contact between the wood and the nitrate of silver solution adhering to the wet plate, which would cause stains upon the negative.

kĭt (3), *s.* [Cat, Kitten.] A kitten.

kit-cat, *s.* The eastern counties name for tip-cat (q.v.).

Kit-cat roll:

Agric.: A kind of roller for land, in form somewhat resembling a double cone, being thickest in the middle and tapering towards both ends.

kĭt-aī-bĕl′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Paul Kitaibel, professor of botany at Pesth.]

Bot.: A genus of Malvaceæ, *Kitaibelia vitifolia* is a tall malvaceous plant with vine-like leaves and white flowers. It is used in Hungary as a vulnerary.

kĭt-ăr′, *s.* [Guitar.]

kĭt′-căt, kĭt′-kăt, *a.* [See def.] A term used to designate a canvas used for portraits of a peculiar size: viz., 28 or 29 by 36 inches. The name originated from the circumstance of that size being adopted by Sir Godfrey Kneller for the portraits he painted of the Kitcat Club, an association of eminent political and literary characters, who took their name from one Kit (Christopher) Cat, who supplied them with the mutton pies which formed their staple dish.

"Still, all that is fine in it might have been secured on a *kitcat* canvas."—*Athenæum*, March 1, 1882.

kitcat-likeness, *s.* A portrait painted on the size of canvas described under kitcat (q.v.); a portrait about half length in which the hands are shown.

kĭtçh′-ĕn, * **kech-ene**, * **kich-ene**, * **kych-ene**, * **kitch-in**, * **kuch-ene**, * **kych-yne**, *s. & a.* [A.S. *cicen* (for *cycen*), from Lat. *coquina* = a kitchen, from *coquo* = to cook; Ital. *cucina.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The room in a house where the food is cooked; a cooking-room; a room appropriated to cookery.

"Cool was his *kitchen*, though his brains were hot."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 621.

† 2. A utensil used for cooking meat.

3. Anything eaten with bread as a relish: as meat, butter, eggs, fish, cheese, &c. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Naut.:* The galley, the caboose.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to or used in a kitchen.

* **kĭtçh′-ĕn**, * **kitch-in**, *v.t.* [Kitchen, *s.*]

1. To regale or feed in a kitchen.

"A fat friend at your master's house
That *kitchin'd* me for you to-day at dinner."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

2. To serve as kitchen to; to give relish to; to render palatable. (*Scotch.*)

kitchen-fare, *s.* The fare or food of servants.

* **kitchen-gain**, *s.* Kitchen-stuff.

kitchen-garden, *s.* A garden in which vegetables are cultivated for the table.

"The product of *kitchen-gardens* in all sorts of herbs, sallads, plants, and legumes."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Gardening.*

* **kitchen-latin**, *s.* Inferior Latin.

* **kitchen-lee**, *s.* Dirty soap-suds. (*Ford.*)

kitchen-maid, *s.* A female servant whose business it is to assist a cook, and clean the utensils of a kitchen.

kitchen-middens, *s. pl.*

Archæol.: *Kjökkenmöddinger*, refuse-heaps, or shell-mounds—the names given to what were formerly considered to be raised beaches on the coast of Denmark, but which are now proved to have been deposited by early man. It was first observed by Prof. Steenstrup that, in these supposed beaches, the shells belonged entirely to full-grown or nearly full-grown individuals; that they consisted of four species—the oyster, the cockle, the mussel, and the periwinkle—which do not live together, nor require the same conditions, and would not therefore be found together alone in a natural deposit; and, thirdly, that the stratum contained scarcely any gravel, but consisted almost entirely of shells. The discovery of flint implements and of bones bearing the marks of knives made it evident that these beds were the sites of ancient villages, the population of which lived principally on shell-fish, but partly on the produce of the chase. A committee was formed, consisting of Professors Steenstrup, Forchhammer, and Worsaae, who examined a large number of these deposits, collected many thousand specimens, now in the Museum of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen, and embodied the result of their labours in six reports to the Danish Academy of Sciences. Sir John Lubbock obtained from a kitchen-midden at Havelse in 1861 "about a hundred fragments of bone, many rude flakes, slingstones, and flint fragments, together with nine rude axes of the ordinary shell-mound type;" and he was even more successful in his visit to the Midden at Meilgaard in 1863. Kitchen-middens are by no means limited to Denmark. They exist on the shores of the Moray Frith, at St. Valéry, close to the mouth of the Somme; in Cornwall and Devonshire, in Australia (*Pinkerton: Travels*, ii. 473), in Tierra del Fuego (*Darwin: Journal*, p. 234), in the Malay Peninsula (*Ethnol. Soc. Trans.* (n. s.), ii. 119), and in North (*Wyman: American Naturalist*, vol. ii., Nos. 8, 9, 11) and South America (*Brett: Indian Tribes*). (*Lubbock: Pre-historic Times*, ch. vii.) The following is a list of the remains of vertebrata discovered in the shell-mounds:—

Fishes.—Herring, dab, dorse, eel.

Birds.—Capercailzie, several species of ducks and geese, the wild swan, and the great auk, now extinct.

Mammals.—Stag, roedeer, wild boar these three forming 97 per cent. of the whole; urus, dog, fox, wolf, marten, otter, porpoise, seal, water-rat, beaver, lynx, wild cat, hedgehog, bear, and mouse.

With regard to the time when these kitchen-middens were formed, Sir John Lubbock (*loc. cit.*) says: "On the whole, the evidence appears to show that the Danish shell-mounds represent a definite period in the history of that country, and are probably referrible to the early part of the Neolithic Stone Age, when the art of polishing flint implements was known, but before it had reached its greatest development."

* **kitchen-physic**, *s.* Nourishing diet, for an invalid.

kitchen-range, *s.* A kitchen grate with oven, boiler, &c., attached for cooking.

kitchen-stuff, *s.* Fat, dripping, &c., collected from roasted meat, dripping-pans, &c.

"A thrifty wench scrapes *kitchen-stuff.*" *Donne.*

kitchen-wench, *s.* A kitchen-maid. (q.v.).

"Laura to his lady was but a *kitchen-wench*; marry, she had a better love to berhyme her."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

kitchen-work, *s.* Cookery; the work connected with a kitchen or cookery.

kĭtçh′-ẹn-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *kitchen; -er.*]

* 1. A cook.

2. A kitchen range.

* **kĭtçh′-ẹn-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *kitchen; -ist.*] A cook.

kīte (1), * **kyte**, *s.* [A.S. *cyta.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The *kite*, who, by a light turning of his train, moves his body which way he pleases."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. A name of reproach, denoting rapacity.

"Detested *kite!* thou liest." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

3. An artificial bird or light frame covered with paper or cloth, and flown at the end of a string.

"He will madly burn, or childishly make paper *kites* of his deeds."—*Government of the Tongue.*

4. Fictitious commercial paper or accommodation bills; used especially in the phrase, To *fly a kite* (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* Milvus, a genus of Aquilinæ (Eagles) The Common Kite is *Milvus ictinus.* It may be known on the wing by its forked tail. Above it is rufous; below, rufous-brown, with a narrow streak of blackish-brown down the feathers; the quills are black; the tail crossed with seven or eight black bars. Length about two feet. It feeds on offal, also on moles, frogs, mice, &c. It builds a nest of sticks and rocks in a large tree, adding bones, rags, &c. Once it was common near London, now it is found chiefly in Wales and Scotland, and is rare even there.

¶ The Swallow-tailed Kite is *Elanoides furcatus*, an American bird, and the European Honey-kite *Pernis apivorus.* [Pernis.]

(2) *Pl.:* Swainson's name for his Cymindinæ, a sub-family of Falconidæ. He places the genus Milvus in Buteoninæ.

2. *Naut.:* One of the unusual sails above the royal; sky-sails, moon-rakers, &c.

¶ (1) *Electrical kite:* [Electric-kite].

(2) *To fly a kite:*

Commercial slang: To keep one's credit up by accommodation bills.

kite-eagle, *s.*

Ornith.: Neopus malayensis, an aquiline bird found in the Himalayas and and other wooded regions of India, and more sparingly in the Malay peninsula.

kite-flier, *s.*

Commercial slang: One who raises money or sustains his credit by the use of accommodation bills.

kite-flying, *s.*

Commercial slang: The act or practice of raising money or sustaining one's credit by the use of accommodation bills.

kite-shaped, *a.*

Archæol.: (For def. see extract).

> "We find the *kite-shaped* shield represented in the Bayeux tapestry; a curious example of it is engraved on a candlestick of the twelfth century, now in the collection at Goodrich Court; and a still more conclusive instance is the remarkable group of warriors, each with nasal, spear, and *kite-shaped* shield, sculptured on the lintel of Fordington Church, Dorchester, *circ.* 112[illegible]. Sir S. R. Meyrick conjectures that the Normans derived this shield from Sicily."—*D. Wilson: Prehistoric Annals,* ii. 349.

Sport: The term has also been applied lately to ovoid race-tracks.

kīte (2), **kȳte,** *s.* [A.S. *cwidh;* Icel. *kvidr;* Sw. *gved;* Goth. *kwithus* = the womb.] The belly. (*North of England & Scotland.*)

* **kīte,** *v.i.* [Kite (1), *s.*] To raise money or to sustain one's credit by the use of accommodation bills.

kīte′-foot, *s.* [Eng. *kite,* and *foot.*] A sort of tobacco, so named from its resemblance in colour to a kite's foot.

* **kītes′-foot,** *s.* [Eng. *kite's,* and *foot.*] An unidentified plant mentioned by Ainsworth.

kĭth, *s.* [A.S. *cudhdhe, kiththe,* from *cýdhdhe* = native land; *cydh* = kin, from *cúdh,* pa. par. of *cunnan* = to know.] Acquaintances, friends, relations, kin.

> "It was a sair vex and grief to a' her *kith* and kin."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxxvi.

kĭth′-a-ra, *s.* [Cithara.]

* **kīthe,** * **kȳthe,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cúdh*=known, pa. par. of *cunnan* = to know.] [Kid (3), *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make known; to show, to discover.

> "Gentil herte *kitheth* gentillesse."
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 10, 797.

B. *Intrans.:* To become known.

* **kīt′-ĭsh,** * **kȳt′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *kite* (3), s.; *-ish.*] Resembling a kite; pertaining to a kite; like a kite.

> "All your maners more agree
> Unto the *kytish* kinde."
> *Turbervile: Woman to hir Louere.*

* **kĭt′-lĭng,** * **kĭt′-tlĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *kit* (3); suff. *-ling;* Icel. *ketlingr;* Norw. *kjetling* = a kitten.] A young animal; especially, a young cat, a kitten. (*Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxix., ch. iv.)

kĭt′-lĭsh, *a.* [Kittlish.]

kĭt-mŭt′-gar, *s.* [Khitmugar.]

kĭt-ta-çĭn′-cla, *s.* [Gr. κίττα (*kitta*), for κίσσα (*kissa*) = a chattering, greedy bird, like the jay, and κίγκλος (*kingklos*) = a kind of wagtail or water ousel.]

Ornith.: A genus of Sylvidæ, sub-family Erythacinæ (Robins). *Kittacincla macroura* is the Indian Nightingale (q.v.).

* **kitte,** *pret. of v.* [Cut, *v.*]

kit-tel, *v.t.* [Kittle.]

kĭt′-tẹn, * **kit-oun,** * **kyt-on,** *s.* [A dimin. from *cat* (q.v.).] A young cat; the young of the cat.

> "The *kitten* too was comical,
> She play'd so oddly with her tail."
> *Whitehead: Variety.*

kitten-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A small species of Cerura, a genus of moths, family Notodontidæ. They are akin to, but smaller than the Puss-moth, *Cerura vinula,* whence the English names.

kĭt′-tẹn, *v.i. & t.* [Kitten, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To bring forth young, as a cat.

B. *Trans.:* To bring forth kittens.

> "We took a kitling that had been *kittened* the day before, and put it into a very small receiver."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 360.

* **kĭt′-tẹn-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *kitten; -hood.*] The state or time of being a kitten.

* **kĭt′-tẹn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *kitten; -ish.*] Kitten-like, playful.

> "Such a *kittenish* disposition."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison,* iv. 115.

kĭt′-tĭ-wāke, *s.* [Named from its cry at breeding-time.]

Ornith.: A gull, *Larus tridactylus,* so called because the fourth toe is only a small tubercle without any projecting horny nail or claw. Length, 15½ inches; head, neck, and undersurface white; back and wings, French gray; legs short and dusky; toes and interdigital membranes dusky. Found in the highest latitudes, and as far south as Tripoli. Common on the coasts of England and Scotland. (*Yarrell.*)

kĭt′-tle (1), * **kyt-ell,** *v.t.* [Norw. *kjetla* = to kittle; *kjetling* = a kitling, a kitten.] To bring forth young, as a cat; to kitten.

kĭt′-tle (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *citelian;* Dut. *kittelen;* Icel. *kitla;* Ger. *kitzeln.*] To tickle; to excite a pleasant sensation in.

kĭt′-tle, *a.* [Kittle (2), *v.*] Hazardous, deceptive, perilous, ticklish; not to be trusted.

> "I maun ride to get to Liddel or it be dark, for your Waste has but a *kittle* character."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxii.

kĭt′-tlĭng, *s.* [Kitling.]

kĭt′-tlĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *kittl(e)* (2), v.; *-ish.*] Ticklish.

kĭt′-tlȳ, *a.* [Eng. *kittl(e)* (2), v.; *-ly.*] Ticklish, susceptible, sensitive. (*Scotch.*)

kĭt-tȳ-sŏl′, *s.* [Sp. *quitasol.*] The Chinese paper parasol.

kīve, *s.* [Keeve.]

kĭv′-ẽr, *v.t.* [Cover, *v.*] To cover.

> "It will be but a muckle through-stane laid down to *kiver* the gowd."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxv.

kî′-wî, kî′-wî kî′-wî, *s.* [From the cry of these birds.]

Ornith.: The New Zealand name for birds of the genus Apteryx (q.v.).

kj′-ẽr-ŭlf-īne (j as î), *s.* [Named by Von Kobell after the Norwegian mineralogist, Kjerulf; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min: Regarded by Von Kobell as a distinct species, differing from Wagnerite in containing a large amount of fluorine and a small percentage of lime. Later investigations have shown, however, that these differences are due to alteration, and that the mineral is identical with Wagnerite (q.v.).

klăp′-rōth-īne, klăp′-rōth-īte (*h* silent), *s.* [Named by Beudant after the mineralogist Klaproth; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min*).]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as Lazulite (q.v.).
2. The same as Klaprotholite (q.v.).

klăp-rōth′-ō-līte (*h* silent), *s.* [An alteration suggested by Bruch, from the Klaprothite of Petersen and Sandberger, this name having been already given to Lazulite by Beudant. Named after Klaproth, the mineralogist.]

Min.: A sulphide of bismuth and copper, related to Wittichenite (q.v.). Distinguished by its distinct cleavage, and larger proportion of bismuth. Occurs at many places in Baden.

kleēn′-bŏc, *s.* [Dut. = little blue goat.]

Zool.: Antilope perpusilla, a pigmy antelope found at the Cape of Good Hope. It is about a foot high at the shoulder, with small erect black horns, somewhat approaching at the tips.

klĕp-tō-mā′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. κλέπτω (*kleptō*) = to steal, and μανία (*mania*) = madness, mania.]

Pathol.: A species of moral insanity, displaying itself in an irresistible desire or propensity to steal.

klĕp-tō-mā′-nĭ-ăc, *s.* [Kleptomania.] One who suffers from kleptomania.

klĭck, *v.i.* [Click, *v.i.*]

klĭck, klĭck′-ĭng, *s.* [Click, *s.*

klĭck′-ĕt, *s.* [Clicket.]

Fort.: A gate . · a palisade for the passage of a sallying party.

klī-nō-crōç′-īte, *s.* [Named by Sandberger, from Gr. κλίνω (*klinō*) = to incline, and κρόκος (*krokos*) = saffron.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in minute crystals of a deep saffron-yellow colour. Probably monoclinic in crystallization. Compos.: a hydrated sulphate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, soda, and potash. Formed by the decomposition of pyrites in basalt-tuff, near Bischofsheim.

klī-nŏm′-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Clinometer.]

klī-nō-phæ′-īte, *s.* [G. κλίνω (*klinō*) = to incline, and φαιός (*phaios*) = dusky.]

Min.: A blackish-green mineral, probably clinic in crystallization; crystals microscopic; sp. gr. 2,979; lustre vitreous, translucent to opaque, taste astringent. Compos.: a hydrated sulphate of iron, alumina, potash, and soda. Occurs near Bishofsheim.

klī′-ō, *s.* [Clio.]

klĭp′-dăs, *s.* [Dut. = cliff-badger.]

Zool.: Hyrax capensis, the Cape Coney. [Hyrax.]

klĭp′-sprĭng-ẽr, klĭpp′-sprĭng-ẽr, *s.* [Dut. = cliff-springer.]

Zool.: Oreotragus saltator, an olive-coloured antelope of heavy build allied to the Steinbok. It is scarcely two feet high, its horns about four inches long, curving a little forward. Once common, but now much rarer at the Cape of Good Hope. Like the chamois of Europe, it inhabits inaccessible, rocky heights.

klĭp′-stein-īte, *s.* [Named by Kobell after Professor Von Klipstein; suff. *-ite* (*Min*).]

Min.: An amorphous compact mineral with dull lustre; colour, dark-brown to black, streak, reddish-brown, opaque. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of manganese and iron, and is probably only impure rhodonite (q.v.).

kloôf, *s.* [Dut. = a gap.] A ravine, a gully. (*South Africa.*)

* **klō-pĕ-mā′-nĭ-a,** *s.* [Gr. κλοπή (*klopē*) = theft, and μανία (*mania*) = madness.] The same as Kleptomania (q.v.).

* **klŏs′-tẽr,** *s.* [Ger.] A cloister.

> "Bells that from the neighbouring *kloster,*
> Rang for the Nativity."
> *Longfellow: Norman Baron.*

K. M. G. An abbreviation for Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

☞ Initial **k** is always silent before **n.**

* **knăb,** *v.t.* [Dut. *knappen.*] [Knap.]

1. To bite, to gnaw.

> "I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts, without fear, in my own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. To catch, to seize. [Nab.]

* **knăb′-ble,** *v.i.* [A freq. from *knab* (q.v.).] To bite, to nibble.

> "Horses will *knabble* at walls and rats gnaw iron."—*Browne.*

knăck, * **knakke,** *s.* [Of imitative origin: Gael. *cnac* = a crack, a crash; *cnac* = to crack, to crash; Ir. *cnag* = a noise, a crack; *cnagaim* = to knock, to strike; Wel. *cnec* = a crash, a snap; *cnecian* = to crash, to jar; Dut. *knak* = a crack; *knakken* = to crack; Dan. *knage* = to creak, to crack; Sw. *knaka* = to crack.]

* 1. A trick.

> "The more quainte *knakkes* that they make."
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 4,049.

2. A little machine; a pretty contrivance; knick-knack.

> "When I was young, I was wont
> To load my she with *knacks.*"
> *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 4.

3. Readiness, dexterity, adroitness; facility of performance.

> "We have neither the *knack* of persuading ourselves so readily, nor the humour of sticking to a fashion so obstinately."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace.*

4. That which requires dexterity, adroitness, or special aptitude.

* **knăck,** * **knacke,** *v.t. & i.* [Knack, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To crack.

> "To move, *knack,* or waggle the fingers like a jugler."—*Cotgrave.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To crack; to make a sharp, cracking noise.

> "If they can hear their beads *knacke* upon each other, they are not bid to care for hearing their praiers reflect upon heaven."—*Bishop Hall: Quo Vadis?*

2. To talk affectedly or mincingly.

* **knăck′-ẽr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *knack*; *-er.*]

1. A maker of small work, toys, or knick-knacks.

2. One of two pieces of wood used as play-things by boys, who strike them together by moving the hand; castanets, bones.

knăck′-ẽr (2), *s.* [Icel. *knakkr* = a saddle.]

1. A maker of harness, collars, &c., for carthorses.

2. A dealer in old horses; a horse-slaughterer.

* **knăck′-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *knack*, s.; *-ish.*] Artful, knavish, tricky.

"Beating the air with *knackish* forms of gracious speeches."—*H. More: Myst. of Godliness*, 479.

* **knăck′-ĭsh-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *knackish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being knackish; artifice, trickery, cunning, knavishness.

* **knăck′-ȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *knack*, s.; *-y.*] Having a knack; artful, dexterous, tricky.

knăg, * **knagg**, * **knagge**, *s.* [Ir. *cnag* = a knob, a peg; *cnaig* = a knot in wood; Gael. *cnag* (1) = a pin, a peg; *cnag* (2) = to crack, to snap the fingers; Dan. *knag* = a wooden peg, a cog; Sw. *knagg* = a knag, a knob in wood.]

1. A knot in wood; a protuberance; a wart.

2. A peg on which to hang things.

"Take here the golde in a bagg.
I schall hyt hynge on a *knagg*,
At the schypp borde ende."
Le Bone Florence (*Ritson*, v. 3).

3. The shoot of a deer's horn.

"Wonderful horns for bigness, and most dangerous by reason of their sharp and branching *knags*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,039.

4. The rough or rugged top of a hill or rock.

knăgged, *a.* [Eng. *knag*; *-ed.*] Having knags, knots, or protuberances.

"The great horns of beetles, such especially as be *knagged* as it were with small teeth."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii., ch. xv.

knăg′-gĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *knaggy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being knaggy.

knăg′-gȳ, *a.* [Eng. *knag*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.*: Full of knags or knots; rough with knots; knotty.

2. *Fig.*: Rough in temper.

* **knăkke**, *s.* [Knack, *s.*]

knăp, * **knappe**, *s.* [A variant of *knob* (q.v.); Icel. *knappr*; Dan. *knap*; Wel. *cnap.*]

1. A protuberance, a knob, a swelling.

2. A hillock; a rising ground; a summit.

"You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground."—*Bacon.*

* **knap-knob**, *s.* A swelling lump.

* **knăp**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Dut. *knappen* = to crack, to crush; cog. with Dan. *kneppe* = to snap, to crack with the fingers; *knep* = a scrap, a crack.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To break with a noise; to snap.

"He *knapped* the staff of the dart asunder."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 306.

2. To strike so as to make a sharp, cracking noise.

"Take a vessel of water, and *knap* a pair of tongs some depth within the water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs well."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 133.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a sharp, cracking noise.

"The people standing by heard it *knap* in."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. v.

2. To snap, to bite.

"These . . . were always *knapping* and kicking at such examples and sentences as they felt sharp."—*Strype: Memorials; Henry VIII.* (an. 1535).

knăp′-bŏt-tle, *s.* [Eng. *knap*, and Eng. *bottle.*]

Bot.: One of the names of the Bladder-Campion (*Silene inflata*).

* **knappe**, *s.* [Nap.]

knăp′-pĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Mr. Knapp, author of a work on British grasses.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Phalarideæ. The old *Knappia agrostidea* is called by Sir Joseph Hooker *Chamagrostis minima*. It flowers in March and April, and is found in wet sands, especially near the sea, in Anglesea and Jersey. Formerly abundant in Essex.

knăp′-pĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Knap, *v.*]

knapping-hammer, *s.* A hammer for breaking stones.

"Ye'd better taen up spade and shools,
Or *knappin-hammers.*"
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

* **knăp′-pĭsh**, * **knap-pische**, *a.* [Eng. *knap*, v.; *-ish.*] Snappish, cross, surly.

"He rejected the duke's request with many spitefull and *knappische* wordes."—*Grafton: Richard III.* (an. 2).

* **knăp′-ple**, *v.i.* [Eng. *knap*, v.; freq. suff. *-le.*] To break off with a sharp, cracking noise.

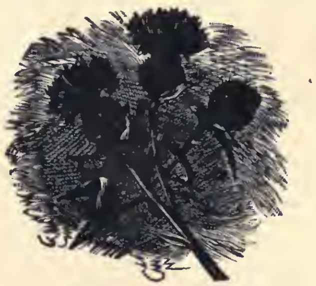
* **knăp′-pȳ**, *a.* [Eng *knap*, s.; *-y.*] Full of knaps or knobs; knobby.

knăp′-săck, *s.* [Dan. *knapzak* = a provision-bag, a knapsack: *knap* = eating; *knappen* = to eat, and *zak* = a sack, a bag.] A soldier's or tourist's case or wrapper for clothes, &c., to be carried on the back during a march; a tourist's or traveller's satchel.

"And each one fills his *knapsack* or his scrip
With some rare thing that on the field is found."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, i.

knăp′-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *knap*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: The genus Centaurea (q.v.). The Brown-rayed Knapweed is *Centaurea Jacea*, a doubtful native of Britain. The Black Discoid Knapweed is *C. nigra*, and the Greater Knapweed *C. Scabiosa.*



SMALL KNAPWEED.

knar, † **knâur**, * **knare**, *s.* [O. Dut. *knorre*; Ger. *knorren* = a gnar, a knot in a tree.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A knot in a tree or in wood.

"Or woods with knots and *knares* deformed and old,
Headless the most, and hideous to behold."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. *Bot.* (*Chiefly of the form* knaur): A knot or tumour varying in size from that of a pea to that of a cocoanut, on the stem or root of the hawthorn and some other trees. They may be used for propagation. [Exostosis.]

knark, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably connected with *knar* (q.v.).] A hard-hearted, surly person. (*Slang.*)

* **knarl**, *s.* [A dimin. from *knar* (q.v.).] A knot in a tree.

knarled, *a.* [Eng. *knarl*; *-ed.*] Knotted: as, a *knarled* oak.

* **knarred**, *a.* [Eng. *knar*; *-ed.*] Knarled, knotty.

"The *knarred* and crooked cedar knees."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

* **knar′-rȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *knar*; *-y.*] Knarled, knotty.

knâuff′-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: The same as Bolborthite (q.v.).

knâur, *s.* [Knar.]

knâu′-tĭ-ạ (**t** as **sh**), *s.* [Named after Christopher Knaut, a Saxon physician and botanist at Halle, who died in 1694. (*Paxton*, &c.)]

Bot.: Formerly an independent genus of Composites, but now reduced to a sub-genus of Scabiosa. The receptacle is hemispheric, covered with hairs, the involucre four-furrowed; the calyx teeth of 8–16 deciduous bristles. *Scabiosa* (*Knautia*) *arvensis* is a hairy plant two to five feet high, with lilac or blue flowers; wild in Britain, Northern Europe, Siberia, and North Africa. Here it flowers from July to September.

knāve, *s.* [A.S. *cnafa* = a boy; cogn. with Dut. *knaap* = a lad, a servant; Icel. *knapi* = a servant-boy; Sw. *knäfvel* = a rogue; Ger. *knabe* = a boy.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Originally a boy.

"If it is a *knave* child, sle ye him; if it is a womman, kepe ye."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* i. 16.

*2. A servant.

"And hit his *knave* knele, that shall his coppe holde,
He loketh alle louring." *Piers Plowman*, p. 83.

3. A false, deceitful, tricky fellow; a dishonest person; a trickster.

"Of these a large proportion were *knaves* and libertines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. *Cards:* One of the court-cards, having on it a picture of a soldier or a servant; a jack.

knave-bairn, *s.* A male child.

"Ye'll no hinder her gieing them a present o' a bonny *knave-bairn.*"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

* **knāve**, *v.t.* [Knave.] To make a knave of.

"To ensnare the squire and *knave* themselves."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 477.

knāv′-ẽr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *knave*; *-ry.*]

1. Dishonesty, trickery; the actions or practices of a knave; petty villainy.

"Why do they run away? this is a *knavery* of them, to make me afeard."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

2. Mischief; mischievous tricks or practices.

"We'll revel it as bravely as the best,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knavery.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of Shrew, iv. 3.

knāve′-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *knave*; *-ship.*] Mill-dues paid to the knave or servant at a mill by those who were bound to have their grain ground there only. (*Scotch.*)

"Lock, gowpen, and *knaveship*, and all the various exactions now commuted for money."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. vii.

* **knāv′-ĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *knav*(*e*); *-ess.*] A female knave; a knavish woman. (*Carlyle.*)

knāv′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *knav*(*e*); *-ish.*]

1. Acting like a knave; dishonest, fraudulent.

"There were many *knavish* politicians in the south."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Characterized by knavery; dishonest.

"For man to man, or even to woman paid
Praise is the medium of a *knavish* trade."
Cowper: To an afflicted Protestant Lady.

3. Mischievous, waggish, roguish.

"Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

knāv′-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *knavish*; *-ly.*]

1. In a knavish manner; dishonestly.

"One of those slaves whom they call Elotes, had behaved himselfe somewhat too insolently and *knavishly* against him."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 348.

2. Mischievously, roguishly.

knāv′-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *knavish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being knavish; knavery, dishonesty.

* **knâw**, *v.t.* [Gnaw.] To knaw, to bite.

"Frowning and froting and *knawing* on his lippes."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 54.

knâw′-ẹl, *s.* [Ger. *knauel*, *knäuel* = clue, a ball of thread; Dut. *knawel*; Dan. *knavel*; Sw. *knafvel*; Fr. *gnavelle.*]

Bot.: The genus Scleranthus (q.v.). Two are British, the Annual and Perennial Knawel. Both are small plants with inconspicuous greenish flowers in axillary leafy clusters. The first is frequent; the second found only in Radnor and on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk. They may not be quite distinct.

knēad, * **knēde**, *v.t.* [A.S. *cnedan*, *gecnedan*; cogn. with Dut. *kneden*; Icel. *knodha*; Sw. *knåda*; Ger. *kneten*; O. H. Ger. *chnetan*; Russ. *gnetate*, *gnesti.*]

1. To work up with the hands into a mass, as the materials of bread, cake, &c.; to work and press with the hands or feet; to work or incorporate into dough.

"Smith, cobbler, joiner, he that plies the shears,
And he that *kneads* the dough; all loud alike,
All learned and all drunk!"
Cowper: Task, iv. 477.

* 2. To beat, to pound into a jelly.

knēa′-dạ-ble, *a.* Capable of being kneaded.

knēad′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *knead*; *-er.*] One who kneads dough.

knēad′-ĭng, * **kned-yng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Knead.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of working up or incorporating into a mass, as dough.

kneading-trough, *knedyng-trowh, *s.* A trough or tray in which dough is worked up.

> "A *knedyng-trowh*, or elles a kemelyn,
> For ech of us." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,548.

***knēad′-ĭṅg-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *kneading*; *-ly*.] Like one who kneads.

> "Who loosed it with her hands, pressed *kneadingly*." *Leigh Hunt: Foliage*, p. 30.

knĕb′-ĕl-īte, *s.* [Named by Döbereiner after Major von Knebel; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A crystalline massive mineral, colour grayish-black to black, also gray and spotted with various tints; opaque; fracture subconchoidal. Compos.: a silicate of the protoxides of iron and manganese, the formula being $(\frac{1}{2}FeO+\frac{1}{2}MnO)_4SiO_2$. Occurs in large masses at Dannemara, Sweden.

knĕck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *knag*; or possibly from *kink*, by metathesis.]

Naut.: A twist in a rope or cable.

***knedde,** *pret. of v.* [KNEAD.]

***knede,** *v.t.* [KNEAD.]

kneē, *kne, *cneo, *s.* [A.S. *cneó*, *cneów* = a knee; cogn. with Dut. *knie*; Icel. *kné*; Dan. *knæ*; Sw. *knä*; Ger. *knie*; O. H. Ger. *chniu*; Goth. *kniu*; Lat. *genu*; Gr. *γόνυ* (*gonu*); Sansc. *jánu*. The root is unknown.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

> "The queen that bore thee,
> Oftener upon her *knees* than on her feet,
> Died every day she lived."
> *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A genuflection; a bending of the knee in respect.

> "Your *knee*, sirrah!"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 3.

(2) A courtesy.

> "Came in with cap and *knee*."
> *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

*(3) A crag, a rock, a prominence.

> "Did hang upon the ragged rockie *knees*."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ix. 34.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The articulation uniting the thigh and the leg bones. [KNEE-JOINT.]

2. *Architecture*:

(1) A part of the back of a handrailing of a convex form; that of a concave form is a ramp.

(2) A term sometimes used for the return of the drip-stone at the spring of an arch.

3. *Carpentry*:

(1) A piece of wood having a natural bend, or sawed to shape, and fitting into an angle as a brace and strut.

(2) An elbow piece which connects parts in which the side plates are let into the pieces of timber and bolted thereto. The flanges lap around the edges.

(3) A piece framed into or connecting the bench and runner of a sled or sleigh. It is usually mortised into the respective parts.

(4) An elbow or toggle-joint.

4. *Shipbuilding*: A compass timber; a naturally-grown bent piece used to secure parts together, acting as a brace and tie. The back or outside bent portion is fayed to the parts to be united. The exterior angle of a knee is the breech; the interior angle is the elbow or throat. The square knee has a right angle; the knee without a square has an obtuse angle; the knee within a square has an acute angle. The knee derives its specific name from its position, or the parts to which it is accessory.

* ¶ *To sit on one's knees*: To kneel.

knee-breeches, *s. pl.* Breeches which reach only down to the knees.

knee-brush, *s.*

Zool. (*chiefly pl.*): Tufts or brushes on the knees of some antelopes.

knee-cap, *s.*

1. *Anat.*: A sesamoid, heart-shaped bone in front of the knee, attached to four muscles, with the broad part upwards, and the apex downwards. It articulates with the two condyles of the femur.

2. *Harness*: A padded or leather cap, secured by straps over the knees of racing, hunting, and other valuable horses when at exercise, to protect the part against abrasion in case of an accidental fall. It is made of fabric, leather, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, compressed cork in a double pad, &c.

knee-cords, *s. pl.* Corded knee-breeches.

***knee-crooking,** *a.* Bending or bowing the knee; obsequious, cringing.

> "Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave."
> *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.

knee-deep, *a.* & *adv.*

A. *As adj.*: Rising to the height of the knees; knee-high.

> "The absence of the old *knee-deep* stubbles which the old sickle used to leave."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 1, 1884.

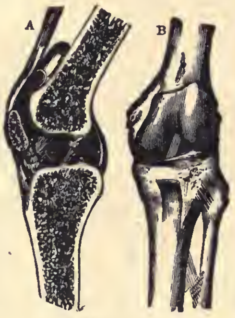
B. *As adv.*: Sunk to the knees, or to the height of the knees.

> "Where *knee-deep* the trees were standing."
> *Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, xvii.

knee-high, *a.* Rising to the knees, or to the height of the knees.

knee-joint, *s.*

1. *Anat.*: A ginglymoid articulation of large size, formed by the femur, patella, and the tibia and fibula. It is provided with thirteen distinct ligaments, the first five are external to the articulation, the next five internal, and the other three mere folds of synovial membrane. There are two fibro-cartilages and a synovial membrane, and in connection with the patella are two mucous bursæ. The action of the knee-joint is one of the strongest in the body, and is perfect in respect of flexion and extension, and when the knee is semiflexed a very small amount of rotation is obtainable. The ligaments are, the anterior, posterior, internal lateral, two external lateral, anterior or external crucial, posterior or internal crucial, transverse, two coronary, ligamentum mucosum, and ligamenta alaria (false), two semilunar fibro-cartilages, and the synovial membrane.



KNEE-JOINT.

A. Section of Knee-joint, showing synovial cavity. B. Knee-joint from before, showing crucial ligaments and semilunar cartilages.

2. *Mach.*: A joint consisting of two pieces articulated endwise to each other, like the human knee; a toggle-joint.

Knee-joint press: A press in which power is applied by means of a double knee-joint articulated at the top to the upright framework, and at the bottom to a cross-head, from which proceeds the shaft which applies the force, and which works through a guide. At the junction of the branches the articulations are made with masses of metal forming screw-nuts, through which passes a horizontal screw, right-handed for one half its length, and left-handed for the other half. This screw is operated at first by means of a set of crank-handles at one end of it; and when the resistance becomes very great, by means of a counterpoised ratchet lever, which works in the middle of the frame. The force applied in this way is very great, since the operator can act on the lever with his whole weight.

knee-jointed, *a.*

Bot.: Bent abruptly like a knee; geniculated, as the stems of many grasses.

knee-piece, *s.*

Arch.: A knee-rafter (q.v.).

knee-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinus pumilio nana.*

knee-rafter, *s.*

Arch.: A rafter the lower end or foot of which is crooked or turned down so as to rest firmly on the walls.

knee-stop, *s.*

Music: A mechanical contrivance on harmoniums, by which certain shutters are made to open gradually when the knees are pressed against levers conveniently placed for the purpose. A *crescendo* and *diminuendo* are thus produced.

knee-string, *s.*

Anat.: A ligament or tendon of the knee. (*Addison*, in *Annandale*.)

knee-swell, *s.*

Music: An arrangement in an harmonium or organ by which a greater or less amount of wind may be turned on to the reeds or pipes to vary the loudness of the tone.

knee-timber, *s.*

1. Timber of a bent or angular shape, suited for ship-building.

2. The knee of a ship.

> "Her strong *knee-timbers*, and the mast that bears
> The loftiest of her pendants."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

***knee-tribute,** *s.* Worship or reverence shown by kneeling or genuflection.

> "Coming to receive from us
> *Knee-tribute* yet unpaid, prostration vile!"
> *Milton: P. L.*, v. 782.

***kneē,** *v.t.* [KNEE, *s.*]

1. To pass over on the knees.

> "A mile before his tent fall down, and *knee*
> The way into his mercy."
> *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 1.

2. To kneel to.

> "I could as well be brought
> To *knee* his throne, and squire-like pension beg."
> *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

kneēd, *a.* [Eng. *kne(e)*; *-ed*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having knees; only in composition: as, weak-*kneed*, knock-*kneed*, &c.

2. *Bot.*: The same as KNEE-JOINTED (q.v.).

kneē′-hŏl-lȳ, kneē′-hōlm (or *l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *knee*, and *holly*, *holm*.]

Bot.: *Ruscus aculeatus.*

kneē′-hōlm (*l* silent), *s.* [KNEE-HOLLY.]

kneēl, *knele, *knelen, *v.i.* [Eng. *knee*, s.; suff. *-l*; Dan. *knæle*; Dut. *knielen*.] To bend the knees; to fall on the knees.

> "When thou dost ask me blessing, I'll *kneel* down,
> And ask of thee forgiveness: so we'll live."
> *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

kneēl′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *kneel*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who kneels; one who worships by kneeling.

2. A stool or cushion for kneeling on.

> "His parishioners presented him with . . . sanctuary carpets and *kneelers* for the Ladye Chapel."—*Somerset & Wilts Journal*, Nov. 22, 1884.

II. *Ch. Hist.*: A name given to certain catechumens allowed to be present at the sermons and at part of the liturgy, and to receive the benediction. The name was also given to penitents (q.v.) enjoying the same privilege.

kneēl′-ĭṅg, *knel-ynge, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [KNEEL.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of bending the knee; worship by bending or falling on the knees; genuflection.

> "The first servant of a court in which prayers are morality and *kneeling* is religion."—*Junius: Letter* 15.

2. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.*: In the third century Christians were accustomed to stand erect when thanking God for mercies received, but knelt in self-abasement when they prayed. (*Cyprian: De Oratione & Constitut. Apostol.*, bk. ii., ch. lix.) Kneeling at the name of Jesus was ordered by the Pope in 1275.

***kneēl′-ĭṅg-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *kneeling*; *-ly*.] In a kneeling manner or posture; with genuflections.

***kneen, *knene,** *s. pl.* [KNEE, *s.*]

kneē′-păn, *s.* [Eng. *knee*, and *pan*.]

Anat.: The same as KNEE-CAP (q.v.).

kneepan-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Broad, round, thick; convex on the lower surface, concave on the upper one, patelliform. Nearly the same as meniscoid, but thicker. Example, the embryo of Flagellaria. (*Lindley*.)

knĕll, *s.* [A.S. *cnyl*; Sw. *knall*; Ger. *knall*; Wel. *cnell* = a passing-bell; *cnall* = a knell.] [KNELL, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: The sound of a bell when struck, especially the sound of a bell rung at a funeral

or to announce a death; a stroke upon a bell made at periodic intervals, at the time of a death or funeral; a single stroke is made for a child, two strokes for a woman, and three for a man.

> "Never sighed at the sound of a *knell*,
> Or smiled when a Sabbath appeared."
> *Cowper: Verses by Alexander Selkirk.*

2. *Fig.:* The death, the death-blow, the end; any sound or sign of the passing away of anything.

> "I feel the solemn sound. If heard aright,
> It is the *knell* of my departed hours."
> *Young: Night Thoughts*, i. 59.

knĕll, * **knille,** * **knolle,** * **knowl,** * **knylle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *cnyllan* = to beat noisily; cogn. with Dut. *knallen* = to give a loud report; Dan. *knalde* (= *knalle*) = to explode; Sw. *knalla* = to make a loud noise; Ger. *knallen;* Icel. *gnella* = to scream.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To sound as a funeral bell; to knoll.

> "Not worth a blessing nor a bell to *knell* for thee."
> *Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate*, iv. 1.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To resound, to sound.

> "Your fame
> *Knowls* in the ear o' th' world."
> *Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 1.

2. To sound as an omen or warning of coming evil.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To summon or announce with or as with a knell.

knĕlt, *pret.* & *pa. par.* [Kneel.]

knĕv′-ẹl, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To belabour a man after being knocked down.

> "Twa land-loupers jumpt out of a peat-hag on me or I was thinking, and got me down, and *knevelled* me sair aneuch."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiv.

knew (ew as **ū),** *pret. of v.* [Know.]

* **knĭb,** *v.t.* [Nib, *v.*]

knĭck′-ẽr, *s.* [Dut. *knikker.*] A ball of baked clay used as a marble by boys.

knĭck′-ẽrṣ, *s. pl.* [Knickerbockers.] A familiar abbreviation for knickerbockers (q.v.).

knĭck′-ẽr-bŏck-ẽr, *s.*

1. Originally the proper name of the type of the New York Dutch settler created by Washington Irving; hence, a descendant of the Dutch settlers of New Netherlands. (K-.)

2. A kind of loose breeches gathered below the knee, in imitation of those worn by the Dutch settlers in the 17th century; hence, any knee-breeches, inclusive of the accompanying long stockings or even the whole costume.

knĭck′-knăck, *s.* [A reduplication of *knack* = trick, toy.]

1. A trifle, a toy; any little ornamental article.

* 2. Light refreshment.

* **knĭck-knăck′-a-tõr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *knick-knack; -atory.*] A collection of things curious rather than valuable.

> "His house a sort of *knickknackatory*." — *North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 252.

* **knĭck′-knăck-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *knickknack; -er.*] A trifler.

> "Other kind of *knickknackers* there are."—*Breton: Strange News*, p. 6.

knĭck-knăck′-ẽr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *knickknack; -ery.*] Knickknacks, trifles, toys, ornaments.

knīfe, * **cnif,** * **knif,** * **knyf,** *s.* [A.S. *cnif;* cogn. with Dut. *knijf;* Icel. *knifr;* Dan. *kniv;* Sw. *knif;* Prov. Ger. *kneif.*]

1. A cutting instrument having a blade sharpened on the edge, and distinguishable from a sword, a coulter, and other things by its form and uses. Knives are of various forms, shapes, and sizes, according to the uses for which they are intended.

> "Deep plunging, and again deep plunging oft,
> His broad keen *knife* into the solid mass."
> *Cowper: Task*, v. 35.

* 2. A sword, a dagger.

> "He drow ys *knyf*, and slow the kyng."
> *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 104.

3. A blade in a machine, as in a straw-cutter or rag-engine.

knife-basket, *s.* A basket in which table-cutlery is kept.

knife-blade, *s.* The blade or cutting part of a knife.

knife-board, *s.*

1. *Domestic:* A piece of board with powdered bath-brick, or covered with leather or composition when emery is used, to clean knives on.

2. One of the seats for passengers running along the roof of an omnibus. (*Slang.*)

knife-box, *s.* A box in which table-knives are kept.

knife-cleaner, *s.* An apparatus for cleaning knives.

knife-edge, *s.* A sharpened steel edge resting against a horizontal surface, the two serving as a means of suspending a scale beam, or the scales from the beam, of a delicate balance, so as to obviate friction as much as possible.

knife-file, *s.* A file with a very acute edge, the cross-section being an isosceles triangle with a short base. Known also as a feather-edge file. It is used in cutting narrow notches, and in making an entering kerf for saws and for files with broader edges; also in bevelling or chamfering the sides of narrow grooves.

knife-grinder, *s.*

1. One whose business it is to grind or sharpen knives.

2. A grindstone or emery-wheel for grinding knives.

3. A machine for special service, as a stone for grinding the knives of mowers and reapers. It has a holder set at such an angle with the frame, and also at such an inclination, as to present the triangular knife-sections to the grinding face of the stone.

Knife-grinder's rot:

Pathol.: Bronchitis produced by the mechanical action of the particles of steel, &c., inhaled into the lungs. Called also Grinder's Asthma.

knife-handle, *s.* The handle of a knife.

> "The less justifiable larcenies of the Swiss postilions, who carried them off to sell for *knife-handles*."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 63. (Note.)

knife-polisher, *s.*

Domestic: A machine for cleaning the rust and stain from table-knives.

knife-rest, *s.* A small article of glass, silver, &c., on which to rest the points of carving-knives, forks, &c.

knife-sharpener, *s.* An invention for sharpening the edges of knives. There are several kinds in use.

knife-tool, *s.* A graver shaped like a knife.

knife-tray, *s.* A tray or basket in which knives are kept.

knīfe, *v.t.* [Knife, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To stab or cut with a knife. (*Vulgar.*)

2. *Hortic.:* To prune; to cut back.

> "We find it to be a mistake to *knife* the Morella cherry."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 402 (1881), p. 331.

knīght (*gh* silent), * **cniht,** * **knygt,** * **knyght,** *s.* [A.S. *cniht* = a boy, a servant; cogn. with Dut. *knecht;* Dan. *knegt;* Sw. *knekt;* Ger. *knecht;* cf. Ir. *cniocht* = a soldier.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A male servant or attendant; a follower, a dependant.

2. A champion, a lover; one devoted to the service of another.

> "To honour Helen and to be her *knight*."
> *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

* 3. A man admitted to a certain degree of military rank, with certain ceremonies or religious rites, the candidate for knighthood being called upon to prepare himself by fasting and prayers, watching his arms alone all night in a chapel, and by receiving the accolade (q.v.).

> "A *knight* ther was, and that a worthy man."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 44.

4. One who holds a certain dignity conferred by the sovereign or his representative, and entitling the possessor to the title of Sir prefixed to his name. The dignity differs from that of a baronet in not being hereditary. Wives of knights are legally entitled to the designation of Dame, but are more commonly addressed as Lady.

> "That day the Lord Protector *knighted* the king, being authorized so to do by letters-patent."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1547).

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Cards:* The old name of the knave or jack (q.v.).

2. *Chess:* The name of one of the pieces—the next in value to a pawn—in chess, usually represented by a horse's head.

3. *Naut.:* A wooden block with a sheave abaft the fore or the main mast, and known respectively as the fore-knight and main-knight.

* **knight-errand,** *s.* A knight-errant. (q.v.).

knight-errant, *s.* A wandering knight; a knight who wandered about in quest of adventures for the purpose of showing his skill, prowess, and generosity.

knight-errantry, *s.* The character or actions of a knight-errant; the practice of wandering about in quest of adventures.

* **knight-erratic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to knight-errants or knight-errantry.

knight-head, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of the first cant-timbers on each side of the stem, which rise obliquely from the keel and pass on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its inner end.

knight-like, *a.* [Knightlike.]

* **knight-marshal,** *s.* An official in the household of the British sovereign, having cognizance of all offences committed within the royal household or verge, and of contracts made there, when one of the parties is a member of the household.

* **Knights of Faith & Charity,** *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: A monastic order established in France in the thirteenth century to suppress public robberies. It obtained the sanction of Pope Gregory IX.

Knights of Labor, *s. pl.* Members of a secret society, the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor, founded in this country in 1869 for the mutual benefit and protection of laboring men.

Knights of Pythias, *s. pl.* Members of a philanthropic secret society founded in Washington, D. C., 1864.

Knight of St. Michael & St. George, *s.* [Michael.]

Knight of St. Patrick, *s.* [Patrick.]

Knight of the Bath, *s.* [Bath.]

* **knight of the blade,** *s.* A bully who perpetually threatened to draw his blade.

* **knight of the chamber,** *s.* A knight-bachelor made by the sovereign in time of peace, in the sovereign's chamber, and not on the field.

knight of the cleaver, *s.* A butcher.

Knight of the Garter, *s.* [Garter.]

knight of the pestle, *s.* An apothecary; a druggist.

* **knight of the post,** *s.* A knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory; one who gained his living by giving false witness; a false bail; a sharper, a swindler.

knight of the road, *s.* A footpad or highwayman.

* **Knights of the Round Table,** *s. pl.* [Round-table.]

knight of the shears, *s.* A tailor. The term is a pun on Knight of the Shires.

knight of the shire, *s.* The representative in the British Parliament of an English county, as distinguished from the representatives of cities and boroughs.

Knight of the Thistle, *s.* [Thistle.]

knights-bachelor, *s. pl.* [Bachelor.]

knights-banneret, *s. pl.* [Banneret.]

* **knight's-court,** *s.* A court-baron or honour-court formerly held twice a year by the Bishop of Hereford, wherein those who were lords of manors, and their tenants, holding by knight-service of the honour of that bishopric, were suitors.

knight's-fee, *s.*

Feudal Law: (See extract).

> "The first, most universal, and esteemed the most honourable species of tenure, was that by knight-

service, which differed in very few points from a proper feud. To make this, a determinate quantity of land was necessary, which was called a *knight's-fee*, the value of which, though it varied with the times, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., was stated at £20 per annum, and the tenant was bound to attend his lord to the wars for forty days in every year, if called upon."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

* **knight's-service**, * **knight-service**, *s.*

Feudal Law: A tenure of lands held by a knight on condition of performing military service for the sovereign. [Knight's-fee.]

"And as great a prince as he [the devil] is, he never knights any one, but he expects more than *knight's-service* from him in return."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 6.

knight's-spur, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Delphinium.

knight's-star, *s.*

Bot.: Hippeastrum, a genus of South American Amaryllids.

knight's-wort, *s.*

Bot.: *Stratiotes aloïdes.*

Knight Templar, *s.* [See Templar.]

knīght (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Knight, *s.*] To create or dub a knight; to raise to the dignity of a knight, which is done by the sovereign, or his (or her) representative, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up *sir*. [Accolade.]

"The connexion that necessarily was created between the person who gave the arms, or *knighted* the young man, and him that received them."—*Burke: Abridgment of English History.*

knightage (as **nīt′-ĭġ**), *s.* [Eng. *knight*, s.; *-age*.]

1. Those persons collectively who have been created knights.

2. A book containing the names, &c., of all knights.

knīght′-hood (*gh* silent), * **knight-hode**, * **knyght-hod**, * **knyght-hode**, *s.* [A.S. *cnihthád*, from *cniht* = a knight, and *hád* = *hood* = condition.]

1. The character, dignity, or rank of a knight.

"*Knighthoods* and honours, borne
As I wear mine, are titles but of scorn."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 2.

* 2. The deeds or actions of a knight; chivalrous deeds.

"And that is loue, whose nature
Set life and death in a venture
Of hem, that *knighthode* vndertake."
Gower: C. A., ii.

* 3. Conduct becoming or befitting a knight; knightly conduct.

"Corsede caytyfs, *knyght-hode* was hit nevere
To bete a body y-bounde." *P. Plowman*, p. 344.

4. Knights collectively; the aggregate of those persons who have been created knights.

"Which ceremony, as was formerly hinted, is supposed to have been the original of the feudal *knighthood*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 5.

¶ *Order of Knighthood:* A duly organized and constituted order or body of knights. They are of two kinds: the first consisting of asssociations or fraternities, possessing property and rights of their own, as independent bodies; the second honorary associations established by sovereigns within their own dominions. To the first class belong the Knights Templars and Hospitallers; to the second those numerous orders established in different countries, as the Order of the Holy Ghost, the Order of the Golden Fleece, &c., in European countries, and the Orders of the Bath, the Garter, St. Patrick, St. Michael, and St. George, the Thistle, &c., in Great Britain. Each order has its appropriate insignia, generally including ribbon, collar, badge, or jewel and a star. [Bath, Garter, Order, Star, Thistle.]

* **knīght′-lĕss** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *knight*; *-less*.]

1. Destitute of knights.

2. Unbecoming a knight.

"Arise thou cursed miscreant,
That hast with *knightlesse* guile and treacherous [traine,
Faire knighthood fouly shamed."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 41.

knīght′-līke (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *knight*; *-like*.] Resembling a knight; becoming a knight; knightly.

* **knīght′-lĭ-nĕss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *knightly*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being knightly.

2. Knightly actions; chivalry.

knīght′-ly̆ (*gh* silent), *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *cnihtlic* (a.), *cnihtlice* (adv.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a knight; becoming or befitting a knight: chivalrous.

"As one for *knightly* giusts and fierce encounters fit."
Spencer: F. Q., I. i. 1.

B. *As adv.:* Like a knight; in a manner becoming a knight.

"In sooth, most *knightly* sung, and like Sir Gefferey."
Marston: Antonio's Revenge, iii. 2.

knīght′-shĭp (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *knight*; *-ship*.] The dignity or position of a knight; knighthood.

Knĭp-pĕr-dŏl′-ĭngş, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Ch. Hist.: A fanatical sect of German Anabaptists (q.v.) of the sixteenth century. They derived their name from their founder, Bernard Knipperdoling.

* **knĭp′-pĕr-kĭn**, *s.* [Nipperkin.]

knĭt, * **knitte**, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cnyttan*, *cnittan*, from *cnotta* = a knot; cogn. with Icel. *knýta*, *knytja*, from *knutr* = a knot; Dan. *knytte* = to tie a knot, to knit, from *knude* = a knot; Sw. *knyta* = to knit, from *knut* = a knot.] [Knot, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To tie with a knot; to tie together; to fasten by tying or with a knot.

"Botes he toke & barges, the sides togidere *knytte*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 241.

2. To weave by looping or knotting a continuous thread; to form or put together by the operation of knitting (q.v.).

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To join together.

"This royal hand and mine are newly *knit*."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

* 2. To weave, to intertwine.

"Knee against knee they *knitted* a wreath round the altar's enclosure."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

* 3. To join closely, to bring close together, to attach.

"Since the red-crosse knight he erst did weet,
To been with Guyon *knit* in one consent."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 11.

4. To cause to grow together; to cause to join.

"Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a discharge."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

5. To contract into folds or wrinkles.

"While he *knits* his angry brows."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

* 6. To bring to a conclusion; to finish off.

"He concludeth & *knytteth* up the matter with his accustomed vehemence."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 305.

* 7. To compound, to compose.

"If the gooseberry wine was well *knit*."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xvi.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make a textile fabric by the process or operation of knitting (q.v.).

"Item, she can *knit*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

* 2. *Fig.:* To join, to close, to unite. (Used specially of the manner in which bees before and in swarming unite in a solid mass.)

"Our severed navy too
Have *knit* again; and float, threat'ning most sealike."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii 13.

¶ *To knit up:* To wind up, to finish, to conclude.

* **knĭt**, *s.* [Knit, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Texture.

"Let their heads be sleekly combed, their blue coats brushed, and their garters of an indifferent *knit*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

2. *Min.:* A small portion of lead ore.

* **knĭt**, *a.* [Knit, *v.*] Allied, connected.

"The earl of Armagnac—near *knit* to Charles."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 1.

knĭt′-băck, *s.* [Eng. *knit*, and *back*.]

Bot.: *Symphytum officinale.*

knĭtçh, * **kniche**, * **knoche**, * **knucche**, * **knyche**, * **knytch**, * **cnucche**, *s.* [M. L. Ger. *knucke*, *knocke*; Ger. *knocke*.] A bundle; a number of things tied together, as faggots, &c. (*Wycliffe: Works*, i. 97.)

* **knĭt′-stẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *knit*; fem. suff. *-ster*.] A female knitter.

* **knĭt′-ta̤-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *knit*; *-able*.] That may or can be knitted.

knĭt′-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *knit*; *-er*.]

1. One who knits.

"The spinsters and the *knitters* in the sun."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

2. A knitting-machine.

* 3. Anything which knits, joins, or unites.

"For so great a *knitter* and binder it is, that it will draw their chawes together in manner of a muzzle."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiv., ch. xii.

knĭt′-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Knit, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The art of knitting is modern; it cannot be traced back farther than about A.D. 1500, and is believed to have originated in Scotland shortly previous to that date. It consists in the construction of a looped fabric in which for the first row a succession of loops are cast on or preferably knitted on to a needle, and in succeeding rows each loop is passed through the loop of each succeeding row. It differs distinctly from braiding, netting, and weaving, which is, perhaps, the order of invention, knitting being centuries later than either of the others.

2. *Fig.:* The act of uniting or joining closely together.

"Now, for the *knitting* of the sentences which they call the joints and members thereof, and for all the compasse of the speech, it is round without roughnesse and learned without hardnesse."—*Spenser: E. K.'s Epistle to Maister Harvey.*

knitting-burr, *s.* A wheel having wings arranged radially and diagonally across its face, and adapted to operate upon the yarn and the fabric. There are several kinds, as follows: a loop wheel, the wings of which are notched, and take the yarn delivered by the guide, and push it up under the hooks or beards of the needles; a sinker wheel, which presses the yarn into loops between the needles, to insure that there shall be enough to form the proper-sized stitch in the fabric; a landing wheel, which raises the loops of the fabric a short distance above the points of the needle-beards while they are closed by the presser; and a stripping or knocking-over wheel, which throws the loops of the fabric entirely over the tops of the needles to complete the stitch.

* **knitting-cup**, *s.* A cup of wine handed round after a couple had been knit together in matrimony; also called the contracting-cup.

knitting-gauge, *s.* The number of loops contained in three inches of breadth.

knitting-machine, *s.*

Mech.: An apparatus for mechanically knitting jerseys, stockings, and other knitted goods. There are many kinds of machine: one of the most popular is the Bickford knitting-machine, which is on what is known as the circular system. A bed-plate having a vertically projecting and grooved needle-guiding cylinder or bed is secured to a table or other suitable support. On the bed-plate is a loose ring, provided with a thread-guide for conducting the thread to the needles, and about the needle-cylinder is a revolving cylinder, having an annular groove interrupted by a cam portion, and provided with adjustable cams, which govern the downward motion of the needles, and consequently the length of the loops, and raise the needles; and two of these latter cams are needed to provide for reversing the machine for knitting the heel or a flat web. The cam-cylinder is moved by a bevel gear connected to a driving-crank, and when moved continuously in one direction knits a circular web; and this web may be narrowed as desired, to fashion the leg, by removing needles, and placing their loops on adjacent needles. One needle receives the thread within its hook, and is subsequently moved by the cam-cylinder so as to form the thread so taken into a loop. When the heel is to be formed, a portion of the needles are drawn up, thus retaining their loops, and the number of needles left in action correspond with the width of the heel to be formed. The cam-cylinder is now to be reciprocated in opposite directions, and in order to keep the thread-guide in advance of the descending needles sufficiently far, so that the thread will be caught, pins are inserted in the bed-plate, and engage the heel of the thread-carrier, and stop it just before the cam-cylinder is stopped.

knitting-needle, *s.* A plain wire with smoothed ends, used in pairs in hand-knitting flat goods and in fours for tubular work.

knitting-sheath, *s.* A sheath for holding the ends of the needles in knitting.

knĭt′-tle, *s.* [Eng. *knit;* dimin. suff. *-le.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The draw string of a purse or bag.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A small line composed of two or three yarns laid together and twisted with the finger and thumb against the twist of yarn. Used for miscellaneous purposes on board ship, such as seizings, lashings, hammock-clues, pointing, grafting, &c.

(2) (*Pl.*): The halves of two adjoining yarns in a rope, twisted up together for pointing or grafting.

knīveș, *s. pl.* [Knife.]

* ¶ *A pair of knives:* A pair of scissors.

knŏb, *s.* [A later form of *knop* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or lump; a bunch.

> "A fifth prepares, exact and round,
> The *knob* with which it must be crowned."
> *Cowper: An Enigma.* (Transl.)

2. A piece, a lump.

> "Imprimis, some nice porridge, sweet and hot,
> Three *knobs* of sugar season the whole pot."
> *Cartwright: A Bill of Fare.*

3. The handle on the spindle of a lock or latch.

4. A rounded handle of a door, lock, drawer, &c.

5. A rounded hill or mountain. (*American.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A knop, bunch, or boss; a bunch of leaves or similar ornament. [Boss.]

2. *Ordn.:* The cascabel of a gun.

3. *Glass:* The boss or central bulb of a table of glass when cut for use.

knob-latch, *s.* A latch in which the bolt is retractable by the knob or rotary handle, in contradistinction to one which is moved by a key.

† **knob-lick,** *s.* A salt-lick. The base of the knobs, as round hills or knolls are called in Kentucky, contains shales, which furnish alum and other salts, forming licks, to which wild and domestic animals resort. One of these knob-licks in Mercer county, is a very remarkable spot, and was in former times a favourite resort of the buffaloes, &c. (*Bartlett.*)

† **knob-like,** *a.*

Bot.: Having an irregular, roundish figure; gongyloid. (*Lindley.*)

* **knŏb,** *v.i.* [Knob, *s.*] To grow or form into knobs or bunches; to bunch.

> "Not stitche, or coughe, or *knobbing* gowt that makes the patiente slaw." *Drant: Horace*, bk. i., sat. 9.

knŏbbed, *a.* [Eng. *knob*, s.; *-ed.*] Set with or full of knobs; containing knobs; knobby.

> "His knuckles *knobbed*, his flesh deepe dented in,
> With tawed hands, and hard ytanned skin."
> *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 262.

knŏb′-bĭng, *s.* [Knob, *v.*]

Masonry: The rough dressing, or knocking off the projections of stones in the quarry.

* **knŏb′-bĕr, knŏb′-blĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *knob; -er.*] A hart in its second year; a brocket.

knŏb′-blĭng, *a.* [Knob, *s.*] (See the compound.)

knobbling-fire, *s.* A sunken refining hearth, of small size, in which crude or partially refined iron is worked into a ball or knob in contact with charcoal and under the influence of a blast; a bloomary.

knŏb′-bĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *knobby; -ness.*] The quality or state of being knobby or knobbed.

knŏb′-by̆, *a.* [Eng. *knob; -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Full of or covered with knobs or hard protuberances.

> "His *knobby* head, and a fair pair of horns."
> *More: Pre-existence of the Soul*, s. 33.

*2. *Fig.:* Hard, stubborn.

> "The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors."—*Howel.* (*Todd.*)

knŏb′-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *knob*, and *stick.*] A term applied to a workman who refuses to join a trades-union, or who continues to work when the other members go out on strike.

> "By picketing the mills, by assaults on *knobsticks*."—*Sir J. K. Shuttleworth: Scarsdale*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

knŏck, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *cnucian*, from Gael. *cnac* = to crack, to crash; *cnag* = to crack, to knock; Ir. *cnag* = a crack, a noise.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together so as to come into collision: as, One body *knocks* against another.

2. To beat; to strike with something hard or heavy.

> "He *knocked* fast, and often curst, and sware,
> That ready entrance was not at his call."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. iii. 16.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To strike, to hit, to give a blow to, to beat.

> "'Twere good, yon *knocked* him."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

2. To dash, to drive, to hit: as, to *knock* one's head against the wall.

3. To drive or force by a succession of blows.

> "The sound of hammers, blow on blow,
> *Knocking* away the shores and spurs."
> *Longfellow: Building of the Ship.*

¶ 1. *To knock about:*

(1) To wander here and there; to lounge.

(2) To assault violently.

> "He was terribly *knocked about*, and evidently left for dead."—*Pall Mall Gazette, Feb.* 26, 1884.

2. *To knock down:*

(1) To strike down; to fell with a blow; to prostrate.

(2) To declare a thing to be bought by a person at a sale; to assign to a bidder: as, The table was *knocked down* to me.

3. *To knock off:*

(1) To leave off work; to cease work.

(2) To force off by a blow.

(3) To finish quickly: as, He soon *knocked* the work *off.*

4. *To knock out:* To force or dash out with a blow.

> "If he *knock out* either of your brains."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 1.

5. *To knock under:* To submit, to yield, to give way, to acknowledge one's self beaten.

6. *To knock up:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To arouse or awake by knocking.

(*b*) To fatigue, to wear out, to exhaust.

> "She would not be *knocked up* so soon."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. vii.

(*c*) To become exhausted or wearied; to be worn out with fatigue.

(2) *Bookbind.:* To shake into order; to make the printed sheets even at the edges.

7. *To knock on the head:* To stun with a blow on the head; hence, fig., to frustrate, to spoil, to defeat, as a project or scheme.

knŏck, *s.* [Knock, *v.*]

1. A blow, a stroke.

> "Give weapons up for men, let wars alone for catching *knocks*." *Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos* ix.

2. A loud blow or stroke, as on a door for admission.

> "Hee giveth a signe either by a loude crie or some great *knocke*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiii., ch. iv.

knock-down, *s.* A piece of furniture or other structure adapted to be disconnected at the joints so as to pack compactly.

¶ (1) *A knock-down blow:* One by which a person is felled to the ground: hence, fig., a finishing blow or stroke.

(2) *A knock-down argument:* An argument which completely upsets the reasoning of the opponent; an unanswerable argument.

knock-kneed, *a.* Having the knees turned somewhat in, so as to knock together.

knock-knees, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Knees bent inwards while the feet are thrown outward, an accompaniment or consequent of rickets. The knees tend to knock against each other.

knock-off, *s.*

1. *Knitting-machine:* The piece which, at the proper moment, removes the loops from the tier of needles.

2. *Mining:* A block on which ore is broken.

knŏck′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *knock*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who knocks.

2. An attachment to an outer door of a house, to give notice to those within that some one stands without, desiring admittance.

> "Pots, pans, *knockers* of doors . . . were carried to the mint."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. A goblin said to dwell in a mine and point out rich veins of ore. Chiefly used in Cardiganshire. (*Brewer.*)

II. *Domestic:* An attachment in a flour-bolt to jar the frame and shake the flour from the meshes of the bolting-cloth.

knocker-off, *s.*

Knitting: A wheel with projections to raise the loop over the top of the needle and discharge it therefrom. A similar wheel, called a sinker, depresses the yarn between the needles.

knŏck′-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Knock, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of hitting or striking; a blow.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* Setting even at the edges, by taking a bunch or pile of sheets or leaves, and striking the edges on the bench.

2. *Metall.* (*Pl.*): The larger pieces of ore and gangue which are picked out of the sieve.

3. *Masonry* (*Pl.*): The small pieces broken off from stone by hammering or chiseling.

knocking-down iron, *s.*

Bookbind.: A iron for pounding down the projecting twines (slips) to which the sheets are sewed, so that they shall not project and mark the back cover.

knŏl′-kōhl, *s.* [Ger. *knollen* = a clod, a lump, a tuber; and *kohl* = cabbage colewort.]

Hort.: Brassica oleracea caulorapa.

knōll, *v.t.* & *i.* [Knell, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To ring or sound, as a bell.

*2. To ring a bell or knell for

> "*Knolling* a departed friend."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To sound, as a bell when rung; to knell.

> "Where bells have *knolled* to church."
> *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

knōll, * **knol,** *s.* [A.S. *cnol;* cogn. with Dut. *knol* = a turnip, from its roundness; Dan. *knold* = a knoll; Sw. *knöl* = a bump, a knot; Ger. *knollen* = a knoll.] The top of a hill; a hillock; a mound; a little hill or mount; a small elevation.

> "Advanced before the rest,
> On *knoll* or hillock rears his crest,
> Lonely and huge, the giant oak."
> *Scott: Rokeby*, ii. 6.

knōll′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *knoll*, v.; *-er.*] One who tolls a bell.

knŏlles, *s.* [Ger. *knollen* = a tuber.]

Bot.: Brassica rapa.

knŏp, knŏb, * **knoppe,** * **knap,** * **knub,** *s.* [A.S. *cnæp* = the top of a hill; cogn. with Dut. *knop* = a knob, a button, a bud; *knoop* = a knob; Icel. *knappr* = a knot, a button; Dan. *knap, knop* = a knob, a button; Sw. *knopp* = a knob, *knop* = a knot; Ger. *knopf* = a knob, a button, a bud. Of Celtic origin: Gael. *cnap* = a slight blow, a knob; Wel. *cnap* = a knob, a button; Ir. *cnap.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A knob, a button, a protuberance, a bud, a bunch, the summit of a hill.

> "That there be a *knope* under every ii. braunches of ye syxe yt procede out of ye candlestycke."—*Exodus*, xxv. (1551).

2. *Arch.:* A bunch of leaves, flowers, or similar ornaments, as the bosses at the intersection of ribs, the ends of labels and other mouldings, and the bunches of foliage on capitals.

knŏpped, *a.* [Eng. *knop; -ed.*] Having knobs, tufts, or buttons; fastened with buttons.

> "And high shoes *knopped* with dagges."
> *Romaunt of the Rose.*

knŏp′-pĕrn, *s.* [Ger. *knopper* = a gall-nut.]

Bot.: A curious gall formed on some species of oak in Hungary and other parts of Europe. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

knŏp′-weēd, *s.* [Knapweed.]

knor, *s.* [Knur.]

knŏr′-rĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after G. W. Knorr.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants allied to, if indeed it be more than a sub-genus of, Lepidodendron (q.v.). In 1854 Prof. Morris enumerated three species, all from the English coal measures. One of these is found also in Silesia and in Russia, another at Saarbruck, &c., in Germany.

knŏsp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: A bud or unopened leaf or flower, used as an architectural ornament.

knŏt (1), * knotte, *s.* [A.S. *cnotta;* cogn. with Dut. *knot;* Icel. *knútr;* Dan. *knude;* Sw. *knat;* Ger. *knoten;* Lat. *nodus = gnodus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The interlacement or intertwining of a rope or cord so as to attach one part of it to another part of itself, to another rope, or to any other object. The kinds of knots, employed differ in size, shape, and name, according to the uses for which they are designed.

(2) A fold, a bend.

> "Her huge long taile her den all overspread,
> Yet was in *knots* and many boughts upwound."
> *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. i. 15.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A bond of union or association; a union, a tie.

> "Ere we knit the *knot* that can never be loosed."—*Bishop Hall: Cases of Conscience,* dec. 4, ch. vi.

(2) A cluster, a group, a collection.

> "A *knot* you are of damned bloodsuckers."
> *Shakesp.: Richard III.,* iii. 3.

* (3) Any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect.

> "The whole land
> Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,
> Her *knots* disordered." *Shakesp.: Richard II.,* iii. 4.

(4) A hard part in a piece of wood, caused by the shooting of a branch obliquely or transversely to the general grain or direction of the fibre.

(5) A protuberant or swollen joint of a plant.

(6) A protuberance or knob on the bark of a tree; a knur.

(7) A nodule of stone occurring in a rock of a different kind; a knur.

(8) A difficulty, a perplexity; something not easily solved.

> "*Knots* worthy of solution, which alone
> A Deity could solve." *Cowper: Task,* ii. 520.

* (9) Folded arms.

> "His arms in this sad *knot.*"
> *Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The same as KNOP (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* An irregular or twisted course of the separate elements of wood caused by branches, buds, or any similar cause.

3. *Brush-making:* The brush-maker's term for a tuft of bristles ready for insertion into a hole drilled in the stock.

4. *Labour:* A kind of double shoulder-pad, with a loop passing round the forehead, the whole roughly resembling a horse-collar, used by London market porters for carrying burdens. It is probably a development from a length of rope knotted into a loop, worn in the same manner and for the same purpose.

> "Democritus first noticed him as a porter, who showed great address in inventing the *knot.*"—*Lewes: History of Philosophy,* i. 120.

5. *Mech.:* The same as KNOTE (q.v.).

6. *Mil.:* An epaulet, a shoulder-knot.

7. *Naut.:* A nautical or geographical mile; $\frac{1}{60}$ of a degree of latitude; about 2,025 yards. The English statute mile contains 1,760 yards. [LOG.]

knot-horn, *s.*

Entom. (Pl.): Phycidæ, a family of moths. The Beautiful Knot-horn is *Pempelia formosa.*

knot-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The same as KNOTGRASS (q.v.).

knŏt (2), *s.* [Named, it is said, after King Canute, with whom it was a favourite article of food. (See extract.)]

Ornith.: Tringa canutus, a wading-bird, which has the breast deep chestnut in summer and white in winter, and the back dark with fulvous spots in summer and ashy-gray in winter. It breeds within the Arctic circle, from which it migrates in autumn to Britain and other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, as far even as the Cape and Australia.

> "The *knot* that called was Canutus' bird of old,
> Of that great king of Danes his name that still doth hold." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion.*

knŏt, *v.t. & i.* [KNOT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot or knots on.

> "Her quyuer hung behind her back, her tresse
> *Knotted* in gold." *Surrey: Virgil; Æneis* iv.

(2) To tie with a knot; to fasten.

> "And at his side a wretched scrip was hung
> Wide-patched and *knotted* to a twisted thong."
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xiii. 507.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To intwine, to intertwist.

> "To *knot,* to twist, to range the vernal bloom,
> But far is cast the distaff, spinning-wheel, and loom."
> *Thomson: Castle of Indolence,* i. 71.

* (2) To unite, to join together, to associate.

> "The party of the papists in England are become more *knotted,* both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

* (3) To entangle, to perplex.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Paint.:* To cover over the knots in with red lead, preparatory to painting over.

2. *Cloth-making:* To remove the weft-knots from cloth by means of tweezers.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To form a knot or knots, as in plants.

> "Cut hay when it begins to *knot.*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(2) To knit knots for fringe.

* 2. *Fig.:* To copulate.

> "Keep it as a cistern for foul toads
> To *knot* and gender in." *Shakesp.: Othello,* iv. 2.

II. *Paint.:* To perform the operation of knotting (q.v.).

knŏt'-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *knot* (1), and *berry.*]

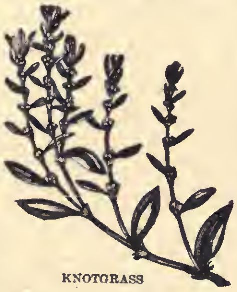
Bot.: Rubus Chamæmorus.

knōte, *s.* [A variant of *node* (q.v.).]

Mech.: The point where ropes, cords, &c., meet from angular directions in funicular machines.

knŏt'-grass, *s.* [Eng. *knot* (1), and *grass.*]

Bot.: Polygonum aviculare, a prostrate plant, with internodes, narrow leaves, silvery stipules, and white, pink, crimson, or green inconspicuous flowers, clustered in the axils of various leaves. It is common in fields and waste-places. An infusion of this plant was formerly supposed to have the power of stopping the growth of any animal, whence Shakespeare (*Midsummer Night's Dream,* iii. 2) calls it "hindering" knotgrass. Allusions to this fancied power may also be found in the works of his contemporaries. [KNOT-WEED, KNOTWORT.]



KNOTGRASS

> "The *knotgrass* fettered there the hand,
> Which once could burst an iron band."
> *Scott: Lady of the Lake,* iii. 5.

knŏt'-lĕss, * knot-lesse, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *knot; -less.*]

A. *As adj.:* Free from knots; having no knots.

> "Here silver firs with *knotless* trunks ascend."
> *Congreve: Ovid; Metamorphoses* x.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Without hindrance, stop, or difficulty.

> "For both Troilus and Troy town
> Shal *knotlesse* throughout her hart slide."
> *Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida,* bk. v.

* **knotte,** *s.* [KNOT, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The chief or main point.

> "The *knotte,* why that every tale is tolde,
> If it be taried til the lust be colde."
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 10,715.

2. *Arch.:* The same as KNOB (q.v.).

knŏt'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *knot; -ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Having knots; full of knots; knotty.

* (2) Having lines or figures intersecting; with intersecting walks.

* (3) Entwined, interlaced, intertwisted.

> "Thy *knotted* and combinèd locks."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 5. (Quarto.)

* 2. *Fig.:* Perplexing, entangled, knotty.

> "Until the subtle cobweb-cheats
> They're catched in *knotted* law-like nets."
> *Butler: Hudibras,* ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Cylindrical, with an uneven surface; torulose. Nearly the same as moniliform (q.v.). Example, the pod of Chelidonium.

† 2. *Geol. (Of rocks):* Having small detached points, composed of mica, &c., projecting from the surface, they having resisted the weather better than the other components of the rock. (*Perceval.*)

knotted-marjoram, *s.*

Bot.: Origanum Majorana, a culinary aromatic.

knotted-pillar, *s.*

Arch.: A pillar so called from its being carved in such a manner that a thick knotted rope appears to form part of it. It occurs in the Romanesque style.

* **knotte-less,** *a.* [KNOTLESS.]

knŏt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *knot; -er.*]

Paper-making: A sieve which detains knots in the pulp, so that they do not pass to the moving wire-plane on which the paper is formed.

knŏt'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *knotty; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being knotty or full of knots.

> "By his oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite; the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Difficulty, intricacy, perplexity, complication.

knŏt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [KNOT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making knots in or of tying with a knot.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Paint.:* A process preliminary to painting, consisting of painting over the knots of wood with red-lead, and the stopping of nail-holes, cracks, and faults with white-lead. A silver leaf is sometimes laid over the knots in superior work.

2. *Cloth-making:* Removing weft-knots and others from cloth by means of tweezers.

knŏt'-tȳ, * knot-tie, *a.* [Eng. *knot; -y.*]

I. *Lit.:* Full of knots; knotted; having many knots.

> "The Cynic raised his *knotty* staff, and threatened to strike him if he did not depart."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy,* i. 189.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Rugged, hard, rough.

> "When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together."
> *Rowe: Ambitious Stepmother.*

2. Intricate; difficult of solution; involved, perplexing.

> "Who tries Messala's eloquence in vain,
> Nor can a *knotty* point of law explain."
> *Francis: Horace; Art of Poetry.*

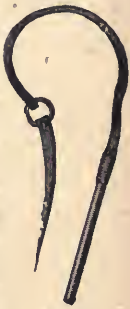
knŏt'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *knot* (1), and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.: Polygonum aviculare.* [KNOTGRASS.]

2. *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the order Illecebraceæ (q.v.).

knout, *s.* [Russ. *knute* = a whip, a scourge.] An instrument of punishment used in Russia. It consists of a handle about two feet long, to which is fastened a flat leather thong about twice the length of the handle, terminating with a large copper or brass ring; to this ring is affixed a strip of hide about two inches broad at the ring, and terminating at the end of two feet, in a point. This is soaked in milk and dried in the sun to make it harder, and should it fall, in striking the culprit, on the edge, it would cut like a penknife. The



KNOUT.

culprit is bound erect to two stakes to receive the specified number of lashes, and the tail of the knout is changed at every sixth stroke.

knout, *v.t.* [KNOUT, *s.*] To punish or flog with the knout or whip.

knōw, *knowe (pa. t. *knew*, * *kneu*, pa. par. *known*, * *knowen*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cnáwan* (pa. t. *cneów*, pa. par. *cnáwen*); cogn. with Icel. *kná* = to know how, to be able; O. Sax. *knégan*, in the compound *bi-knégan* = to obtain, to know how to get; O. H. Ger. *chnáan*, in the compound *bi-chnáan;* Russ. *znati* = to know; Lat. *nosco;* Gr. γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*); Sansc. *jna* = to know. From the same root as CAN, KEN, KEEN, NOBLE, KIN, GENUS, &c. Ger. *können* = to be able; *kennen* = to know.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To perceive with certainty; to have a clear and certain perception of: to understand clearly; to have a distinct and certain knowledge of or acquaintance with.

> "O, that a man might *know*
> The end of this day's business ere it come!"
> *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, v. 1.

2. To understand.

> "Taught thee to *know* the world, and this great art
> Of ord'ring man."
> *Daniel: Panegyric to the King's Majesty.*

3. To distinguish.

> "Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those before and after."—*Locke.*

4. To recognise by recollection, memory, or description.

> "I should *know* the man by the Athenian garment."
> *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

5. To be convinced of the truth or reality of; to be firmly assured concerning; to have no doubt in the mind regarding

* 6. To be acquainted with.

> "Not to *know* me argues yourself unknown."
> *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 830.

7. To be familiar with; to have experience of.

> "He hath made him to be sin for us who *knew* no sin."—*2 Corinth.* v. 21.

8. To understand from learning or study; to have learnt; as, The boy *knows* his lesson.

* 9. To have sexual intercourse with.

> "Adam *knew* Eve his wife, and she conceived and bare Cain."—*Genesis* iv. 1.

10. To learn; to be informed of.

> "I would *know* that of your honour."
> *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have knowledge: to have clear and certain perception.

> "Can it be sin to *know?*
> Can it be death?" *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 517.

2. To be assured; to be convinced or satisfied; to feel assured.

> "I *know* that my Redeemer liveth."—*Job* xix. 25.

* 3. To be acquainted; to be familiar or intimate.

> "We have *known* together in Orleans."
> *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

¶ * 1. *To know of:*

(1) To ask, to inquire.

> "*Know of* the duke if his last purpose hold."
> *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 1.

(2) To be informed of.

> "I *knew of* your purpose."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

* 2. *To know for:* To know of; to be acquainted with (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.)

3. *To know how to:* To understand the way to; to be skilled in the way or process of doing anything.

4. *To make known:* To show; to manifest.

> "I'll *make* thee *known.*
> *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

¶ To *know* is a general term; to be *acquainted* with is particular. We may *know* things or persons in various ways; we may *know* them by name only; or we may *know* their internal properties or characters; or we may simply *know* their figure; we may *know* them by report; or we may *know* them by a direct intercourse; one is *acquainted* with either a person or a thing, only in a direct manner, and by an immediate intercourse in one's own person.

knōw, knōwe, *s.* [KNOLL, *s.*] A rising ground; a hillock.

> "Acre for acre of the laigh crofts for this heathery *knowe!*"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

knōw′-a̤-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *know;* -*able.*]

A. *As adj.:* That may or can be known; possible to be known, or understood.

> "All the *knowable* qualities of matter."—*Warburton: Bolingbroke's Philosophy.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which can be known or understood.

> "I doubt not but the opinionative resolver, thinks all these easie *knowables*, and the theories here accounted mysteries, are to him revelations."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing.* (Pref.)

* **knōw′-a̤-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *knowable;* *ness.*] The quality or state of being knowable; possibility to be known or understood.

knōw′-âll, *s.* One who knows or professes to know all.

knōw′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *know;* -*er.*] One who knows.

knōw′-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [KNOW.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having clear and distinct knowledge or perception.

2. Intelligent, conscious.

> "You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,
> That he which hath your noble father slain,
> Pursued my life." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

3. Skilful, well-instructed, well-informed, experienced.

4. Sharp, cunning: as, He is a *knowing* fellow.

5. Expressive of cunning or sharpness: as, a *knowing* look.

6. Well-appointed; fashionable.

> "Drove about town in very *knowing* gigs."—*Miss Austen: Sense & Sensibility*, ch. xix.

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. Knowledge.

> "In my *knowing*, Timon has been this lord's father."
> *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 2.

2. Experience.

> "Gentlemen of your *knowing.*"
> *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

knōw′-ĭng-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *knowing;* -*ly.*]

1. In a knowing manner; with knowledge; consciously, intentionally.

> "*Knowingly* converse, or hold familiarity with any person suspected of heresy."—*Strype: Memorials; Henry VIII.* (an. 1527).

* 2. By experience.

> "Did you but know the city's usuries,
> And felt them *knowingly.*"
> *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 2.

knōw′-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *knowing;* -*ness.*] The quality or state of being knowing; the state of having knowledge.

> "Such empirical *knowingness* (not omniscience)."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (ed. Evans), ii. 46.

* **know-leche,** *v.t.* [KNOWLEDGE, *v.*]

* **know-leche,** *s.* [KNOWLEDGE, *s.*]

knŏwl′-ĕdġe, knōw′-lĕdġe, * know-leche, * know-el-iche, * knaul-age, * knaul-eche, * knaw-lage, * know-lege, *s.* [Eng. *know;* suff. -*ledge*, -*lege* = -*leche*, for -*leke*, from Icel. -*leikr*, -*leiki;* Sw. -*lek*, as in kær*leikr* = love, a suffix used to form abstract nouns, as -*ness* in modern English. A.S. -*lác* (= mod. -*lock*, as in wed*lock*), is cognate to Icel. -*leikr.*]

1. Certain or clear perception of truth or fact; indubitable apprehension; cognizance.

> "*Knowledge* then seems to me to be nothing but the perception of the connexion and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy of any of our ideas."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. i., § 2.

† 2. That is or may be known; a cognition. (Generally in the plural.)

3. Acquaintance with any fact or person; familiarity, intimacy.

> "From mine eyes my *knowledge* I derive."
> *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 14.

* 4. Cognizance, notice.

> "Why have I found grace in thine eyes that thou shouldest take *knowledge* of me?"—*Ruth* ii. 10.

5. Skill in anything; dexterity gained by actual experience.

> "Shipmen that had a *knowledge* of the sea."—*1 Kings* ix. 27.

6. Learning, mental accomplishment, erudition, science.

> "Learning is the *knowledge* of the different and contested opinions of men in former ages."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Ancient & Modern Learning*

7. Information, notice: as, It was brought to his *knowledge.*

* 8. Sexual intercourse.

¶ *Knowledge* is a general term which simply implies the thing *known.* *Science*, *learning*, and *erudition* are modes of *knowledge* qualified by some collateral idea. *Science* is a systematic species of knowledge which consists of rule and order; *learning* is that species of *knowledge* which one derives from schools, or through the medium of personal instruction; *erudition* is scholastic *knowledge* obtained by profound research.

* **knŏwl′-ĕdġe, * knowl-age, * knowl-eche, * knoul-eche, * know-lege,** *v.t.* & *i.* [KNOWLEDGE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To acknowledge; to avow.

> "If thou *knoulechist* in thi mouth the Lord Jesu Crist and bileuist in thin herte."—*Wycliffe: Romaynes*, x.

B. *Intrans.:* To acknowledge; to confess.

* **knŏwl′-ĕdġe-a̤-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *knowledge;* -*able.*]

1. Cognizable.

2. Educated, intelligent. (*Prov.*)

knŏwl-tŏn′-ĭ-a̤, *s.* [Named after Thomas Knowlton, once Curator of the Botanic Gardens at Eltham.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, sub-tribe Anemoneæ. Sepals five; petals five to fifteen; stamens and ovaries many, becoming numerous, one-seeded, succulent fruits. The leaves of *Knowltonia vesicatoria* are used in Southern Africa as vesicatories.

* **knōw′-mĕn,** *s. pl.* [Eng. *know*, and *men.*] An old name for the Lollards in England.

knōwn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [KNOW.]

knōw′-nŏṭh-ĭng, *s.*

1. One who knows or professes to know nothing.

2. A member of an originally secret society, flourishing in this country about 1850–55, and aiming at preventing anyone not a native or a resident of 21 years' standing from taking part in the government; hence called also the American Party. (Spelled K-.)

knōw′-nŏṭh-ĭng-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *knownothing;* -*ism.*] The principles, doctrines, or objects of the Knownothings.

knōw′-sŏme-thĭng, *s.* [Eng. *know*, and *something.*] A member of a society formed in the United States, in 1855, to oppose the Knownothings. It soon became extinct.

knŏx′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Robert Knox, who, in 1781, published a work on Ceylon, having lived in that island many years.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Spermacocidæ. It consists of rushy, ornamental plants, with white or pink flowers, growing in India and Ceylon. About five are cultivated in British greenhouses.

knt., *s.* [A contract. for *knight*, s. (q.v.).]

knŭb, knŭb′-ble, *v.t.* [Cf. Dut. *knifler.*] To beat; to strike with the knuckle.

knŭc′-kle (kle as kẹl), * knok-il, * knok-yl, * knok-ylle, *s.* [Ger. *knöchel* = a joint; Dut. *knokkel* = a knuckle; O. Fris. *knokele*, *knokle;* Dan. *knokkel;* Sw. *knöge.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*

* 1. A joint.

2. The joint of a finger, protuberant when the hand is shut.

> "He comes to Lane, finds garret shut,
> Then, not with *knuckle*, hits with foot."
> *Davenant: Long Vacation in London.*

3. The knee-joint.

> "Jelly also, which they use for a restorative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 45.

4. The joint of a plant.

5. A swelling.

> "The swellings or blind piles appearing like bigs or *knuckles* within the fundement, are cured with five-leafe grasse."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxvi., ch. viii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* The joint-pieces forming a hinge through which the pintle passes.

2. *Ship-build.:* An acute angle on some of the timbers.

knuckle-bones, *s. pl.* [DIBSTONE.]

* **knuckle-deep,** *adv.* Very deeply; considerably.

knuckle-duster, *s.* An instrument or apparatus of iron to protect the knuckles and also to add force to a blow. It is furnished with knobs or points to add severity to the stroke. It is chiefly used by garrotters.

knuckle-joint, *s.* A joint in which a projection on each leg or leaf of a machine or implement is inserted in corresponding recesses in the other, the two being connected by a pin or pivot on which they mutually turn. The legs of dividers and the leaves of butt-hinges are examples of the true knuckle-joint. The term, however, is somewhat commonly applied to joints in which the motion is not confined to one place. Such are really universal joints, a form illustrated in the *ball and socket* and the *gimbal*. A *ginglymus*.

knuckle-timber, *s.*

Ship-build. : A top timber in the fore body, where a reverse of shape causes an angle on the timber.

* **knŭc′-kle,** *v.i. & t.* [Knuckle, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.* : [¶ 1.].

* **B.** *Trans.* : To hit with the knuckles or fist; to pommel.

¶ 1. *To knuckle down* :

(1) *Lit.* : To kneel down, as boys at marbles.

(2) *Fig.* : To submit, to give way, to yield, to acknowledge one's self beaten.

> "We *knuckle down* under an ounce of indignation."
> —*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. liv.

2. *To knuckle under* : [¶ 1 (2)].

knŭc′-kled (kled as kẹld), *a.* [Eng. *knuckl(e)*; *-ed.*] Having knuckles or joints; jointed. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 656.)

* **knŭff,** *s.* [Gnoff.] A country lout; a clown.

> "The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick."
> *Hayward.*

knũr, knũrl, *s.* [Knar, Gnarr.]

1. *Lit.* : A knot; a knar; a nodule of stone; a protuberance or swelling on the bark of a tree. (*Woodward: On Fossils.*)

2. *Fig.* : A surly, obstinate fellow. (*Burns: Meg o' the Mill.*)

knũrled, *a.* [Eng. *knurl*; *-ed.*]

1. Knotted, gnarled.

2. Milled, as the head of a screw.

knũrl′-ĭng, *s.* [Knurl, *s.*] A dwarf.

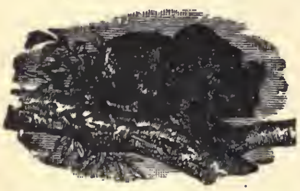
* **knũr′-lȳ̆,** *a.* [Eng. *knurl*; *-y.*] Full of knurls or knots; knotted, gnarly.

* **knũr′-rȳ̆,** *a.* [Eng. *knur*; *-y.*] Full of knurls or knots; knurly. (*Stanyhurst: Conceites.*)

* **knyt,** *v.t.* [Knit, *v.*]

kō-a′-lạ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool. : The genus Phascolarctos (q.v.), and specially *Phascolarctos cinereus*, the native bear or native sloth of the Australian colonists. It is a tailless, but pouched animal, about two feet long, with a stout body and limbs, a small head, moderate-sized ears, well-developed feet, and ash-gray fur. It feeds on the tender shoots of the blue gum-trees, which the natives climb to effect its capture.



KOALA.

kŏb, kō′-bạ, *s.* [See def.]

Zool. : The native name of several species of the genus Kobus (q.v.). These words are also used as specific names: *Antilope kob* = *Adenota kob*, the Æquitoon, or Gambian Antelope, and *Antilope kobus* = *Kobus sing sing.*

kō′-bạ, *s.* [Kob.]

kō′-bâlt, *s.* [Cobalt.]

kō-ba-ō′-bạ, *s.* [See def.] The Bechuana name for the long-horned, white rhinoceros. (*G. Cumming: Hunter's Life in South Africa.*)

kō′-bĕll-īte, *s.* [Named by Sätterberg after Von Kobell; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A sulph-antimonite of lead and bismuth represented by the formula $3Pb\ S + (Bi.\ Sb)_2\ S_3$. Soft; sp. gr., 6·29 to 6·32; color, blackish lead-gray; streak black. Occurs at the cobalt mine of Hvena, Sweden.

kō′-bō, *s.* [A Sierra Leone word.] (See compound.)

kobo-tree, *s.*

Bot. : *Copaifera Guibourtiana*, or *Guibourtia copallifera*, said to yield a valuable copal.

kŏb′-ōld, *s.* [Ger.]

Teut Mythol. : A German house-spirit, the same as the English Robin Goodfellow, and the Scotch Brownie.

kŏb′-ōld-ĭne, *s.* [Named by Beudant from O. Ger. *kobold* = cobalt; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : The same as Linnæite (q.v.).

kō-brēṣ′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after De Kobres, a German patron of botany.]

Bot. : A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Elyneæ (*Lindley*), or Caricineæ (*Sir Joseph Hooper*). The female flowers have a lateral scale. Known species three; one, *Kobresia caricina*, a sedge-like plant, four to nine inches high, with wiry, recurved leaves, being found on upland moors in Yorkshire, Durham, and Perthshire.

kō′-bŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *kob* (q.v.).]

Zool. : A genus of Cervicapridæ (*Brooke*), with six species from the grassy plains and marshes of tropical Africa. Horns elongate, sub-lyrate; muzzle cervine; no tear-bag or inguinal pores; hair rough, that on neck longer, divergent, and drooping; tail rather elongate, depressed, hairy on sides and below; females hornless, with four teats.

kōch′-ĕl-īte, *s.* [Named after the locality, *Kochel(-wiesen)*, Silesia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A mineral occurring in columnar incrustations with traces of crystals, on ilmenite and fergusonite. Color, brownish isabella-yellow; translucent; lustre greasy. Said to be a silico-columbate of yttria, zirconia, iron, &c.

kō′-dăk, *s.* A photographic camera in which the exposures, instead of being made on separate pieces of sensitive material like glass plates, as in other cameras, are made on a strip of transparent film, which is wound from one roller to another by means of a key. (*Eastman Kodak Company's Catalogue.*)

kō′-dăk, *v.t.* To photograph with a kodak.

kœl′-bĭng-īte, *s.* [Named by Breithaupt after Kœlbing, of Herrnhut; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A dark-green mineral occurring in groups of diverging crystals associated with eudialyte, ægyrite, &c., at Kangerdluarsuk, West Greenland. Formerly regarded as Arfvedsonite (q.v.)., but separated from the Amphibole group by Breithaupt. It consists principally of silicate of protoxide of iron and lime; streak, pistachio-green. Probably a variety of Epidote (q.v.).

kœ-lĕr′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after G. L. Kœler, Professor of Natural History at Mayence and a writer on grasses.]

Bot. : A cosmopolitan genus of grasses, tribe Festuceæ. The panicle is contracted, spike-like, the spikelets compressed. Known species eight. One, *Kœleria cristata*, is British. It has a silvery panicle, interrupted below, is one to three feet high, and is found on banks and in pastures.

kœn′-ĭg-ĭne, kœn′-ĭg-ıte, *s.* [Named by Levy after C. Kœnig; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A variety of Brochantite (q.v.), from Gumeschevsk, Perm, Russia.

kœn′-ĭg-īte, *s.* [Kœnigine.]

kœn′-leīn-īte, *s.* [Kœnlite.]

kœn′-līte, kœn′-leīn-īte, *s.* [Named by Schroetter after Kœnlein, of Uznach.]

Min. : A native hydrocarbon, containing 92·429 of carbon and 7·571 per cent. of hydrogen. Amorphous, soft; color, reddish-brown to yellow. More soluble in ether than in alcohol, the former yielding wax-like folia. First found at Uznach, Switzerland, associated with lignite (q.v.).

kœt′-tĭg-īte, *s.* [Named by Dana after Otto Kœttig; suff. *-ite* (*Min*).]

Min. : According to Naumann, monoclinic in crystallization and isomorphous with erythrine (q.v.). Groth makes it isomorphous with vivianite (q.v.). Occurs massive, or as crystalline crusts with fibrous structure. Color, carmine-red and peach-blossom red. Compos. : a hydrated arsenate of zinc, cobalt, and nickel, represented by the formula :— $(ZnO,CoO,NiO)^3$, $AsO_5 + 3HO$. Found associated with smaltite (q.v.) at the Daniel Mine, Schneeberg, Saxony.

kŏff, *s.* [Dut.]

Naut. : A two-masted Dutch fishing-vessel, carrying a sprit-sail on each mast.

kō′-ġĭ-ạ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool. : A genus of Cetaceans, family Physeteridæ (Sperm Whales or Cachalots). *Kogia breviceps*, and *K.* (*Euphysetes*) *Grayii*, perhaps only the same species, are small porpoise-like whales, from six to ten feet long, but akin to the great Sperm Whale. They have been found off the Cape of Good Hope, on the East Indian coasts, and in the Australian seas.

kōh-ĭ-noôr′, * **kōh-ĭ-nûr′,** *s.* [Pers. = Mountain of Light.] One of the largest diamonds now in existence. Possessed by Great Britain. [See Diamond.]

kōhl, *s.* [Ger. *kohl* = kale.] (See the compound.)

kohl-rabi, *s.*

Bot. : *Brassica oleracea caulorapa*, the Turnip-stemmed Cabbage, a variety of cabbage, having a turnip-like protuberance on the stem just above the ground, which is the most edible part of the plant.

kō′-hŏl, *s.* [Alcohol.] A pomade with which Persian women blacken the inside of their eyelids.

Ko′-kab, *s.* [Heb. כּוֹכָב (*kokhab*) = a star.]

Astron. : β *Ursæ Minoris.*

kō-ka′-kō, *s.* [Maori.]

Ornith. : *Glaucopis cinerea*, a kind of crow found in New Zealand.

kōk′-ăm, *s.* [Mahratta (?).] An oil expressed from *Garcinia purpurea* on the west coast of India. It is used as an emollient.

kŏk′-kȯl-īte, *s.* [Coccolite.]

kŏ-kôo′-na, *s.* [Cinghalese.] A genus of Celastraceæ. *Kokoona zeylanica* is a tree with a pale-colored bark, found in the West Indies and in Ceylon. Thwaites says that an oil is expressed from its seeds, which is used for burning in lamps, &c. The yellow, corky bark, mixed with ghee, is used in the preparation of a snuff intended to produce a discharge of mucus from the nostrils and relieve headache. (*Prof. Watt*, &c.)

kŏk′-schar-ŏff-īte, *s.* [Named by N. Nordenskiöld, after the Russian mineralogist, Kokscharow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A mineral resembling tremolite in appearance, and also belonging to the group of Amphiboles. It is characterized by the presence of a large amount of alumina, part of which is regarded as basic. It approaches in composition the variety called Edenite (q.v.). Found associated with lapis-lazuli, near the Lake Baikal, Asiatic Russia.

kō′-lạ, *s.* [Cola.]

kŏl′-lȯ-phāne, *s.* [Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue, and φαίνομαι (*phainomai*) = to appear. Named by Sandberger.]

Min. : A mineral resembling gymnite, found with guano in the island of Sombrero. Compos : a tribasic phosphate of lime mixed with some calcite; sp. gr. = 2·70; hardness = 5.

kŏl′-lȳ̆-rīte, *s.* [Collyrite.]

kŏl-ŏph′-ȯn-īte, *s.* [Colophonite.]

kō-mĭs′-dar, kā-mạ-ĭs′-dar, *s.* [Mahratta *kamavisdar.*] A district collector of revenue; a manager or renter of a province. (*East Indies.*)

kŏn′-ạ-rīte, *s.* [Conarite.]

kŏn-drȯ-ar′-sĕn-ĭt, *s.* [Chondrarsenite.]

kŏṅgs′-bẽrg-īte, *s.* [Named by Pisani after the place where found, Kongsberg, Norway; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : An amalgam of silver and mercury. Compos. : silver, 95·10; mercury, 4·90; formula, $Ag_{18}Hg$; isometric. Occurs in crystals, and crystalline, at the silver mines of Kongsberg.

kŏ-nĭ-chăl'-çĭt, *s.* [Conichalcite, *s.*]

kon'-ĭ-ga̤ (on as e̤n), *s.* [Named by Robert Brown after Mr. König, of the British Museum.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferæ, family Alyssidæ. Lindley makes it a synonym of Glyce, and Mr. Joseph Hooker calls the old *Koniga maritima, Alyssum maritimum.* It is the Sea-side Koniga, or Sweet Alyssum. It has honey-scented, white flowers. It is a native of Europe, and is cultivated, to some extent, in gardens.

kon'-ĭg-ĭne (o as ē or e̤), *s.* [Kœnigine.]

kon'-ĭg-īte (o as ē or e̤), *s.* [Kœnigite.]

kŏn-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Gr. κόνις (*konis*) = dust, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A pulverulent mineral of a white colour, found associated with zeolites in the amygdaloidal rocks of Scotland. A chemical examination shewed that it consisted largely of free silica, probably mixed with some zeolitic substance.

kō-nĭnck'-ĭ-a̤, *s.* [Named after M. de Koninck.]

Palæont.: A subgenus of Strophonema, brachiopods of the family Orthidæ. Found in the Trias, St. Cassian. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

kō-nĭnck'-ĭ-na̤, *s.* [Koninckia.]

Zool.: The typical and only known genus of the family Koninckinidæ (q.v.). The shell is free, the valves unarticulated (?); oval anus, supported by two spirally-curled lamellæ. Only known species, *Koninckina Leonhardi,* from the Trias of St. Cassian. (*Nicholson.*)

kō-nĭnck-ĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *koninckin*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Brachiopoda. [Koninckina.]

kō'-nīte, *s.* [Conite.]

***kon-ning,** *s.* [Cunning.]

kôo-dôo', *s.* [Its South African name.]

Zool.: Strepsiceros kudu, a beautiful antelope, slate-gray, with transverse white markings. The males with spirally-twisted horns, about four feet long; the females hornless; height about five feet at the shoulders. Extends from South Africa to Abyssinia.

kook, *v.i.* [Cook (3), *v.*]

koôk'-aâm, *s.* [Caffre.]

Zool.: The native South African name of the Gemsbok antelope (*Oryx gazella*). [Gemsbok.]

kôo'-leē, *s.* [Coolie.]

koôl-ō-kăm'-ba̤, *s.* [Native name; the first element *koolo* imitated from its cry. It is repeated several times.]

Zool.: Troglodytes Koolo-kamba (*Du Chaillu*), *T. Aubryi* (*Gratiolet & Alix*), an anthropoid ape shot by Du Chaillu in the forests of Western Equatorial Africa. The shoulders are broad, the ears large, the arms extend below the knee; the limbs adapt it to go on all fours and to climb trees; the waist is as broad and thick as the chest; the breast-bone is protuberant; the belly is very large and the stomach large. It feeds on vegetables. It has affinities to the gorilla, the chimpanzee, and the nschiego.

kôo-lŭm'-bēe, *s.* [Mahratta.] Another name for the Koonbee caste (q.v.).

kôon'-bēe, kûn'-bî, *s.* [Mahratta.] The agricultural caste. One of the great castes in the Mahratta country in Western and Central India.

Koôrd, *s.* [Kurd.]

Koôrd'-ĭsh, *a.* [Kurdish.]

Koô-rĭl'-ĭ-a̤n, *a.* [Kurilian.]

kôor'-sēe, kûr'-sî, *s.* [Arab, &c.]

Muhammadanism: The seventh heaven, supposed to be crystalline, and to constitute the judgment seat of God.

koorsee-text, *s.* The 256th verse of the second chapter of the Koran. [Chapter of the Cow (*Sale*), Heifer (*Palmer.*).] It is also known as the Throne verse, from the Arabic *Koorsee,* supposed to be God's seat of justice. It allegorically signifies divine providence. (*Sale.*) The verse runs thus:—

> "God, there is no God but He, the living, the self-subsistent. Slumber takes him not, nor sleep. His is what is in the heavens and what is in the earth. Who is it intercedes with Him save by His permission? He knows what is before them and what behind them, and they comprehend not aught of his knowledge but of what he pleases. His throne extends over the heavens and the earth, and it tires Him not to guard them both, for He is high and grand."

Professor Palmer (*Sacred Books of the East,* vi. 40), says it is "considered one of the finest passages in the Qur'ân, and frequently found inscribed in mosques and the like." Sale (note *in loc.*), says that "Mohammedans recite it in their prayers, and some of them wear it about them engraved on an agate or other precious stone."

> "His mother's sainted amulet,
> Whereon engraved the *Koorsee-text*
> Could smooth this life and win the next."
> *Byron: Bride of Abydos,* ii. 8.

kō'-pĕck, *s.* [Copeck.]

kō'-pĕh, *s.* [A South Sea Island word.] (See the compound.)

kopeh-roots, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The roots of *Colocasia macrorhiza,* an aroid, cultivated in Polynesia for its large edible yam-like roots. Called also Tara-roots.

kŏpp'-īte, *s.* [Named after Prof. Kopp, of Heidelberg, by Knop; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring as small brown, transparent octahedrons, in a granular limestone, near Schelingen, Kaiserstuhl, Baden. Formerly regarded as Pyrochlore (q.v.), but it differs from that mineral in containing no titanic acid and little or no fluorine. Compos.: a columbate of various protoxides, but principally those of Cerium, Calcium, Lanthanum and Didymium.

kŏr-ărf'-vĕ-īte, *s.* [Korarfvetite.]

kŏr-arf'-vĕ-tīte, kŏr-ărf'-vĕ-īte, *s.* [Named by Radominski after the locality Korarfvet, Sweden; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in masses, sometimes very large, or as imperfect crystals in albite, associated with gadolinite, hjelmite, beryl, &c.; known in Sweden under the name Monazite. According to Des Cloizeaux, it is doubly refracting. Specific gravity = 4·03; colour, yellowish-brown; fracture, vitreous; streak, grayish-yellow. Stated to be a phosphate of cerium containing fluorine.

kŏr-ân', *cŏr-ân', kûr-ân', ăl-kŏr-ân', ăl-cŏr-ân', ăl-ku̩r-ân', *s.* [Arab. *kuran,* or, with the article *al* = the, *Alkuran* = that which is read, from *kará* = to read.]

Religions: The Muhammadan scriptures, which professedly consist of revelations made by Allah (God) to Muhammad, the medium of communication being the angel Gabriel. When a Mussulman quotes from them, the formula he uses is not "Muhammad says," but "God says." He calls the book the Book of God, and the Word of God, or the Book. [Bible.] Muhammad, who gloried in being the "illiterate prophet," wrote nothing himself, yet his followers noted down his utterances on leather, palm-leaves, stones, and even the shoulder-blades of sheep. His companions also preserved much by oral recitation.

The Koran is not so large as the Bible. It is divided into 114 suras, or chapters, not arranged chronologically. For instance, chapter i. was "given at Mecca;" ii., at Medina; iii., at Medina; lxvi., at Medina; lxvii.–cxiv. at Mecca. Indeed, there seems to be no arrangement of any kind in the book; its chapters are as inconsecutive as if they had been a series of sibylline leaves blown into their places by the wind. The chapters are named as well as numbered; thus, ch. ii. is denominated "the Cow;" ch. v., "the Table;" lxxxvi., "the Night-star." The work consists of moral, religious, civil and political teachings, commingled with promises, threatenings, &c., to be fulfilled in the future world; with Biblical narratives, Arabic and Christian traditions, &c. Later revelations sometimes revoked or essentially modified those which had gone before. The Caliph Abu Beker, or Bacr, directed Zeid ibn Thorbit to collect the scattered utterances of the Koran. Afterwards there was a revision by the Caliph Othman, various readings having already arisen. He left it in the form in which we find it now. It has been translated into most European languages. Sale published an English version of it in 1734. [Muhammadanism.]

kō'-rē, *s.* [Gr.] The pupil of the eye.

kŏr'-ĭ-ga̤n, kŏr'-rĭ-ga̤n, *s.* [Armoric.]

Celt. Myth. (*Pl.*): Nine fays with long flowing hair and deadly breath, haunting fountains in Brittany.

kor'-ĭn, cor'-ĭn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Antilope rufifrons, found in Africa. It is of a bay-brown colour, the sides paler above, with a broad dark streak below; the under parts mostly white; the face bright bay, with a broad white side streak.

kor'-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Named by S. von Waltershausen.]

Min.: A hypothetical compound to which the formula $ROSiO_3 + R_2O_3SiO_3 + 3HO$ is assigned. One of several similar substances which Dana includes under Palagonite (q.v.).

kor'-kō̇-lĕt, cor'-cō̇-lĕt, kor'-kĩr, kor-kĭe, kor'-kẽr, cork, *s.* [Gael. *corcuir* = red, purple, a red dye.]

Bot.: One of the names given in the Scotch Highlands to *Lecanora tartarea,* a lichen used in dyeing.

kŏr'-y̆-bănt, *s.* [Corybant.]

kor'-y̆-nĭt, *s.* [Corynite.]

kŏs, *s.* [Heb. כּוֹס (*kos*) = a cup (?).] A Jewish measure of capacity, of about four cubic inches.

kō'-ṣĭne, *s.* [Abyssinian *ko*(*u*)*ss*(*so*); *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$. The active principle of the Kousso plant. It crystallizes in yellow needles; insoluble in water, but very soluble in ether, chloroform, benzol, or boiling alcohol. It melts at 142°; when heated to 150°, with acetic anhydride, or hexacetate, $C_{31}H_{32}(C_2H_3O)_6O_{10}$, is obtained, which melts at 135°.

kŏṣ'-mŏs, *s.* [Cosmos.]

kŏs'-sō, *s.* [Kousso.]

kŏs'-tẽr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: A species of sturgeon.

kō-to͡w', *v.* & *s.* [Kowtow.]

kŏt-ṣchû'-bĕ-īte, *s.* [Named after P. A. von Kotschubey, by Kokscharow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic, micaceous mineral, of a reddish-violet colour, belonging to the chlorite group, and resembling Kæmmererite, for which it was at first mistaken. Kokscharow determined it to be optically biaxial, and to correspond in most of its characteristics to the Clinochlore of Des Cloizeaux, to which he referred it. Occurs with chromite near Lake Itkul, Perm, Russia, and, like Kæmmererite, owes its colour to the presence of chromium. It bears the same relation to the monoclinic species, Clinochlore of Des Cloizeaux, as the Kæmmererite does to the hexagonal species, Pennine. (See these words.)

kôu'-la̤n, *s.* [Pers.]

Zool.: The Dziggetai (q.v.).

kôu'-mĭss, *s.* [Kumiss.]

ko͡u'-phō̇-līte, *s.* [Gr. κοῦφος (*kouphos*) = tender, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone. Named by Picot la Peyrouse.]

Min.: A variety of Prehnite (q.v.), occurring in excessively thin, brittle laminæ, near Barèges, Pyrenees, also at the Col du Bonhomme, Mont Blanc.

kôur'-băsh, *s.* [Turk.] A whip made of a strip of hippopotamus hide, capable of inflicting terrible punishment; often used for the purpose of extorting confessions.

> "The *kourbash* and the thumbscrew . . . produced whatever confessions were deemed essential."—*Clifford Lloyd,* in *Times,* June 30, 1884.

kôur'-băsh, *v.t.* [Kourbash, *s.*] To punish or torture with the kourbash (q.v.).

> "The Mudir had *kourbashed* and tortured them all until they signed a confession dictated by him."—*Clifford Lloyd,* in *Times,* June 30, 1884.

kous-kous, *s.* [Cous-cous.]

kôus'-sō, *s.* [An Abyssinian word.]

Bot. & Phar.: [Brayera].

ko͡w-to͡w', kō-to͡w', *v.t.* & *i.* [Chinese.]

A. *Trans.:* To perform the kowtow to; to salute by prostration; to fawn obsequiously upon. (*Moore: Fudge Family,* lett. xi.)

B. *Intrans.:* To perform the kowtow; to fawn obsequiously.

kow-to͡w', kō-to͡w', *s.* [Kowtow, *v.*] The mode of saluting the Emperor of China, by prostration before him on all fours, touching the ground with the forehead nine times.

K.P. The abbreviation for Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

kraal, kraâl, *s.* [Dut., from *koraal* = coral, which these hamlets were supposed to resemble; Littré connects it with *corral* (q.v.).] A village; a collection of huts; a hut. (*South African.*)

krăb'-līte, *s.* [Named by Forchhammer after the volcano Krabla, Iceland.]

Min.: A felspathic mineral which, according to Von Waltershausen, is not only similar to the spherulitic concretions in pitchstones, but likewise occurs in triclinic crystals in the obsidian of Krabla, Iceland. Analyses by Forchhammer and Genth appear to justify its reference by Dana to the species orthoclase.

kræme, *s.* [Cræme.]

* **krăg,** *s.* [Crag.]

krāit, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Bungarus cœruleus,* a venomous Indian snake, second only in its deadly action to the cobra. Above it is blue or brownish-black with white streaks, below it is white. Length about four feet.

krā'-kĕn, *s.* [Probably from O. Sw. *kraken;* Dan. *krage* = the stump or stem of a tree, the uncouth form of which the kraken was supposed to resemble. (*Mahn.*)] A fabulous sea-monster, said to be seen at different times off the coast of Norway. According to tradition, the fishermen often mistook it for an island.

krāme, *s.* [Kræme.]

kra̤-mër'-ĭ-a̤, *s.* [Named after J. G. H. and W. H. Kramer, two German botanists.]

Bot.: A genus of Polygalaceæ. An extract is formed from it in Peru, which is a mild astringent. It acts with effect in cases of bloody or mucous discharges, in debility of the digestive or other organs, and in fever. The powder mixed with charcoal forms a good tooth-powder. An infusion of it constitutes a gargle or wash. (*Lindley.*)

* **kra̤-mër-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *krameri(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The name given by Von Martius to the order Polygalaceæ (q.v.).

kra̤-mër'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *kramer(ia);* *-ic.*] (See compound.)

krameric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid said by Peschier to exist in rhatany root (*Krameria triandra*). It is crystalline, has a sour and astringent taste, and is not volatile. Its alkaline salts are crystallizable, and their solutions form a white precipitate with lead salts, yellow with ferric salts. The barium salt is said not to be decomposed by sulphuric acid or soluble sulphates. Other chemists who have looked for this acid in rhatany root have not been able to find it. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, ill., 448.)

krăńg, *s.* [Dut. *kreng.*] The carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

krăntz'-īte, *s.* [Named after Krantz by Bergemann; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A fossil resin which is essentially amber (q.v.) in composition, containing carbon, 79·25; hydrogen, 10·41; oxygen, 10·34, which nearly corresponds to the formula C40,H64,O4. It is somewhat sectile. Found in small grains of a light greenish-yellow colour in the lignite of Lattorf, Anhalt.

krâu'-rīte, *s.* [Gr. κραῦρος (*krauros*) = brittle. Named by Breithaupt.]

Min.: The same as Dufrenite (q.v.). This name was originally applied to the Dufrenite from Hirschberg.

krē'-a̤-sōte, *s.* [Creasote.]

krē'-ăt, crē'-ăt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A tonic infusion of the root of *Andrographis paniculata.*

krĕ-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κρέας (*kreas*), genit. κρέατος (*kreatos*) = flesh; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to flesh.

kreatic-nausea, *s.* An abhorrence of flesh-food.

krē'-a̤t-ĭn, *s.* [Creatine.]

krĕ-ăt'-ĭn-ĭn, *s.* [Creatinine.]

kreēl, *s.* [Creel.]

1. A fish-basket of osiers.
2. A frame-work fish-trap.

kreīt'-tȯn-īte, *s.* [Gr. κρείττων (*kreittōn*) = stronger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). Named by Von Kobell.]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of zinc-spinels, or Gahnite (q.v.), in which part of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of iron. Hardness, 7–8; sp. gr., 4·48–4·89. Occurs in greenish-black crystals and granular massive, associated with pyrrhotite (q.v.), &c., at Bodenmais, Bavaria. Originally named *Spinellus superior* by Breithaupt.

krē'-mẽr̦ş-īte, *s.* [Named by Kenngott after Kremers; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in octahedrons, as a sublimation product, in the fumaroles of Vesuvius. Colour, ruby-red; soluble in water. Compos. (according to Kremers), a hydrated chloride of potassium, ammonium, and iron.

krĕm'-nitz, *s.* [Krems.]

kremnitz-white, *s.* [Krems-white.]

krĕmş, † crĕmş, krĕm'-nĭtz, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

Geography:

A. *As subst.:* A town of Lower Austria, thirty-eight miles N.W. of Vienna.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

krems-white, crems-white, kremnitz-white, *s.*

Pigments: A white carbonate of lead. Called also Vienna white.

krē'-nĭc, *a.* [Crenic.]

krenic-acid, *s.* [Crenic-acid.]

krĕn'-nĕr-īte, *s.* [Named by vom Rath after Prof. Krenner; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic (monoclinic according to Schrauf) mineral, occurring at Nagyag, Transylvania, in prismatic crystals vertically striated. A perfect basal cleavage, metallic lustre, and a silver-white to brass-yellow colour; opaque and brittle. Contains gold, tellurium, a little silver and copper, and is probably related to Calaverite (q.v.). Formerly known under the name Müllerine (q.v.), German, Gelberz (yellow-ore), and Weisstellur (white tellurium). This is the Bunsenine of Krenner. Bunsenite (q.v.) having, however, been accepted as the name for the nickel protoxide, Vom Rath named this after the discoverer.

krē'-ȯ-sōte, *s.* [Creasote.]

kreutz'-ẽr, kreuz'-ẽr (eutz, euz as o͡itz), *s.* [Ger., from *kreuz* = a cross, from the stamp on the coin.]

1. An old South German copper coin, value about the sixtieth part of a florin, or one-third of a penny.

2. An Austro-Hungarian coin, value about one farthing.

* **krews,** *s.* [Craw-fish.]

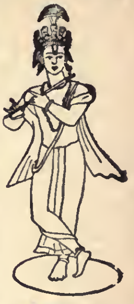
kriēg'-spiēl, *s.* [Ger., from *krieg* = war, and *spiel* = game.] A German game in which by means of leaden pieces, representing various sized bodies of men, moved by two officers, acting as generals, under certain rules, on a map exhibiting all the natural features of a country, the art of war is exemplified and set forth.

krīs, *s.* [Creese, *s.*]

krīs, *v.t.* [Kris, *s.*] To kill or wound with a kris or creese.

Krĭsh'-na̤, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hindoo Myth.: The eighth avatar (incarnation) of Vishnoo. Kansa, a demon-king of Mathura, having ruled oppressively, the Brahmans supplicated Vishnoo to interfere. He, in reply, plucked off two hairs, one black, the other white; the former became Krishna. He was born at Mathura; his father was Vasudeva, a kshatriya (warrior), and his mother Devaki. Kansa seeking to destroy him when an infant, his father fled away with him, and hid him in a vaisya's (merchant's) shop. When eight years old it rained heavily, and the god rooted up a mountain, and obligingly held it as an umbrella over the heads of the villagers and their cattle. When a youth he sported with sixteen thousand milkmaids in the wilderness of Bindrabun. Next assuming four arms, he killed the tyrant Kansa. He married two wives, but his favourite was a mistress called Radha. According to Mr. Ward, about three-fifths of the whole Hindoo population of Bengal are worshippers of this god, and various festivals are held in his honour. He is also worshipped in other parts of India. He is generally represented as a black man, holding a flute to his mouth with both hands, sometimes with his favourite Radha standing on the left. He may have been an historical personage, around whom multitudinous myths have gathered.



KRISHNA.

krī-sū'-vĭg-īte, *s.* [Named by Forchhammer after the locality where found, Krisuvig, Iceland.]

Min.: The same as Brochantite (q.v.).

† **krī'-tar-chȳ,** *s.* [Gr. κριτής (*kritēs*) = a judge, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule.] The rule of the judges over the children of Israel.

krœb'-ẽr-īte, *s.* [Named after P. Krœber by D. Forbes; suff. *-ite* (*Min*).]

Min.: A strongly-magnetic pyrites (q.v.), in copper-coloured crystals. Not analysed. Is probably pyrrhotite (q.v.). Found on the Eastern Andes.

krœnńk'-īte, *s.* [Named after Krœnnke by Domeyko.]

Min.: A hydrated sulphate of copper and sodium, having the formula $CuSO_4+Na_2SO_4+2aq$. In crystalline masses with fibrous structure. Crystallization probably triclinic. From copper mines between Cobija and Potosi, Bolivia.

krō'-nê, *s.* [Dan., = a crown.] A coin of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, value about 1s. 1½d. sterling.

krŏn'-ĭ-a̤, *s. pl.* [Gr.] A Greek festival held in honour of Kronos or Saturn, and corresponding to the Roman Saturnalia.

krûg'-īte, *s.* [Named after D. Krug; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A supposed new mineral related to Polyhalite (q.v.). Appears to be a compound of the sulphates of magnesia, lime, and potash, represented by the formula $K_2SO_4+MgSO_4+4CaSO_4+2aq$. Found at New Stassfurth, Prussia.

krŭl'-lẽr, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *crull* = curl; suff. *-er.*] A cake curled or crisped, and boiled in fat.

krûmm'-horn, krûm'-horn, *s.* [Ger. = crooked horn.]

Music:

1. An old wind instrument, with a crooked tube, and a tone resembling that of the cornet.

2. An organ stop, consisting of reed pipes. It is of eight feet pitch. This name has been corrupted to Cremona on English organs.

Krŭpp gŭn, *s.* [Named after the engineer, Alfred Krupp (1812–87).] A gun of ingot steel and of any caliber, made at Krupp's Works, Essen, Prussia.

krȳ'-ȯ-līte, *s.* [Cryolite.]

krȳp-tȯ-phăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Cryptophanic.]

ksar, *s.* [Czar.]

kshăt'-rĭ-ya̤, kshĕt'-rĭ-ya̤, *s.* [Sansc.]

Brahmanism (*Pl.*): Warriors, the second of the four great Hindoo castes, ranking immediately beneath the Brahmans, and above the Vaisyas (merchants). It is the military caste. It is doubtful if it maintains its distinctness. Perhaps no Hindoo can definitely prove himself of Kshatriya descent. The Rajpoots, the Mahratta aristocracy, &c., claim to be so, though the latter clearly originated from the fourth or labourer caste.

kū′-dŏs, *s.* [Gr.] Glory, renown, fame, credit.

kû′-dû, *s.* [Koodoo.]

kụ-dŭm′-bạ, *s.* [Cadamba.]

kūehn′-īte, *s.* [Named after Kuehn, who first analysed the substance; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Berzelite (q.v.). Four different minerals having been named after the chemist Berzelius, Miller (in order to avoid confusion), in his edition of Phillips' *Mineralogy*, used the name Kuehnite for the above. This name is adopted in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

kūest′-ĕl-īte, *s.* [Named after Guido Kuestel, by Breithaupt; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An ore from Nevada containing silver, lead, and gold, the first predominating. Dana adopts the name for his auriferous variety of silver, containing from 10 to 30 per cent. of this metal, but states that there is a gradual passage to argentiferous gold.

kū′-fĭc, *a.* [Cufic.]

kûh′-horn, *s.* [Ger. *kuh* = cow, and Eng. *horn.*] A long, powerful horn, curving at the extremity, used by the Swiss to convey signals on the Alps. It was formerly used to sound the charge in battle.

kûhn′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Adam Kuhn, of Pennsylvania, a pupil of Linnæus.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositæ, sub-order Tubulifloræ, tribe Adenostyleæ.

kuĭch′-uạ (u as w), *s.* [Brazilian.]

Zool.: *Leopardus macrurus,* or *macrourus,* a Brazilian cat-like leopard. (*Wood.*)

kûit′-tle, *v.* [Cuittle.]

kû-kăng′, *s.* [Javanese.]

Zool.: *Nycticebus tardigradus* or *javanicus,* the Slow-paced Loris. [Loris.]

Kū′-klŭx. Kū′-klŭx Klăn, *s.*

1. *U.S. Hist.:* The fantastic name of a secret society organized among Southern Secessionists after the Civil War for the purpose of overawing negroes and new comers from the North by all manner of violence; a sort of Vigilance Committee, which disappeared with the progress of reconstruction.

2. A member of the Kuklux Klan.

kū′-klŭx, *v.t.* To ill-use after the manner of the Kuklux Klan.

kū′-klŭx-ĭsm, *s.* The policy of the Kuklux Klan.

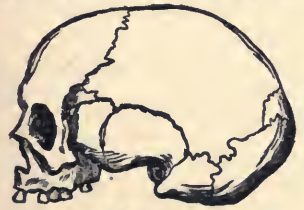
kûl′-ạn, *s.* [Dziggetai.]

Kû-ma′-rạ, *s.* [Sansc., = youthful.]

Hindoo Myth.: A name for the Brahmanic war-god Kartikeya (q.v.).

kŭm-bĕ-çĕ-phăl′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κύμβη (*kumbē*) = a boat, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Anthrop.: Boat-shaped. A term proposed by Dr. D. Wilson to denote the peculiar conformation of skulls found in chambered barrows. The kumbecephalic skull is a variety of the dolicocephalic; "the more obvious features being excessive elongation, flattening of the parietal bones, and squareness of the base; producing, when viewed from behind, a laterally-compressed appearance, which is enhanced by the sagittal suture being sometimes elevated into a ridge." (*Bateman: Ten Years' Diggings, &c.*, p. 146.)



KUMBECEPHALIC SKULL.

***kŭm′-bĭx,** *s.* [Gr. κίμβιξ (*kimbix*).] A miser, a niggard. (*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 665.)

kûm′-bŭk, *s.* [Various Indian languages.]

Bot.: *Terminalia tomentosa* (*Wright & Arnott*); *Pentaptera tomentosa* (*Roxburgh*). A large Indian tree. The bark is used for tanning black. It imparts the characteristic red colour to native leather, and, if cut up into small pieces and boiled for six hours, gives a brown dye. Along with the bark of *Mimusops Elengi*, it is used to produce a red dye in jute. It affords a black one with iron. The wood is much used on account of its toughness for making shafts to gigs. (*Calcutta Exhibition Report*, &c.)

kû′-mĭss, koû′-mĭss, kû′-mĭsh, *s.* [Russ.] A liquid made by the Tartars from mare's milk fermented and distilled.

kŭm′-kụ-mạ, *s.* [Malay.]

Botany, &c.:

1. An aromatic drug and perfume obtained from *Didymocarpus aromaticus.*

2. The Malay name of saffron.

kum′-mẹl (u as i), *s.* [Ger. = caraway.] A liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c., and flavoured with caraway-seeds.

kŭm′-quăt, *s.* [Chinese.]

Bot. & Hist.: *Citrus japonica,* a tree about six feet high, of the orange genus, growing in China and Japan. There are groves of it in the island of Chusan. The fruit, which is oval, is about the size of a gooseberry. It has a sweet rind and an acid taste. The Chinese use it as a preserve, and it occasionally finds its way to Britain.

kûn′-dạh, *s.* [A Guinea word.] (See etym. and compound.)

kundah-oil, *s.* An oil derived from *Carapa Touloucouna,* or *guianensis.* It is acrid and bitter, and said to be well fitted for lamps. (*Lindley.*) Called also Tallicoonah oil.

kûn′-kĭr-zēed, *s.* [Arab.]

Bot.: The gum of the artichoke-root. The Arabs use it as an emetic.

kŭn′-kŭr, kạn′-kạr, *s.* [Hind. = limestone.]

Geol.: A calcareous stratum found in many parts of India. It is of comparatively modern age, but its precise geological date has not yet been determined.

kŭnth′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Chas. Sigismund Kunth, a celebrated Prussian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Areceæ. The only species, *Kunthia montana,* is a reed-like palm, twenty feet long, but only an inch thick, with a tuft of leaves at the top. It is found in New Granada, the Indians of which use the reedy stems as tubes through which to blow their poisoned arrows. The juice of the tree is used as a remedy for snake-bites.

kûp-ăph′-rīte, *s.* [Ger. *kupfer* = copper, and Gr. ἀφρός (*aphros*) = foam. Named by Shepard.]

Min.: The same as Tyrolite (q.v.).

kûp-fĕr-dī′-ăs-pöre, *s.* [Ger. *kupfer* = copper, and Gr. διασπείρω (*diaspeirō*) = to scatter. Named by Kühn.]

Min.: A variety of Pseudomalachite (q.v.), from Hirschberg, which decrepitates violently before the blowpipe, hence the name.

kûp′-fĕr-nĭc-kẹl, *s.* [Ger. *kupfer* = copper, and Eng. *nickel.*]

Min.: The same as Nicollite (q.v.).

kûp′-fĕr-şchiē-fĕr, *s.* [Ger. = copper slate.]

Geol.: The name given by German geologists to certain beds about the age of the Permian marl slate of England. They occur in Thuringia and contain many fossil fishes. Called also in Germany Mergel Schiefer.

kûp′-ffĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after the Russian physicist Kupffer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral with the composition of Enstatite (q.v.), represented by the formula MgO,SiO_2. Occurs in aggregations of prisms, like Actinolite. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr., 3·08; lustre, vitreous; colour, emerald-green; translucent in thin fragments. Dana calls it an enstatite-hornblende coloured by chrome. Found near Miask, Ilmen Mountains, and Sanarka, Urals.

kûph-ăn′-ĭ-lĭne, *s.* [Gr. κοῦφος (*kouphos*) = light, and Eng. *aniline.*]

Chem.: A name applied to an aniline oil obtained from crude benzol. It contains 90 per cent. aniline, and 5 per cent. toluidine, boils at 100° and distils at 110°.

kŭr′-bēe, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Bot., &c.: The stalks and straw of *Sorghum vulgare;* used as food for cattle and horses, and found very nourishing.

kûr′-ĭl, *s.* [Named from the Kurile Islands. [Kurilian.]

Ornith.: The Black Petrel.

Kû-rĭl′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [From the Kurile Isles; suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Geol.: Of or belonging to the Kurile Isles, a group of about twenty-five islands in the North Pacific, extending from Kamtchatka to Japan.

B. *As subst.:* A native of the Kurile Isles.

kụ-rĭ-ŏ-lŏġ′-ĭc, cụ-rĭ-ŏ-lŏġ′-ĭc, kȳ-rĭ-ŏ-lŏġ′-ĭc, kȳ-rĭ-ŏ-lŏġ′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Curiologic.] A term applied by Warburton (*Div. Leg.*, bk. ii., § 4) to that kind of hieroglyphic writing in which the principal circumstance in the subject stands for the whole. Thus a battle was depicted by two hands, one holding a shield and the other a bow; an insurrection by an armed man casting arrows; a siege, by a scaling ladder, and so on. This was of the utmost simplicity, and consequently it was probably the earliest way of turning painting into a hieroglyphic. He concludes by saying: "This is what we shall hereafter distinguish by the name of the *curiologic* character."

> "As an example of the *kuriologic,* he says they make a circle to represent the sun." — *Rawlinson: Herodotus*, ii. 302.

kûr-saal′, *s.* [Ger. = cure-hall.] A public room or hall for the use of visitors to the German watering-places and health resorts.

kŭr′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *kurt(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopteri, tribe Kurtiformes, having a long anal fin and a rather short dorsal one. It comprises two genera of East Indian fishes.

kŭr-tĭ-for′-mēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *kurtus* (q.v.); Lat. *forma* = form, shape, and masc. or fem. pl. ending *-es.*]

Ichthy.: A tribe of Acanthopteri, containing only one family Kurtidæ (q.v.).

kŭr′-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. κυρτός (*kurtos*) = curved, arched, humped.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Kurtidæ (q.v.) and the tribe Kurtiformes (q.v.). The type is *Kurtus indicus,* a splendid fish, the scales of which are like plates of silver; the iris is golden; the back with golden spots; there are four black spots near the dorsal fin, while the pectorals reflect gold and are edged with red; the other fins yellow, arched with black.

kû′-sĭ-mănse, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Zool.: The Mangue (q.v.). See also Crossarchus.

kûs′-sĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Turk.]

Music: A Turkish musical instrument, having a hollow body, a skin covering, and five strings.

kŭtçh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Gold-beating: The packet of vellum leaves in which gold is placed to be beaten. The package of gold-beater's skin in which gold-leaf is placed for the second beating is called the shoder. After the second beating, the pieces are cut up and re-arranged in gold-beater's skin, the package being called a mould.

kụ-tëer′-ạ, kụ-tër′-ạ, kạ-tïr′-ạ, *s.* [Hind. (?).]

1. A gum derived from *Cochlospermum Gossypium.* It is used in the north-western provinces of India as a substitute for tragacanth.

2. A similar gum from *Sterculia urens.*

Kû′-vĕr-ạ, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hindoo Myth.: The Hindoo god of riches. He rides on a car drawn by hobgoblins.

kȳ-ạ-bôo′-cạ, *s.* [Kiabocca.]

kȳ′-ạn-īte, *s.* [Cyanite.]

kȳ′-ạn-īze, *v.t.* [Named after Dr. Kyan, the inventor of the process in 1832.] To prevent the decay of wood, cordage, or canvas, by saturating it with a solution of corrosive sublimate in open tanks or under pressure. A wooden tank is put together so that no metal of any kind can come in contact with the solution when the tank is charged. The solution consists of corrosive sublimate and water, in the proportion of one pound of corrosive sublimate to ten gallons of water as a maximum strength, and one pound to fifteen gallons as a minimum, according to the porosity or absorption of the timber subjected to the process. Oak and fir timber absorb nearly alike, but beech, poplar and elm are more porous. The period required for saturating timber depends on its thickness; twenty-four hours are required for each inch in thickness, for boards and small timbers.

kȳ́-ạn-ŏl, ky′-ạn-ōle, *s.* [PHENYLAMINE.]

kȳ-ăph′-ĕn-ĭne, *s.* [CYAPHENINE.]

* **kȳd,** *v.t.* [KID, *v.*] To know.

> "But ah, unjust and worthless Colin Clout,
> That *kydst* the hidden kinds of many a weed."
> *Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Dec.*

kȳd′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Colonel Robert Kyd, the first director of the Calcutta botanic garden.]

Bot.: A genus of Byttneriaceæ, tribe Dombeyeæ. *Kydia calycina* is a small tree, with palminerved entire or lobed leaves and diffuse panicles of white or yellowish flowers. It has a campanulate five-lobed calyx, five petals, and monadelphous stamens. The mucilaginous bark is used to clarify sugar. It is regarded as a sudorific, and is given in India in cutaneous diseases. The inner bark yields a fibre. The wood is employed in the East for house-building, for ploughs and oars, and for carving.

kȳe, *s. pl.* [COW.] Cows.

> "The father cracks of horses, pleughs, and *kye*."
> *Burns: Cotter's Saturday Night.*

* **kyke,** * **kīke,** *v.t.* [Low Ger. *kiken*; Dut. *kijken*; Sw. *kika.*] To look steadfastly.

> "To the roof they *kiken*, and thei gape."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,841.

kȳl-lĭng′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after P. Kylling, a Danish botanist, who died in 1696.]

Bot.: A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Cypercæ. About fifty are known; they are chiefly from Brazil, South Africa, and Australia. *Kyllingia odorata* is said to be powerfully diaphoretic and diuretic. The acrid and aromatic root of *K. triceps* is used in India in diabetes.

kȳ′-lōe, *s.* [Gael.] A Highland cow or bull.

> "They are as ignorant as the *kyloes* ye used to drive to market."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

kȳ′-măt-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. κῦμα (*kuma*) genit. κύματος (*kumatos*) = a wave; suff. *-ine.*]

Min.: An indurated form of Asbestos, its composition indicating a passage from tremolite to actinolite (see these words). Found at Kuhnsdorf, Saxony.

* **kȳm′-nẹl,** *s.* [KIMNEL.]

kȳm′-ȯ-grăph, *s.* [Gr. κῦμα (*kuma*) = a wave, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to draw.] An instrument for measuring and graphically recording the variations in the pressure of the blood in one of the vessels of a living animal.

* **kȳnd,** * **kȳnde,** *a.* & *s.* [KIND, *s.*]

kȳ-nụ-rĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κύων (*kuōn*), genit. κυνός (*kunos*) = a dog, and Eng. *urenic.*] Contained in or derived from the urine of a dog.

kynurenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A weak acid found in the urine of dogs, especially those fed on fat meat. It crystallizes from dilute solutions in slender colourless needles; insoluble in alcohol and in ether. It dissolves in caustic alkalis, in alkaline carbonates, lime-water, and baryta-water, forming crystalline salts. When heated alone or with lime, a volatile oil, having the odour of benzonitrile, is obtained.

Kȳ′-rĭ-ē, *s.* [Gr.; voc. of κύριος (*kurios*) = Lord.]

Ecclesiol., Ritual, &c.:

1. That portion of the Ordinary of the Mass, which immediately follows the Introit (q.v.) and precedes the *Gloria in excelsis*: in a *Missa cantata* or at high-mass it is sung by the choir; in the former case the celebrant sits on the epistle-side of the sanctuary, in the latter, supported by the deacon and sub-deacon, he incenses the altar, while the **Kyrie** is being sung. [KYRIE-ELEISON.]

2. The movement itself.

Kyrie-eleison, *s.*

Ecclesiol., Ritual, &c.:

1. *Roman*: Greek words (= Lord, have mercy on us), which, with Christe eleison (= Christ, have mercy on us), have been retained by the Latin Church, and are used in the Breviary, the Rituale, the Litanies, and in the Mass. Immediately after the Introit, the celebrant and his server say alternately Kyrie-eleison three times, Christe-eleison three times, and once more Kyrie-eleison three times. St. Thomas supposes that the first triplet is addressed to God the Father, the second to God the Son, and the third to God the Holy Ghost.

2. *Anglican*: The response, "Lord have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep this law," sung after the recitation of each of the Ten Commandments in the Communion Service.

* **kȳr-ĭ-ȯ-lĕx′-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. κυριολεξία (*kuriolexia*), from κύριος (*kurios*) = governing, literal, and λέξις (*lexis*) = a word, a speech.] The use of literal, as opposed to figurative words or expressions.

kȳr-ĭ-ȯ-lŏġ′-ĭc, kȳr-ĭ-ȯ-lŏġ′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [KURIOLOGIC.]

kȳ-rōs′-īte, *s.* [Gr. κύρωσις (*kurōsis*) = a ratification. Named by Breithaupt.]

Min.: A mineral known to the Germans since 1725, under the names of Weisskupfererz (white copper ore), Weisskupfer (white copper), and Weisserz (white ore). Now ascertained to be an impure form of marcasite (q.v.).

* **kȳte,** *s.* [KITE.]

* **kȳṭh,** * **kȳṭhe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cýdhan.*]

A. *Trans.*: To make known, to show, to cause to appear.

B. *Intrans.*: To seem, to appear.

> "Your sporran wad hae been as weel filled as it *kythes* to be by the weight."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

* **kȳth,** *s.* [KITH.]

L.

L. The twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is generally regarded as a semi-vowel or a liquid. In shape it has been derived from that of the Oriental *lamed.* *L* has only one sound in English, as in *love, long, like,* &c. It is formed by placing the tip of the tongue against that part of the gum which incloses the upper teeth, and allowing the breath to escape by the sides of the tongue. *L* is frequently interchanged with *r*, of which it is considered to be a later modification: thus the Latin *lavendula* has become in English *lavender*; the Latin *peregrinus* (Fr. *pelerin*) has become the English *pilgrim*; the Latin *sinoplum*, English *sinoper*. *L* has become *n*, as in *postern*, Lat. *posterula* (O. Fr. *posterle, posterne*). In some Romance words it has been weakened to *u*, as in *hauberk* = O. Fr. *halberc, halbert*; *auburn* = Lat. *alburnum*. From several words it has disappeared, as from *each* = A.S. *ælc*; *which* = A.S. *hwylc*; *such* = A.S. *iwylc*; *as* = = A.S. *ealswa* (*also*). On the other hand it has intruded into *could* = A.S. *cuthe, coude*; *myrtle* = Lat. *myrtus*; *manciple* = O. Fr. *mancipe*, Lat. *mancipium*; *participle* = Lat. *participium*; *syllable* = Lat. *syllaba*. *L* is frequently doubled at the end of monosyllables, as *fall, ball, bell,* &c., but not after diphthongs or digraphs, as *foul, foal,* &c. In A.S. *l*, like *r*, was frequently preceded by *h*, which has since been dropped, as in *loaf* = A.S. *hláf*; *lot* = *hlot*, &c. In the final syllable *-le* of English words the *e* is silent, and *l* forms a syllable by itself, as in *able, table,* &c. In many words the *l* has now become silent as in *walk, talk, half, calf,* &c.

I. *As an inital* L *is used*: For book (Lat. *liber*) for Law, or Laws, in D.C.L. = Doctor of Civil Law, LL.D. = *Legum Doctor*; in Mathematics for logarithm; in music for left: as *L.H.* = Left Hand, and in stage directions for Left, or Prompt side.

II. *As a symbol* L *is used*:

1. *In numer.*: For 50; with a line drawn above it $\overline{\text{L}}$ = 50,000.

2. *In Chem.*: For Lithium (q.v.).

3. *In Comm.*: For a pound or pounds: as *L.* (usually written £) s. d. = pounds, shillings, and pence.

lâ, *interj.* [Prob. A.S. *lá* = lo, or according to some, a corruption of either *lo!* or *lord!*] An exclamation of surprise, or to call attention; lo! see!

> "In truth, *la*, go with me; and I'll tell you excellent news of your husband."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

la, *s.* [Fr.]

Music:

1. The solfeggio name for the sixth degree of the scale.

2. The key-note of the minor scale without a signature.

la bémol, *s.* [Fr.] The note A flat.

la bémol majeur, *s.* [Fr.] The key of A flat major.

la bémol mineur, *s.* [Fr.] The key of A flat minor.

* **lăb,** * **labbe,** *v.t.* [Prob. from *blab* (q.v.); cf. Dut. *labben* = to blab, to tell tales.] To tell tales; to blab, to gossip.

> "But of hire tongue a *labbing* shrewe is she."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,302.

* **lăb,** * **labbe,** *s.* [LAB, *v.*] One who tells tales or blabs; a gossip, a chatterer.

> "Quod tho this sely man, 'I am no *labbe*,
> Though I it say, I am nought leef to gabbe.'"
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,502.

Lăb′-ạ-dĭsts, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist.: A Quietist sect of Dutch Protestants, which took its name from John Labadie, a Jesuit priest, who quitted the College at Bordeaux in 1639. Charges of intrigue arising out of the confessional were brought against him, and in 1650 he joined the Calvinists, but was banished from Montauban in 1660. In 1666 he removed to Middleburg, where he was shut out from the church by the Lutherans, and he and his followers were driven from the city by the magistrates. The Labadists then formed a small settlement near Amsterdam, but were obliged to move thence to Erfurt, and afterwards to Altona, where Labadie died Feb. 16, 1674. His teaching was in many respects similar to that of the early Quakers, attaching much importance to the "inward light," and professing great austerity of manners. (*Blunt.*)

lạ-bär′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [A Demarara word (?).] (See the compound.)

labaria-plant, *s.*

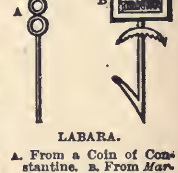
Bot.: *Dracontium polyphyllum*, a plant found in Demarara. It is an antispasmodic expectorant.

lạ-băr′-rî, lạ-băr′-rạ, *s.* [The Guiana name of the animal.]

Zool.: *Elaps lemniscatus*, a venomous snake found in South America. It is so coloured as to resemble the road on which it loves to lie. Mr. Webster says that he has killed specimens eight feet long. (*Wood.*)

lăb′-ạ-rŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λάβαρον (*labaron*); a word of doubtful origin.]

Christ. Art: The standard of Constantine the Great, adopted by him after his conversion to Christianity. It was marked with his seal, which consisted of a monogram of the first two letters (X P) of the Greek name of Christ, interlaced and crossed. Sometimes the X, instead of retaining its ordinary position, is placed upright and surmounted by the P. These letters are often accompanied with the A and Ω, and circumscribed with a circle.



LABARA.

A. From a Coin of Constantine. B. From *Martigny's Dict. Antiq. Chret.*

* **labbe,** *s.* [LAB, *s.*]

* **labbe,** * **lab,** *v.i.* [LAB, *v.*]

lăb′-dạ-nŭm, *s.* [LADANUM.]

* **lăb-ĕ-făc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *labefactio*, from *labefactus*, pa. par. of *labefacio* = to make weak; *labo* = to glide, to fall, and *facio* = to make, to

cause.] The act of causing to become weak, to totter, or fall; a weakening; decay, downfall, ruin.

* **lăb′-ĕ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *labefacio* = to make weak.] To make weak; to weaken; to cause to fall; to impair.

lā′-bel (1), * **lā′-bell** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *label*; Fr. *lambel, lambeau*, properly a small flap or lappet, from O. H. Ger. *lappa*, M. H. Ger. *lappe*, cognate with Eng. *lap* (q.v.). Cf. Wel. *llab* = a strip, *llabel* = a label; Gael. *llab* = a shred.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small slip or strip of paper, parchment, silk, or other material, attached to an object to indicate contents, destination, ownership, or other particulars; a card or tablet attached to a bottle, jar, drawer, &c., by a chain, or placed in a panel; a slip of metal secured to an animal to indicate ownership, class, merit, &c.; and these last may be of various forms:

(1) A metallic strip bent into a link-shape, the ends being passed through two slits in the ear. On the outside is shown the name of the owner or the number of the animal on the stock-book.

(2) A plate secured by rivets to the ear.

(3) A button inscribed with the name of the owner and fastened to the ear by means of a locking plate, which enters the tubular shank of the button.

(4) A tag attached to the horns, wool, mane, &c., to indicate ownership, class, prize, merit, &c.

> "A written *label* on their wing."
> *Cowper: Cockfighter's Garland.*

* 2. Anything appended to a larger or longer writing.

> "On the *label* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the papal seal."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* 3. A tassel.

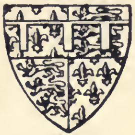
* 4. An extreme edge; a border.

> "Standing on the very last *label* of his land."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, IV. i. 19.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A moulding over a doorway or window. A head-moulding or hood-moulding in the interior; a drip, drip-stone, or weather-moulding, on the exterior.

2. *Her.:* A fillet, with pendants or points, used as marks of cadency. A label consisting of a band crossing the shield, with three points depending, marks the coat of an eldest son during the lifetime of his father; one with five points, that of the heir while the grandfather is alive; one with seven, that of the heir while the great grandfather is living; and so on.



LABEL.

> "The *labell* of three points was the different appropriat and appurtenant for the cognizance of the next heire."—*Holinshed: Richard II.* (an. 1390).

3. *Law:*

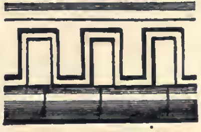
(1) A narrow slip of paper, parchment, or ribbon, attached to a deed or writing to contain the appended seal.

(2) An addition to a document, as a codicil to a will.

> "Ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
> Shall be the *label* to another deed."
> *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 1.

* 4. *Old Arm.:* A pendant, like a broad ribbon, hanging from the head-dress or helmet of a knight.

* 5. *Surv.:* A brass rule with sights, formerly used in connection with a circumferentor to take altitudes.



LABEL-CORBEL TABLE.
(*From St. Julian's.*)

label-corbel table, *s.*

Arch.: A corbel-supported head-moulding over a doorway or window. Known also as a drip-stone or head-moulding.

lā′-bel (2), *s.* [Labellum.]

lā′-bel, *v.t.* [Label, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To affix a label to, in indication of ownership, description, contents, quality, &c.

2. *Fig.:* To describe; to set down as.

lā′-bel-lĕr, *s.* [Label, *v.*] One who affixes a label or labels to anything.

la-bĕl′-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a little lip; *labium, labrum* = a lip.]

Botany:

1. The third petal of the corolla in an orchid flower. It is usually different from the other two in form, is often spurred, and turned towards the lower part of the flower.

2. The lower lip of the corolla in the Labiatæ or any other bilabiate plant. Called also Label.

* **lā′-bent,** *a.* [Lat. *labens*, pr. par. of *labor* = to glide.] Gliding, sliding, falling, slipping.

lā′-bĭ-a (1), *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *labium* = a lip.]

Anatomy:

† 1. The lips.

2. Anything lip-shaped, specially the *labia pudendi externa*, or *majora*, and the *labia interna*, or *minora*; the latter called also nymphæ.

lā′-bĭ-a (2), *s.* [Lat. *labia* = a lip (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Forficulidæ (Earwigs). *Labia minor*, the Little Earwig, is found on manure-heaps and hot-beds.

lā′-bĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *labialis*, from Lat. *labium* = a lip; Fr. *labial.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the lips.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* In the same sense as A., I. There are *labial* veins and glands, a *labial* artery, a *labial* foramen, &c.

2. *Phonol.:* Formed, articulated, or pronounced with the lips: as, a *labial* consonant.

> "The Hebrews have assigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 198.

B. *As substantive:*

Phonol.: A letter or character representing a sound formed, articulated, or pronounced with the lips; such are *b, f, p, m*.

> "The *labials* are represented by two curve figures for the lips.'—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. iv.

labial-palpi, *s. pl.* [Palpi.]

lā′-bĭ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *labial*; *-ly.*] By means of the lips.

lā-bĭ-ā′-tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Low Lat. *labiatus* = lipped; *labium* = a lip.]

Bot.: Labiates; a large order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. It consists of herbaceous plants or undershrubs, with four-cornered stems, opposite leaves without stipules, covered with receptacles of aromatic oil; flowers in opposite, nearly sessile, axillary, whorl-like cymes, sometimes solitary, or as if capitate; calyx tubular, persistent, inferior, three, five, or ten-toothed; corolla monopetalous, hypogynous, bilabiate, the upper lip undivided or bifid, overlapping the lower one, which is larger and three-lobed; stamens four, didynamous (two long and two short), or only two; ovary so deeply four-lobed that Linnæus considered it to consist of four naked seeds; seeds four, erect; style one, from the base of the ovary. Akin to the Verbenaceæ and the Boraginaceæ (q.v.). Distribution wide. They abound especially between 40° and 50° north latitude. They constitute $\frac{1}{24}$ the flora of France, and $\frac{1}{26}$ that of Germany. No poisonous plant belongs to the order, though there are 120 genera and about 2,500 known species. It is divided into eleven sections:—

Ocimeæ, Mentheæ, Monardeæ, Satureæ, Melisseæ, Scutellarieæ, Prostanthereæ, Nepeteæ, Stacheæ, and Ajugeæ. The order Labiatæ is called also Lamiaceæ.

lā′-bĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Labiatæ.]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Having two lips separated from each other by a wide regular orifice, as in Lamium and other plants of the Mint order. Called also ringent.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot. (*Pl.*): The English name given by Lindley, &c., to the order Lamiaceæ (Labiatæ).

lā′-bĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Labiatæ.] The same as Labiate (q.v.).

lā-bĭ-ā-tĭ-flōr′-æ, *s. pl.* [Low Lat. *labiat(us)* = lipped; *i* connective; and *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Composites, having the hermaphrodite florets, or at least the unisexual ones divided into two lips. Tribes, Mutisiaceæ and Nassauviaceæ (q.v.).

lăb-ĭ-dūr′-a, *s.* [Gr. λαβίς (*labis*), genit. λαβίδος (*labidos*) = a handle, a pair of forceps, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.]

Entom.: A genus of Forficulidæ (Earwigs). *Labidura gigantea*, the Great Earwig, is found in Europe.

* **lăb′-ĭle,** *a.* [Low Lat. *labilis*, from Lat. *labor* = to glide, to fall.] Liable to err or apostatize.

> "Sensibility and intelligence, being by their nature and essence free, must be *labile* and by their lability may actually lapse, degenerate, and by habit acquire a second nature."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, dis. 5.

* **la-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *labil(e)*; *-ity.*] Liability to err or apostatize. [Labile.]

la-bĭm′-ĕ-tĕr, lăb-ĭ-dŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. λαβίς (*labis*), genit. λαβίδος (*labidos*) = a forceps, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Surg.: A forceps with a measuring attachment for ascertaining the size of the fœtal head.

lā-bĭ-ō-dĕn′-tal, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *labium* = a lip, and Eng. *dental* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Phon.: Applied to letters or characters representing a sound formed or articulated by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, such as *f* and *v*.

B. *As substantive:*

Phon.: A letter or character representing a sound formed or articulated by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

> "The dental consonants are very easy: and first the *labiodentals*, *f*, *v*, also the linguadentals, *th*, *dh*."—*Holder: Elements.*

lā′-bĭ-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *labiosus* = having large lips.]

Bot. (*Of a corolla*): Somewhat two-lipped, but not of the type called labiate.

lā-bĭ-păl′-pī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *labium* = a lip, and *palpi*, pl. of *palpus* = a feeler.]

Entom.: The labial palpi or feelers in an insect. [Palpi.]

lā′-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a lip.]

1. *Bot.:* The lower lip of a labiate corolla.

2. *Entom.:* The lower part of the mouth in insects. It is situated below or behind the second pair of jaws or maxillæ.

3. *Zool.:* The corresponding part in Arachnida, Crustacea, and Myriapoda.

lăb′-lăb, *s.* [The Arabic name of the Convolvulus.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Euphaseoleæ, or a sub-genus of Dolichos. The legumes are tubercular or warted. *Lablab vulgaris* and *L. cultivatus* are cultivated in warm countries.

la-bor (1), *s.* [Mexican.] A Mexican land measure, equal to 177 acres.

lā′-bŏr, lā′-boŭr, *s.* [O. Fr. *labour*; Fr. *labeur*, from Lat. *laborem*, acc. of *labor* = work, labor.]

Ordinary Language:

1. The act of doing, or endeavoring to do, that which involves hard work, toil, or exertion of strength, whether physical or mental; any kind of exertion which involves, or is attended with, fatigue; the exertion of the body or of the mind in those operations necessary for the obtaining of the means of subsistence, as distinguished from the exercise of the body in amusement or recreation; the performance of work; toil.

> "Business is *labour*, and man's weakness such,
> Pleasure is *labour* too, and tires as much."
> *Cowper: Hope*, 19, 20.

* 2. Exercise; exertion of the strength of the body, either for the purpose of preserving the health or for recreation.

> "Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the preservation of health."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

3. Work to be done; that which requires exertion of the body or mind for its performance.

> "If you had been the wife of Hercules,
> Six of his *labours* you'd have done."
> *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

4. Travail; the pains or time of childbirth.

"Not one woman in two hundred died in *labour*."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

5. Those who have to labor with their bodily strength in order to obtain the means of subsistence; the laborers or laboring population of a country in the aggregate.

*6. Pain, a pang, a cause of distress.

Labor Bureau or **Department of Labor,** *s.* A branch of the National Government, as well as of several State governments, whose business it is to collect and disseminate labor statistics and generally all kinds of information concerning labor or labor interests in the country or the State.

Labor Day, *s.* A legal holiday, usually the first Monday in September, set apart in about half of the States in token of recognition for the laborers of the country as a class.

lā′-bŏr, lā′-bŏur, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *laborer;* Fr. *labourer,* from Lat. *laboro,* from *labor* = labor; Sp. *labrar, laborear;* Ital. *lavorare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To toil; to act with painful effort; to exert muscular strength in performing any act.

"There heifers graze, and *lab'ring* oxen toil.
Bold are the men, and gen'rous is the soil."
Pope: Homer: Iliad ix. 208.

2. To gain subsistence by manual labor.

"Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheered the *labouring* swain."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

3. To use mental efforts; to endeavor, to strive; to exert one's self; to take pains.

"The painter *laboured* with his skill to hide deceit."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,506.

*4. To be moved with difficulty.

5. To move or proceed with difficulty; to progress or advance slowly and with difficulty; to plod. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Thick pants the rider's *labouring* breath,
As headlong on they speed."
Scott: William & Helen, v. 44.

6. To be burdened or oppressed with difficulties.

"Come unto me, all ye that *labor* and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—*Matt.* xi. 28.

7. To be diseased with; to suffer under; to suffer pain.

"I was called to another, who in childbed *laboured* of an ulcer in her left hip."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

8. To suffer the pains of childbirth; to travail; to be in labor.

"The *labouring* mountain must bring forth a mouse."
Dryden. Horace; Art of Poetry.

9. To be under the influence of; to be burdened by: as, You *labor* under a mistake.

II. *Naut.:* To move heavily and slowly; to pitch and roll.

B. *Transitive:*

*1. To work or toil at; to cultivate or work with labor.

"They are engaged in *laboring* their ground."—*Pennant: Tours on Scotland,* p. 178.

2. To form with labor; to fabricate; to manufacture.

"There shone high heaped the *laboured* brass and ore;
And there the bow which great Ulyssee bore."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxi. 13.

3. To work at laboriously and perseveringly: as, a *labored* composition.

*4. To prosecute or investigate laboriously; to urge; to follow up perseveringly.

"An eager desire to know something concerning him, has occasioned mankind to *labour* the point."—*Pope: Essay on Homer.*

*5. To beat, to belabor.

"Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a sturdy stroke."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 639.

¶ To *labor* is either a corporeal or a mental action; to *take pains* is principally an effort of the mind or the attention; to *take trouble* is an effort either of the body or mind.

lăb′-ō-rạnt, *s.* [Lat. *laborans,* pr. par. of *laboro* = to work; *labor* = work, labor.] A chemist.

"Then we caused the *laborant* with an iron rod dexterously to stir the kindled part of the nitre."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 604.

lăb′-ō-rạ-tōr-ȳ, lạ-bor′-ạ-tōr-ȳ, *s.* [Properly a shortened form of *elaboratory,* from a * Lat. *elaboratorium,* from *elaboratum,* sup. of *elaboro* = to work out, to work fully or completely: *e-* (*ex*) = out, fully, and *laboro* = to work; O. Fr. *elaboratoire.*]

I. *Literally.*

1. A house or apartment in which chemical experiments are conducted.

2. A manufactory of chemical articles.

3. A place where fireworks are prepared.

4. A department in an arsenal where cartridges, fuses, primers, &c., are made, shells and rockets charged, &c.

II. *Fig.:* A place where any operation is performed, or where anything is prepared for use.

"Powers which make that bowel [the stomach] the great *laboratory,* as it is by its situation the recipient of the materials of future nutrition."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. vii.

lā′-bŏred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Labor, *v.*] Formed, completed, composed, or wrought with labor and care; not easy, natural, or free.

* **lā′-bŏred-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *labored; -ly.*] With labor, difficulty, or pain; painfully.

"He spoke *labouredly* and with hesitation."—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 24, 1882.

lā′-bŏr-ẽr, lā′-bŏur-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *labor; -er.*] One who labors; especially one who performs work requiring labor, but little skill or training.

"The number of useful and productive *labourers* is everywhere in proportion to the quantity of capital stock which is employed in setting them to work."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* vol. i. (Introd.)

¶ *Statute of Laborers:*

Law: A law enacted about A.D 1350 to regulate the wages of laborers. It was a result of the great mortality occasioned by the Black Death in the middle of the fourteenth century. Half the working people being destroyed, wages were doubled as a consequence of the scarcity of hands. Hence the aid of parliament was invoked, by employers, to regulate the rate of wages. (*English.*)

lā′-bŏr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Labor, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Exerting muscular strength; toiling, hardworking.

"There might you see the *labouring* pioneer,
Begrimed with sweat."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,380.

2. Engaged in labor or unskilled manual work: as, the *laboring* class.

3. Performing work.

"Bent like a *labouring* oar that toils in the surf of the ocean."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

4. Oppressed with pain or trouble; heaving.

"With sudden grief her *labouring* bosom burned."
Pope: Statius; Thebais, 349.

5. Devoted, set apart for, or given to labor: as, a *laboring* day.

laboring-force, *s.*

Physics: The force applied to act upon machinery. Part being required to overcome friction, it is greater than working force.

lạ-bör′-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *laborieux,* from Lat. *laboriosus,* from *labor* (genit. *laboris*) = labor, work.]

1. Diligent in work; working hard or perseveringly; industrious, assiduous, painstaking, persevering.

"The *laborious* spider became conqueror, and fairly killed his antagonist."—*Goldsmith: Bee,* No. 4.

2. Requiring or accompanied by labor, hard work, or perseverance; toilsome, difficult, hard, arduous, fatiguing.

"Measuring the soil beneath their happy feet
Like youths released from labour, and yet bound
To most *laborious* service."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

lạ-bör′-ĭ-oŭs-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *laborious; -ly.*] With labor, toil, or exertion; diligently, assiduously.

"Those who have dragged their understanding *laboriously* along the tiresome circuit of ancient demonstration."—*Beddoes: On the Elements of Geometry.* (Dedic.)

lạ-bör′-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *laborious; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being laborious, hard-working, assiduous, or persevering; diligence, assiduity.

"*Laboriousness* shuts the doors and stops all the avenues of the mind."—*South: Sermons,* vol. vi., ser. 10

2. The quality of being laborious, or of involving labor, toil, exertion, or difficulty: as, the *laboriousness* of a task.

* **lā′-bŏr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *labor; -less.*] Free from or without labor; not laborious; easily done.

"They intend not your precise abstinence from any light and *labourless* work."—*Brerewood: On the Sabbath* (1630), p. 48.

* **lā′-bŏr-oŭs,** * **lā′-bŏur-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *labor; -ous.*] Laborious, assiduous.

"With wery trauel, and with *laborous* paines
Alwaies in trouble and in tediousness."
Wyatt: Complaint vpon Loue.

* **lā′-bŏr-oŭs-ly̆,** * **lā′-bŏur-oŭs-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *laborous; -ly.*] Laboriously, assiduously.

"He [Julius Cæsar] *labourously* and studiously discussed controversies."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour,* bk. iii., ch. x.

* **lā′-bŏr-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *labor; -some.*]

1. Laborious, assiduous, studious, persevering.

"He hath, my lord, wrung from me my slow leave
By *laboursome* petition." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 2.

2. Requiring much pains, labor, and industry; elaborate.

"Forget
Your *laboursome* and dainty trims, wherein
You made great Jove angry."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

3. Apt or inclined to labor or roll in a sea, as a ship.

Lăb-rạ-dör′, *s.* [Sp. = a laborer, a peasant, from the fact that the aborigines were stalwart and strong, and likely to make good slaves.] A part of the Canadian Dominion lying between the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson's Bay.

Labrador-felspar, *s.*

Min.: The same as Labradorite (q.v.).

Labrador-hornblende, *s.*

Min.: The same as Hypersthene (q.v.).

Labrador jerfalcon, *s.*

Ornith.: *Hierofalco labradorus.*

Labrador-series, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A series of North American rocks, the same as the Upper Laurentian rocks. [Laurentian.]

Labrador-tea, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ledum (q.v.).

lăb-rạ-dör′-īte, *s.* [Named from the locality whence first obtained; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] [Labrador.]

Min.: A member of the Felspar group (q.v.), in which the protoxide bases are lime and soda, the sesquioxide base being alumina. Crystallization, triclinic; independent crystals, however, are rare. Twin habit very common, the repetition of one form of twin producing a lamellar structure. Cleavages, three; the first very distinct, the second less so, of the third only traces. Lustre on principal cleavage pearly, passing into vitreous; elsewhere vitreous or sub-resinous. Hardness, 6; sp. gr., 2·67–276; fracture imperfectly conchoidal; streak white; translucent. Doubly refracting, optical properties, analogous to those of albite and anorthite (q.v.), but much obscured by the pressure of twin lamellæ. Colors, gray, brown, greenish; sometimes colorless. The cleavable massive varieties sometimes exhibit, in the direction of the second cleavage, a lively play of color, blue and green predominating, but fire-red and yellow also occur. This phenomenon has not yet received a satisfactory explanation. It is most marked in that from Labrador, which also frequently includes numerous excessively thin, minute crystals, which have been referred to göthite and hæmatite. It forms an essential constituent of many rocks, in which it is associated with hornblende, augite, diallage, or hypersthene, also in many modern lavas; in distinct crystals in those of Etna and Vesuvius. The colored varieties are sometimes used in jewellery. Called also Labrador-felspar.

lā′-brăx, *s.* [Gr. λάβραξ (*labrax*) = the sea-wolf, or basse, a ravenous sea-fish, from λάβρος (*labros*) = furious, boisterous.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, having teeth on the tongue, only nine spines in the dorsal fin, and scales on the gill-covers. *Labrax lupus,* is the Basse (q.v.). Called also the Sea-dace and the Sea-perch.

lăb′-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Labrus.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes belonging to the order Teleostei, and the sub-order Pharyngognatha. The lips are fleshy; the body is covered with large cycloid scales; the mouth can be protruded, and has formidable teeth. They are beautiful fishes, found in Europe and North Africa, and include a common American fish, *Ctenolabrus adspersus,* known as blue fish.

lăb′-rōse, *a.* [Lat. *labrosus,* from *labrum* (q.v.).] Having thick lips.

lā-brŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a lip, whence Ital. *labbro* and Fr. *lèvre* = a lip.]

1. *Entom.:* The upper lip of an insect; the under lip is termed *labium.*

† 2. *Zoology:*

(1) The upper lip in the Arachnida, Crustacea, and Myriapoda.

(2) The outer lip of a shell.

* 3. *Class. Antiq.:* A basin or vase containing hot water, placed in the warm bath-room of the ancients for those who used the vapour-bath.

lā′-brŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *labrum* = a lip, the lips being fleshy and conspicuous.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Labridæ (q.v.). As the name imports, they have conspicuous lips; these are fleshy and thick. The fishes of this genus are called wrasses. They occur in Europe. [Wrasse.]

la-bũr′-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *laburn(um); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from the laburnum (q.v.).

laburnic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid said to be contained, together with cytisine and two neutral bitter principles, in the seeds, bark, and other parts of *Cytisus laburnum.* (*Watts: Dict. Chem.* iii. 451.)

la-bũr′-nŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: The name of a well-known and beautiful tree common in our gardens, the *Cytisus laburnum.* It is wild in the mountains of France, Switzerland, and the south of Germany. It has been cultivated in Britain since 1597 or earlier. The heart wood, which is very hard and durable, is much used by turners. The seeds are poisonous.

¶ *Scotch,* or *Alpine laburnum:*

Bot.: Cytisus alpinus. Its seeds also are poisonous.

lăb′-ȳ-rĭnth, *s.* [Ger. *labyrinth;* Fr. *labyrinthe;* Ital. *labirinto;* Lat. *labyrinthus,* from Gr. λαβύρινθος (*laburinthos*): Gr. λαύρα (*laura*) = an alley, lane, or passage, and μήρινθος (*mērinthos*) = a cord, line, or string.]

A. *As a proper name:*

1. A large building with numerous halls connected by intricate and tortuous passages made in Egypt.

2. A similar one constructed in Crete. Others were in the island of Lemnos, and at Clusium in Italy.

B. *As a common substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A maze in a garden, as the one at Hampton Court. (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any intricate series of passages, though not intended by the builders to form a maze.

"A few churches of eminent beauty rose out of a *labyrinth* of narrow lanes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

(2) Anything intricate to the mind; a problem puzzling to the intellect.

"Again the slaves of nature's sway,
In *labyrinths* of our own we stray."
Cowper: Testimony of Divine Adoption.

(3) Complicated or involved folds.

"Then, bending with full force, around he rolled,
A *labyrinth* of bands in fold on fold."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey viii. 484.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The internal portion of the ear; the portion hollowed out in the petrous bone, and divided into three compartments, the vestibule, the semicircular canals, and the cochlea or small shell.

2. *Arch.:* A name given to various intricate arrangements of ornamental bands or lines.

3. *Metallurgy:*

(1) A sinuous channel in which the ground ore (slime) and water are conducted, in order that the metallic portions may be deposited according to their respective gravities.

(2) A chamber of many turnings, in which fumes, derived from dry distillation of mercury, &c., are condensed. [Condenser.]

labyrinth-fret, *s.*

Arch.: A fret with many turnings resembling a labyrinth.

* **lăb′-ȳ-rĭnth,** *v.t.* [Labyrinth, *s.*] To shut up in a maze or labyrinth. (*Keats: Lamia,* ii.)

* **lăb-ȳ-rĭnth′-al,** *a.* [Eng. *labyrinth; -al.*] The same as Labyrinthian (q.v.).

lăb-ȳ-rĭnth′-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *labyrintheus.*] Like a labyrinth; intricate, winding, perplexed.

"Mark, how the *labyrinthian* turns they take
The circles intricate, and mystic maze."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,132.

lăb-ȳ-rĭnth-ĭ-brăn′-chĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. λαβύρινθος (*laburinthos*) = a labyrinth, and βράγχιον (*brangchion*) = a fin, a gill.]

Ichthy.: A group or division of Acanthopterygii (q.v.). Head and body covered with scales of moderate size; gill-openings rather narrow, with a branching labyrinthine body, which assists in the oxygenation of the blood, above the cavity of the gills. It contains two families, Labyrinthici and Luciocephalidæ.

† **lăb-ȳ-rĭnth′-ĭc, lăb-ȳ-rĭnth′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *labyrinthicus;* Ger. *labyrinthisch.*] Pertaining to a labyrinth; intricate, winding, perplexed. (*Lyell: Man. Geol.* (ed. 4th), p. 292.)

labyrinthic-teeth, *s. pl.*

Palæont.: Teeth having many radiating vertical grooves. [Labyrinthodon.]

lăb-ȳ-rĭnth′-ĭ-çī, *s. pl.* [Lat., masc. pl. of *labyrinthicus* = winding.]

Ichthy.: The typical family of the Labyrinthibranchii (q.v.). Freshwater fishes from tropical and sub-tropical regions, capable of living for some time out of water in thick or hardened mud. There are nine genera, of which the best known is Anabas (q.v.).

lăb-ȳ-rĭnth′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *labyrinthus* = a labyrinth, and *forma* = form.] Of the form of a labyrinth; marked by sinuous intricate lines. (*Griffith: Cuvier,* x. 217.)

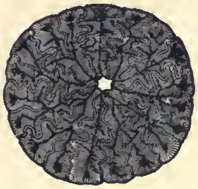
† **lăb-ȳ-rĭnth′-ĭne,** *a.* [From Lat. *labyrinthus.*] Like a labyrinth; labyrinthic (q.v.).

"Truth has her pleasure-grounds, her haunts of ease . . .
And *labyrinthine* walks."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

lăb-ȳ-rĭnth′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. λαβύρινθος (*laburinthos*) = labyrinth, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæontology:

1. The name given by Prof. Owen to a genus of fossil reptiles since raised into an order. [Labyrinthodontia.] The name was given from the labyrinthic windings seen in a cross-section of a tooth, especially when magnified. Prof. Owen believed that the footprints, called from their resemblance to the human hand, Cheirotherium (q.v.) were made by an animal of this genus.



TOOTH OF LABYRINTHODON.

2. As now restricted, a genus of Labyrinthodonts, belonging to the sub-order or family Euglypta. Only known example, *L. leptognathus.* (*Owen: Brit. Ass. Rep.,* 1874, p. 158.)

lăb-ȳ-rĭnth′-ō-dŏnt, *a.* & *s.* [Labyrinthodon.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, of, or resembling the order Labyrinthodontia.

"The *labyrinthodont* fauna of the Carboniferous rocks."—*Huxley: Critiques & Addresses* (1873), p. 185.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* Any individual of the order Labyrinthodontia (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The Labyrinthodontia (q.v.).

"I refer to the *Labyrinthodonts.*"—*Huxley: Critiques & Addresses* (1873), p. 185.

lăb-ȳ-rĭnth-ō-dŏn′-ti-a (ti as shĭ), lăb-ȳ-rĭnth′-ō-dŏnts, *s. pl.* [Labyrinthodon.]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the second order of the class Reptilia or Reptiles. Now that the Amphibia are quite separated from the Reptiles, the Labyrinthodonts are placed with the former class. They had an elongated body furnished with a tail. Most had palatine and vomerine teeth. As a rule the dentine was much folded (hence their names). There were three thoracic plates, and a ventral armour of small scutes. The limbs were four, usually, or at least often, pentadactyle. Their closest affinity was not, as was once believed, with the Batrachians, but with the lower members of the class Amphibia. They could not leap like frogs. They have been found in England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Russia, Central India, South Africa, Australia, and North America. They occur from the Carboniferous to the Jurassic periods. They frequented fresh water, and were wholly aquatic in the first stage of their development. The Labyrinthodonts have been divided into ten sub-orders, groups, or families: (1) Euglypta, (2) Brachyopina, (3) Chauliodonta, (4) Athroodonta, (5) unnamed, (6) Archegosauria, (7) Heleothrepta, (8) Nectridea, (9) Aïstopoda, and (10) Microsauria. (See these words.) (*Rep. Brit. Ass. for* 1873, pp. 225–247; 1874, pp. 149–192.)

lăc (1), *s.* [Pers. *laka;* Hind. *lakh;* Sansc. *lâkshâ, râkschâ,* from *rang* = to dye.]

1. *Botany, &c.:*

(1) A resinous encrustation caused by the parasitic insect *Coccus Lacca.* The encrusted sticks are called Stick-lac. If broken off from the twigs, and washed in water, the resin breaks into small particles called Seed-lac; and, if this be melted over a fire, and squeezed through a long sac into troughs, it spreads out into thin flakes, Shell-lac; if dropped into rounded masses, it is Button-lac; if into larger pieces, it is Sheet-lac or Piece-lac. (*Prof. Watt.*) Lac is called also East Indian Kino.

(2) A white, orange, or other-coloured fluid occurring in many plants. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(3) A gummy substance produced by *Aleurites lac.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Pharm.:* A decoction of Shell-lac is much used in India in the preparation of several medicinal oils. The Tamul doctors prescribe Lac in old and obstinate bowel complaints.

lac-dye, *s.* A dye obtained from the water used in washing stick-lac. [Lac.]

lac-insect, *s.*

Entom.: Coccus Lacca, the puncture of which produces lac (q.v.). It is a native of India, feeding on *Acacia arabica, A. Catechu, Anona squamosa, Butea frondosa, B. superba, Carissa Carandas, Ceratonia Siliqua, Feronia Elephantum, Ficus elastica, F. laccifera, Mangifera indica, Tectona grandis, Zizyphus Jujuba,* and many other trees or shrubs. When the female lac-insects crowd together on a branch, a pellucid and glutinous substance exudes from the margins of their bodies, and at last covers the whole of the insects; this is lac (q.v.).

lac-lake, *s.*

Pigments: A lake prepared from lac. Its colour is rich, deep, and transparent. It is less brilliant but more durable than cochineal and kermes. In both these respects it is inferior to madder.

lac-varnish, *s.* A kind of varnish made from shellac dissolved in alcohol. Coloured by red, orange, or yellow matters. Lac is obtained from the *Ficus indica;* the product is stick lac, seed-lac, shellac, and lac-lake.

lăc (2), **lakh,** *s.* [Hind. *lak,* from Sansc. *laksha* = a mark, a lac, a hundred-thousand.] In the East Indies, one hundred thousand: as, a *lac* of rupees.

lăc′-çĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lac* (1); *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced from lac.

laccic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid said to have been separated from stick-lac by Dr. John. It is a yellow crystalline powder, soluble in water and alcohol, and forms deliquescent soluble salts with potash, soda, and lime; but insoluble salts with the oxides of mercury and lead.

lăc′-çĭne, *s.* [Eng. *lac* (1); *-ine.*] A substance formerly thought to be obtained from lac.

lāçe, * **laas,** * **las,** *s.* [O. Fr. *las, laqs* = a snare, from Lat. *laqueus.*]

* 1. A snare, a gin. (*P. Holland: Plutarch; Morals,* p. 973.)

2. A string; a cord used to bind or fasten, especially by interweaving: as a stay-lace, a boot-lace, &c.

3. A kind of network of threads of flax, cotton, gold or silver wire, or other suitable material, forming a fabric of transparent texture. Its origin is not known, but it appears to have been used by the ladies of ancient Greece and Rome. It was early used in Northern Italy, and is said to have been introduced into France by Mary de Medicis. In 1483 its importation into England was prohibited. Point lace was embroidered with the needle. Bone lace (Charles I.) was a kind

of thread lace, and received its name from the bobbin being made of bone. About 1768, a stocking-weaver of Northampton produced a machine for making lace; it was called the pin-frame, and is still employed in France for making the lace called tulle. In lace-weaving, the threads of the weft are twisted round those of the warp. The manner of twisting determines the character of the net and its name, as whip-net, mail-net, pattern-net, drop-net, spider-net, balloon-net, Paris-net, bobbin-net.

The following is a list of the classified laces:

(1) Pillow-lace, the article or fabric being wholly made by hand (known as Valeuciennes, Mechlin, Honiton, Buckingham); or Guipure made by the crotchet-needle; and silk lace, called blonde when white, and Chantilly, Puy, Grammont, and black Buckinghamshire, when black.

(2) Lace, the ground being machine-wrought, the ornamentation made on the pillow and afterwards applied to the ground (known as Brussels, Honiton, or appliquée lace).

(3) Machine-made net or quillings, wholly plain, whether warp or bobbin (known as bobbin-net, tulles, blondes, Cambrai, Mechlin, Brussels, Alençon, &c.).

(4) Lace, the ground being wholly made by machine, partly ornamented by machine, and partly by hand, or wholly ornamented by hand, whether tamboured, needle-embroidered, or darned.

(5) Lace, wrought and ornamented by machinery, comprising trimming laces of every description, veils, falls, scarfs, shawls, lappets, curtains, &c.

lace-bark, *s.*

Botany:

1. The inner bark of *Lagetta lintearia*, one of the Daphnads. The English name is given because the bark, when macerated and stretched laterally, resembles coarse lace, and in Jamaica, where the tree grows, is made into caps, ruffles, &c. The negroes make durable clothing from it, and the white inhabitants utilize it for ropes and cables. The tree was introduced into British hothouses, in 1844, by Mr. Wilson, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Bath. In its native country it grows on marly limestone, where there is not a particle of earth to be seen.

2. The name given in New Zealand to the genus Philippodendron.

lace-boot, *s.* A laced-boot (q.v.).

lace-border, *s.*

Entom.: *Acidalia ornata*, a moth of the family Acidalidæ. It is a pretty species, the wings pearly-white, with streaks and lines and blotches. The larva feeds on marjoram, thyme, and mint.

lace-corals, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Feuestellidæ (q.v.)

† **lace-flies,** *s. pl.*

Entom.: The order Neuroptera

lace-frame, *s.* A machine for making lace.

lace-leaf, *s.* The same as LATTICE-LEAF (q.v.).

lace-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: *Hydrosaurus giganteus*, found in Australia. It is akin to the Monitors. Its full name is the Gigantic Lace-lizard.

lace-making, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Intended, invented, or designed for the making of lace.

> "Mr. Bennet Woodcroft, F.R.S., exhibited a model of the original *lace-making* machine of the late Mr. John Heathcoat, invented in 1808, which reduced the price of bobbin-net lace from five guineas to 5d. per yard. The inventor was driven from Leicestershire by combinations of workpeople, and removed his business to Tiverton, which he represented in Parliament for many years in conjunction with Lord Palmerston."—*Times*, April 7, 1875.

B. *As subst.:* The act, art, or process of making lace.

lace-paper, *s.* Paper having an openwork pattern and perforations made in imitation of lace. The process usually consists in grinding off the elevated portions of embossed paper, which is accomplished by passing the paper between two-rollers, one of which is covered with ground glass or emery, the other is impressed with a duplicate of the design on the paper. The grinding-roller is made to revolve at high velocity.

lace-piece, *s.*

1. *Shipbuild.:* The main-piece of the head, or beak-shaped projection from the head of a vessel. [MAIN-PIECE, STEM.]

2. *Naut.:* The rope used to fasten a sail to its yard or gaff.

lace-pillow, *s.* A small pillow or cushion on which to make lace.

lace-trimming, *s.* A bordering or edging of lace.

lace-winged, *a.* Having wings resembling lace.

Lace-winged flies:

Entom.: The genus Hemerobius (q.v.)

lāçe, * **lāse,** *v.t. & i.* [LACE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** To fasten, to entangle, to catch.

> "Who doutlesse may restore againe
> My harmes to helth, my ruth to rest,
> That *laced* is within her chaine."
> *Vncertaine Auctors: The Louer thinkes no paine.*

2. To fasten by means of a lace or string passed through eyelet holes.

> "One boot buckled, another *laced.*"
> *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

3. To adorn with lace, or materials resembling lace sewn on.

> "The same gentleman, whenever he wanted credit for a new suit from his tailor, always made a proposal in *laced* clothes."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 3.

4. To adorn; to dress out in laces or materials resembling laces.

> "And there were knights of great renown
> And ladies *laced* in pall."
> *Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*, iii.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To join, to attach.

> "That sin by him advantage should achieve,
> And *lace* itself with his society."
> *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 67.

2. To embellish, as with variegations, intersections, or stripes.

> "Look, love, what envious streaks
> Do *lace* the severing clouds in yonder east."
> *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iii. 5.

3. To alternate.

> "Then clap four slices of pilaster on't
> That, *laced* with bits of rustic, makes a front."
> *Pope: Moral Essays*, iv. 31.

4. To add, to intermingle, to intermix with spirits.

> "Mr. Nisby [is] of opinion that *laced* coffee is bad for the head."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 317.

5. To beat, to thrash, to lash.

> "Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll *lace* your coat for ye."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Intrans.:* To be made so as to fasten with a lace; to join with a lace.

lāçed, *a.* [Eng. *lac(e)*; *-ed.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Tied, bound.

2. Fastened with lace; adorned with lace.

> "He scratched her maid, he stole the cream,
> He tore her best *laced* pinner."
> *Prior: The Widow & her Cat.*

* **II.** *Fig.:* Mixed with spirits.

laced-boot, *s.* A boot which is fastened with a lace.

* **laced-mutton,** *s.* A prostitute, a courtesan.

> "'And whom for mutton and kid?'
> 'A fine *laced-mutton.*'"
> *Ben Jonson: Neptune's Triumph; A Masque.*

laced-stocking, *s.* A bandage support for varicose veins, weak legs, &c.

lāçe′-māk-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lace*, and *maker.*] One whose business or occupation it is to make lace.

lāçe′-măn, *s.* [Eng. *lace*, and *man.*] One who deals in lace or laces.

> "By mercers, *lacemen*, mantua-makers pressed,
> But most for ready cash for play distressed."
> *Jenyns: Modern Fine Lady.*

* **lăç′-ẽr-ạ-ble,** *a.* [LACERATE.] That may or can be torn or lacerated.

> "The lungs . . . must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and *lacerable* composure."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

lăç′-ẽr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *laceratus*, pa. par. of *lacero* = to tear, to rend; *lacer* = mangled, torn, from Gr. λακερός (*lakeros*) = torn; λακίς (*lakis*) = a rent.]

1. *Lit.:* To tear, to rend; to tear to pieces; to separate by violence.

> "Hither the feeble pair, by mutual aid,
> The warrior's *lacerated* corpse conveyed."
> *Lewis: Statius: Thebais*, bk. xii.

2. *Fig.:* To rend, to harrow, to wound.

> "This second weaning, needless as it is,
> How does it *lacerate* both your heart and his.'
> *Cowper: Tirocinium*, [illegible]

lăç′-ẽr-ạte, lăç′-ẽr-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *laceratus*, pa. par. of *lacero.*] [LACERATE.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Rent, torn.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A term used of five foramina, the *foramen lacerum, anterius* and *posterius* of the cranium, and the *foramina jugulare, medium*, and *orbitale.*

2. *Bot.:* Appearing torn.

lăç′-ẽr-ạte-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *lacerate*; *-ly.*]

Bot.: Of an apparently lacerated form.

lacerately-torn, *a.*

Bot.: Torn or toothed in a coarsely irregular manner.

lăç-ẽr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *laceratio*; from *laceratus*, pa. par. of *lacero*; Fr. *lacération*; Ital. *lacerazione*; Sp. *laceracion.*]

1. The act of rending or tearing in pieces.

> "If there be no fear of *laceration*, pull it out the same way it went in."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. i.

2. The breach made by tearing or rending.

> "They [nitrous and sulphurous exhalations] force out their way, not onely with the breaking of the cloud, but the *laceration* of the air about it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. x.

* **lăç′-ẽr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *lacerat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tearing or lacerating; having the power or tendency to lacerate.

> "Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *lacerative* humours."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

* **la-cert,** * **la-certe,** *s.* [Lat. *lacerta* = a lizard.] A fleshy muscle, so called from its having a tail like a lizard.

* **lạ-çẽr′-tạ** (1), *s.* [Probably from Lat. *lacertus* = the upper arm.] A fathom. (*Doomsday Book.*)

lạ-çẽr′-tạ (2) (pl. **lạ-çẽr′-tæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a lizard.]

1. *Astron.:* The Lizard; a constellation established by Hevelius. It is surrounded by Andromeda, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Pegasus.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) *Sing.:* Lizard; the typical genus of the family Lacertidæ, and the order Lacertilia (q.v.). [LIZARD.]

(2) *Pl.:* In Professor Owen's classification, the tenth order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. It includes the lizards, monitors, iguanas, &c., but excludes the Crocodiles, which are placed under the ninth order, Crocodilia.

lạ-çẽr′-tĭ-ạn (t as sh), *a. & s.* [LACERTA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the family Lacertidæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A member of the family Lacertidæ.

lạ-çẽr′-tĭ-dæ, lạ-çẽr-tī′-ạ-dæ, lạ-çẽr′-tạ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lacert(a)* = a lizard; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Lacertilia. The head, which is distinctly separated from the neck, is covered with plates, the body with scales; the eyes have movable eyelids, and generally a nictitating membrane. Tongue protrusible. The body is long, as is the tail; the toes generally five, of unequal length and free. Found over the Eastern hemisphere. They are represented in the New World by the Ameividæ.

lăç-ẽr-tĭl′-ĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *lacertilis* = of or belonging to a lizard, from Lat. *lacerta* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* Lizards; an order of Reptiles. The teeth are not lodged in sockets: the limbs may be well developed or reduced to one pair, or altogether absent; there is always a pectoral arch. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle. An epidermic and a dermal skeleton are sometimes present. The dorsal vertebræ have procœlous or amphicœlous centres; their transverse processes represented by simple tubercles, to which the undivided proximal ends of the ribs are attached. (*Huxley.*) The order is divided into three sections: (1) Fissilinguia, or Leptoglossa, in which the tongue is long, protrusible, and forked; (2) Brevilinguia, or Pachyglossa, in which the tongue is thick, fleshy, and not protrusible; (3) Vermilinguia in which there is a long worm-like tongue clavate at the end.

2. *Palæont.:* It has been supposed that certain reptilian remains of Middle Permian age may be Lacertilian, though some have considered them Crocodilian. If not Permian, Lacertilia may have commenced in Triassic times.

lăç-ẽr-tĭl′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lacertili(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the order Lacertilia (q.v.).

† **B.** *As subst.:* A reptile of the order Lacertilia.

* **lạ-çẽr′-tĭl-o͡id,** *a.* [Lat. *lacerta* = a lizard, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, shape.] The same as Lacertine (q.v.).

* **lạ-çẽr′-tĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *lacert(a)* = a lizard; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Like a lizard; belonging to or resembling the genus or order Lacerta.

lāçe′-wọm-ạn, *s.* [Eng. *lace*, and *woman.*] A woman who makes or deals in lace.

* **lăçhe,** *a.* [Fr.] Slow, sluggish, lazy.

> "And if he be slowe, and astonyed, and *lache*, men shall holde him lyke to an asse."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv,

* **lăçhe, lăçh′-ĕṣ,** *s.* [Fr. *lachesse* = remissness; from Fr. *lâche* = loose, remiss; from Lat. *laxus* = loose, slow.] An act of remissness, negligence, or neglect; neglect to do anything at the due or proper time; inexcusable delay.

> "It ill became him to take advantage of such a *laches* with the eagerness of a shrewd attorney."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

¶ *Laches of entry:* Neglect of an heir to enter into possession.

lăch-ĕ-nā′-lĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Wernerus de la Chenal of Switzerland, who published some medical and botanical tracts at Basle.]

Bot.: A genus of Asphodeleæ. It consists of pretty though diminutive plants. About thirty-six species have been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope. Examples: *Lachenaria pendula, L. luteola*, &c.

Lăch′-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. λαχέω (*lacheō*) = to apportion by lot.]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* One of the three Fates (q.v.).

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 120].

3. *Zoology:*

1. A genus of Crotalidæ. Rattlesnakes or Pit-vipers. *Lachesis mutus*, the Bushmaster of Surinam, Guiana, and Brazil, has the rudiments of a rattle.

2. A doubtful sub-genus of molluscs, genus Pleurotoma.

* **lăçh′-ĕṣ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *laches*; *-ness.*] Negligence, remissness, neglect.

* **la-çhĕsse′,** *s.* [Fr.] [Lache, *a.*] Remissness, negligence.

> "The first point of slouth I call
> *Lachesse*, and is the chief of all."
> *Gower: C. A.*, bk. iv.

lăch-năn′-thēṣ, *s.* [Gr. λάχνη (*lachnē*) = woolly hair, down, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom.]

Bot.: A genus of Hæmadoraceæ (Bloodroots). The red colour found in the roots of *Lachnanthes tinctoria* is used in America for dyeing.

* **lăch′-rȳ-mạ-ble,** * **lăc′-rȳm-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *lacrymable*; from Lat. *lacrimabilis*; from *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear.] Lamentable, mournful.

lăch′-rȳm-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat.] Tears.

lacrymæ Christi, *s.* A sweet wine of pleasant flavour, white or red, prepared from the grapes of Mount Somma, near Vesuvius.

lăch′-rȳm-æ-form, *a.* [Lat. *lacryma* = a tear, and *forma* = shape.]

Bot.: The same as Tear-shaped (q.v.).

lăch′-rȳm-ạl, lăc′-rȳm-ạl, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Generating tears; pertaining to tears.

> "The tears might be squeezed from the *lachrymal* glands."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles*,

II. *Anat.:* Of or belonging to the glands for secreting tears.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The same as Lachrymatory (q.v.).

* 2. A tear.

> "Made her laugh in the midst of her *lacrymals*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 317.

lachrymal-bone, *s.*

Anat.: *Os unguis*, the ungual bone, a thin scale of bone placed at the anterior and inner part of the orbit of the eye.

lachrymal-duct, *s.*

Anat.: The tear duct. It opens from the lacrhymal gland, or sac, close to the inner portion of the eyelids in the conjunctiva, and extends downwards into the nasal duct.

Lachrymal-duct dilator:

Surg.: A probe, by means of which the normal calibre of the nasal duct is restored in cases of obstruction.

lachrymal-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Glands of the eyes for secreting tears.

lachrymal-sinus, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: The suborbital sinus (q.v.).

* **lăch′-rȳm-ạ-rȳ,** * **lăc′-rȳm-ạ-rȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear.] Pertaining to or containing tears.

> "What a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, *lachrymary* vessels."—*Addison: Italy; Rome.*

* **lăch′-rȳm-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *lacrima, lacryma,* = a tear.] To weep. (*Blount.*)

* **lăch-rȳm-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear.] The act of weeping or shedding tears.

lăch′-rȳm-ạ-tŏr-ȳ, *s.* [Low Lat. *lachrymatorium*; from Lat. *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear; Fr. *lachrymatoire.*] A fanciful term applied to small glass vessels, in shape like the alabastron, but with a longer neck, and said to be intended for holding tears consecrated to the dead; but their real use was to hold perfumes or ointments.

> "No lamps, included liquors, *lachrymatories*, or tear-bottles, attended these rural urnes, either as sacred unto the Manes, or passionate expressions of their surviving friends."—*Browne: Urne-Burial*, ch. iii.

* **lăch-rȳ-mĕn′-tạl,** *a.* [Lat. *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear.] Tearful, lugubrious.

> "In lamentable *lachrymental* times."
> *A. Holland.* (*Davies' Scourge of Folly*, p. 81).

lăch′-rȳ-mōse, *a.* [Lat. *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ose.*] Sad, mournful; shedding, or appearing to shed tears.

lăch′-rȳ-mōse-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lachrymose*; *-ly.*] In a lachrymose manner; sadly, tearfully.

lāç′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Lace, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fastening by a cord, thong or whang, which passes through holes prepared in the respective parts of the object to be fastened. The term is applied to fastening up the front opening of some kinds of boots; also to the fastening together of the pieces which constitute a machine belt.

2. A lace or cord intended for fastening.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbinding:* Securing the book to the sides by carrying the bands or slips through perforations in the boards.

2. *Naut.:* The rope used to confine the heads of sails to their gaffs or yards.

lạ-çĭn′-ĭ-ạ (pl. **lạ-çĭn′-ĭ-æ**), *s.* [Lat. = a fringe or lappet of a dress.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* A deep taper-pointed slash at a narrow slender portion of the edge of a monophyllous calyx.

(2) *Pl.:* Segments of anything. Used especially of the fringes on fringed corollas.

2. *Entom.:* The terminal joint of one of the maxillæ in an insect.

lạ-çĭn′-ĭ-āte, lạ-çĭn′-ĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *lacinia* = a fringe or lappet.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Adorned with fringes or borders.

2. *Bot.:* Cut or divided irregularly into very narrow segments.

lạ-çĭn′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *lacinia* = a fringe or border of a dress, and *forma* = a form.]

Entom.: Fringe-shaped.

lạ-çĭn′-ĭ-ō-lāte, *a.* [Dimin. of Eng. *laciniate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Consisting of very minute laciniæ.

lạ-çĭn′-ụ-lạ, *s.* [A dimin. of Lat. *lacinia* = a fringe or border.]

Bot.: One of the incurved petals of the Umbelliferæ.

lăç-ĭs-tē′-mạ, *s.* [Gr. λακίς (*lakis*) = a rent, a rending, and στῆμα (*stēma*) = a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Lacistemaceæ (q.v.). It consists of pepper-like trees from tropical America.

lạç-ĭs-tĕ-mā′-çĕ-æ, lăç-ĭs-tĕm′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lacistem(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Lacistemads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of small trees or shrubs with simple alternate stipulate leaves, flowers, which are hermaphrodite or by abortion unisexual, in axillary catkins; calyx free, in several narrow divisions, covered by a dilated bract; corolla wanting; a fleshy disc; one hypogynous stamen; ovary one-celled; ovules attached to two or three parietal placentæ; seed by abortion, usually one to each valve; genera two; known species six. They grow in low places in woods, in tropical America.

lạ-çĭs′-tĕm-ădṣ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lacistem(a)*; Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the order Lacistemaceæ (q.v.).

lăck (1), * **lakke,** * **lack-en,** * **lacke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lack (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To find fault with, to blame.

> "I trowe that if envie I wis
> Knew the best that is . . .
> Yet somewhat *lacken* hem would she.
> *Romaunt of the Rose.*

2. To be in need of, to want, to need; to be destitute of; to be deficient in.

> "Love with charity and grace celestiall
> Lasting interminable, *lacking* no goodness."
> *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 548. (App.)

* 3. To be without; to remain without.

> "I cannot *lack* thee two hours."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. i.

* 4. To feel the want of.

> "I shall be loved when I am *lacked.*"
> *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be in want.

> "The young lions do *lack* and suffer hunger."—*Psalm* xxxiv. 10.

2. To be wanting; to be deficient.

> "Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous."—*Genesis* xviii. 28.

lăck (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: To completely penetrate; to pass clean through.

> "We are *lacking* her through and through every shot."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xx.

lăck (1), * **lac,** * **lacke,** * **laik,** * **lake,** * **lak,** * **lakke,** *s.* [Dut. *lak* = blemish, stain; *laken* = to blame; Dan. *lak* = fault, want; *lakke* = to decline away; Icel. *lakr* = defective, lacking. Perhaps connected with *leak* (q.v.).]

* 1. Blame, reproach.

2. Want, destitution, failure; the state of being without or in need of anything.

> ' Frugal, where *lack*, supplies with what redounds,
> And here bestows what noxious there abounds."
> *Brooke: Universal Beauty*, bk. i.

* 3. A failure of duty.

> "If I do that *lakke*,
> Do stripen me and put me in a sakke."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,073.

lack-a-day, *interj.* Alack-a-day; alas; an exclamation of sorrow or regret.

lăck (2), *s.* [Lac (2).]

lăck-ạ-dāiṣ′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *lackadaisy*; *-cal.*] Affected, pensive, or sentimental.

lăck-ạ-dāiṣ′-ĭc-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lackadaisical*; *-ly.*] In a lackadaisical manner; with affectation.

> "'I think I am,' reiterated the dead man very *lackadaisically*."—*Lytton: Devereux*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

lăck-ạ-dāiş′-y̆, *a. & exclam.* [LACK-A-DAY.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as LACKADAISICAL (q.v.).

B. *As exclam.:* The same as LACK-A-DAY (q.v.).

* **lăck′-âll,** *s.* [Eng. *lack; -all.*] One who is perfectly destitute.

* **lăck′-bëard,** *s.* [Eng. *lack*, and *beard.*] One who is destitute of a beard; a beardless person.

> "For my lord *lackbeard*, he and I shall meet."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

* **lăck′-brāin,** *s.* [Eng. *lack*, and *brain.*] One who is destitute of sense or brains; a stupid fellow.

> "What a *lackbrain* is this! Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 3.

lăck′-ẽr (1) *s.* [Eng. *lack*, v.; *-er.*] One who lacks or is in want.

> "The lack of one may cause the wrack of all;
> Although the *lackers* were terrestrial gods,
> Yet will they ruling reel, or reeling fall."
> *Davies: Wit's Pilgrimage.*

* **lăck′-ẽr** (2), *s.* [LACQUER, *s.*]

* **lăck′-ẽr,** *v.t.* [LACQUER, *v.*]

lăc′-key̆, lăc-quey̆ (qu as k), *s.* [O. Fr. *laquay*; Fr. *laquais*, from an O. Fr. *alacay*, from Sp. *lacayo* = a lackey; Port. *lacaio* = a lackey; *lacaia* = a woman-servant in dramatic performances, from Arab. *luka* = (as *a.*) worthless, (as *s.*) a slave.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* An attending servant, a footman, a menial attendant.

> "He broke a cane on the shoulders of a *lacquey*, and pursued the poor man with the handle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Fig.:* A servile follower.

II. *Entom.:* The same as LACKEY-MOTH (q.v.).

lackey-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Clisiocampa Neustria, a moth of the family Lasiocampidæ. The fore wings are either ochre-yellow, with two brown transverse stripes, or brownish-red with transverse yellow ones; the hind wings paler and without stripes. The caterpillars are striped with blue, red, and yellow, living together on trees under a web. The Ground Lackey, a rarer insect, is *Clisiocampa castrensis.*

* **lăc′-key̆,** * **lac-quay,** * **lac-quey,** *v.t. & i.* [LACKEY, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To follow like a servant; to follow servilely.

> "Lord of the Seasons! They in courtly pomp
> *Lacquay* thy presence."
> *Grainger: Sugar Cane*, bk. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a lackey or servant; to run like a footman beside; to follow servilely.

> "Oft have I servants seen on horses ride,
> The free and noble *lacquey* by their side."
> *Sandys.* (*Todd.*)

* **lăck′-lănd,** *a.* [Eng. *lack*, and *land.*] Having no property or estates.

* **lăck′-lăt-ĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *lack*, and *latin.*] One who has no knowledge of Latin; an uneducated or illiterate person.

* **lăck′-lĭn-ẹn,** *a.* [Eng. *lack*, and *linen.*] Having no shirt; destitute of a shirt.

> "You poor, base, rascally, cheating, *lacklinen* mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **lăck′-lȯve,** *s.* [Eng. *lack*, and *love.*] One who is indifferent or insensible to love. (*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.)

* **lăck′-lŭs-tre (tre as tẽr),** *a. & s.* [Eng. *lack*, and *lustre.*]

A. *As adj.:* Wanting brightness or lustre.

> "Behold through each *lacklustre*, eyeless hole,
> The gay recess of Wisdom and of Wit."
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 6.

B. *As subst.:* A want of lustre; that which wants lustre or brightness.

* **lăck′-stŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *lack*, and *stock.*] A man without money invested in the funds, &c. (*Southey.*)

* **lăck′-thought (ought as ât),** *a.* [Eng. *lack*, and *thought.*] Vacant, foolish. (*Southey.*)

lăc′-mŭs, *s.* [LITMUS.]

La-cō′n-ĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Laconia* = Lacedæmon or Sparta.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Laconia, or Lacedæmon; characteristic of a Spartan.

B. *As subst.:* An inhabitant or native of Lacedæmon.

lạ-cŏn′-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Laconicus* = Laconian, from Gr. Λακωνικός (*Lakōnikos*) = Laconian, from Λάκων (*Lakōn*) = a Laconian or inhabitant of Lacedæmon or Sparta, a race proverbial for their brief and pithy style of speaking; Fr. *laconique*; Ital. & Sp. *laconico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants.

2. Resembling the Spartans in severity or harshness; harsh, severe, stern.

> "His head had now felt the razor, his back the rod; all that *laconical* discipline pleased him well."—*Bp. Hall*, dec. 1, ep. 5.

II. *Fig.:* Brief, sententious, pithy, concise, short; exposing much in few words.

> "You that were once so economic,
> Quitting the thrifty style *laconic.*"
> *Denham: Dialogue.*

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. Conciseness or pithiness of speech; laconicism.

2. A brief, pithy, or sententious saying or sentence; a laconicism.

† **lạ-cŏn′-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *laconic; -ic.*] The same as LACONIC (q.v.).

lạ-cŏn′-ĭc-ạl-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *laconical; -ly.*] In a laconic manner; briefly, pithily, sententiously.

> "Alexander Nequam . . . after he had signified his desire, wrote to the abbot *laconically.*"—*Camden: Remaines; Allusions.*

lăc′-ŏn-ĭşm, lạ-cŏn′-ĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *laconisme*, from Lat. *laconismus*, from *Laconia* = Sparta.]

1. A concise, pithy, or sententious style.

> "And I grow laconic, even beyond *laconicism.*"—*Pope: To Swift*, Aug. 17, 1736.

2. A laconic, pithy, or sententious saying or expression.

> "The hand of providence writes often by abbreviatures, hieroglyphics, or short characters, which, like the *laconism* on the wall indited them."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. i., § 25.

lạ-cŏn′-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Class. Antiq.: Among the ancients, the semicircular end of a bath; a circular stove, for the purpose of heating the sudatories, or sweating-rooms of a bath. The use of the dry bath is said to have been prevalent among the Lacedæmonians.

* **lăc′-ŏn-īze,** *v.i.* [Gr. λακωνίζω (*lakōnizō*).] To imitate the Laconians or Spartans in their severity of life and discipline, or in their laconic mode of speech.

lăc′-quẽr (qu as k), lăc′-kẽr, *s.* [Fr. *lacre*, from Port. *lacre* = sealing-wax, from *laca* = gum-lac, from Pers. *lak, luk* = lac, from Sansc. *lákshá* = lac.] [LAC (1).] Primarily, a varnish composed of shellac dissolved in alcohol and coloured by means of gamboge, saffron, annato, and various other colouring matters. It is applied to wood, to papier-maché, and to metals to protect them from rust and improve their colour. The term is also applied to compositions containing none of the above ingredients, they being replaced by turpentine, resin, &c. Besides the colouring matters above referred to, turmeric, dragon's blood, gum sandarach, and red saunders are frequently employed in red and gold-coloured lacquers, the articles and their relative proportions being varied according to the tint desired.

> "The workhouses where the *lacker* is laid on, are accounted very unwholesome."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1638).

lăc′-quẽr (qu as k), lăc′-kẽr, *v.t.* [LACQUER, *s.*] To coat or cover with lacquer for the purpose of preserving from decay or rust, or to improve the colour.

> "What shook the stage, and made the people stare?
> Cato's long wig, flowered gown, and *lacquered* chair."
> *Pope: Imitation of Horace*, Ep. i.

lăc′-quẽred (qu as k), lăc′-kẽred, *a.* [Eng. *lacquer; -ed.*] Coated or covered with lacquer; varnished.

> "Or oblong buckle, on the *lackered* shoe,
> With polished lustre, bending elegant
> In shapely rim." *Jago: Edge Hill*, bk. iii.

lacquered-ware, *s.* Goods varnished or coated with lacquer.

lăc′-quẽr-ẽr (qu as k), lăc′-kẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lacquer*, v.; *-er.*] One who varnishes or coats wares with lacquer.

lăc-rĭ-mō′-sō, *adv.* [It.]

Mus.: Mournfully, sadly, with feeling.

lạ-crŏsse′, *s.* [Fr.] A Canadian game, now a favorite in this country, in which the players endeavor to carry or throw the ball to their opponents' goal on a peculiar bat (*crosse*), consisting of a long staff, covered at the end, and having network reaching about half-way, becoming narrower as it approaches the hand.

* **lăc′-ry̆m-ạ-ble,** *a.* [LACHRYMABLE.]

* **lăc′-ry̆m-ạl,** *a.* [LACHRYMAL.]

* **lăc′-ry̆m-ạ-tōr-y̆,** *s.* [LACHRYMATORY.]

* **lăc′-ry̆-mạ-ry̆,** *a.* [LACHRYMARY.]

* **lăc′-ry̆m-ōse,** *a.* [LACHRYMOSE.]

* **lăcs,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A lace (q.v.).

lacs-d′-amour, *s.*

Her.: A cord of running knots surrounding the arms of widows and unmarried women.

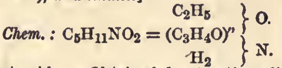
* **lăc′-tage (age as ĭg̃),** *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *laitage*, from Lat. *lac*; Fr. *lait* = milk.] Milk and the products of milk, as cream, butter, &c.; the produce of animals which produce milk.

> "It is thought that the offering of Abel, who sacrificed of his flocks, was only wool, the fruits of his shearing; and milk, or rather cream, a part of his *lactage.*"—*Shuckford: On the Creation*, i. 79.

lăct-ăl′-bụ-mĕn, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic)*, and *albumen.*] [CASEIN.]

lăc-tạ-mē′-thāne, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic)*; *am(monia)*, and *ethane.*]

Chem.:



$$C_5H_{11}NO_2 = \left.\begin{array}{r} C_2H_5 \\ (C_3H_4O)'' \\ H_2 \end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l} O. \\ \\ N. \end{array}$$

Ethyl-lactamide. Obtained by treating diethylic lactate with aqueous ammonia, allowing the mixture to stand for two days, and afterwards expelling the excess of ammonia and water by evaporation in the water bath. It crystallizes in broad brilliant plates, which are greasy to the touch. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 63° to a colourless liquid, and boils at 219°, distilling without alteration. By boiling with caustic potash, it is decomposed into ammonia ethyl-lactate of potassium.

lăc-tăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lact(ic)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic.*]

lactamic-acid, *s.* [ALANINE.]

lăc′-tạ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_7NO_2 = CH_3{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH_2$. This compound, which is isomeric with alanine or lactamic-acid, can be produced from all the ethereal salts of lactic-acid, by the action of ammonia in alcoholic or aqueous solution. It crystallizes in small colourless, leafy crystals, which dissolve readily in water, alcohol, and ether, and melt at 74°. When heated with water it yields ammonic lactate: boiled with alkalis, alkaline lactates, and free ammonia are formed.

* **lăct′-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *lactans*, pr. par. of *lacto* = to suckle; *lac* (genit. *lactis*) = milk.] Giving suck; suckling.

lăc′-tar-ēne, lăc′-tar-ĭne, *s.* [Lat. *lac* = milk.] A preparation of the casein of milk, used by calico printers.

* **lăc-tār′-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] A dairy-house; a lactary (q.v.).

lăc-tār′-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = pertaining to milk, milky; from *lac* = milk.]

Bot.: A large genus of Gill-bearing Fungi, having a milky juice on the distinct tubes. Most of the species are dangerous, but *Lactarius deliciosus, L. volemus*, &c., are edible. (*Berkeley.*)

* **lăc′-tar-y̆,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *lactarius*, from *lac* = milk; Fr. *lactaire*; Sp. *lactario.*]

A. *As adj.:* Full of milk, or of a juice resembling milk; milky.

> "From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. x.

B. *As subst.:* A dairy-house.

lăc′-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic)*; *-ate.*]
Chem.: A salt of lactic acid.

lăc-tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *lactatum*, sup. of *lacto* = to suckle; *lac* = milk; Fr. *lactation.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or time of giving milk or suckling.

2. *Physiol.:* The organic function which consists in the secretion and excretion of milk.

lăc′-tĕ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *lacteus*, from *lac* = milk.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to, containing, or resembling milk; milky.

2. Conveying milk, or chyle of the colour of milk.

"After it hath been strained through those various colanders, the *lacteal* veins."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ix..

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: [LACTEALS].

* **lăc′-tĕ-al-lў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *lacteal*; *-ly.*] After the manner of milk; milkily.

lăc′-tĕ-als, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lacteus* = milky, from *lac* = milk; the lacteals being at most times filled with a milky fluid called chyle.]

Anat.: The lacteals received the name of *vasa lactea* in 1622 from Asellius, their discoverer. From the specific word *lactea*, given to distinguish vessels of this class came the word *lacteal*. The lacteals and lymphatics properly constitute one system of vessels which convey a fluid or fluids from various organs of the body to the veins near their terminations in the heart. The fluid which these vessels convey is milky after a full meal, and called chyle, though, during intervals of fasting, it is a yellowish lymph, as in the lymphatics. (*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.* (1856), ii. 269–289). The lacteal vessels commence on the surface of the intestines, and unite with one another in the mesentery, and after leaving the mesenteric glands, discharge their contents for the nourishment of the body into the *receptaculum chyli*, in front of the second lumbar vertebra.

lăc′-tĕ-ạn, *a.* [Lat. *lacteus*, from *lac* = milk.]

1. Resembling milk; milky.

"This *lactean* whiteness ariseth from a great number of little stars constipated in that part of heaven."—*Moxon: Astron. Cards*, p. 13.

2. Conveying chyle; lacteal.

lăc′-tĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lacteus*, from *lac* = milk; Sp. *lacteo*; Ital. *latteo.*]

1. Resembling milk; milky.

"Plants which have a white and *lacteous* juice dispersed through every part."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. x.

2. Conveying chyle; lacteal.

"The lungs are suitable for respiration, and the *lacteous* vessels for the reception of the chyle."—*Bentley.*

* **lăc′-tĕ-oŭs-lў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *lacteous*; *-ly.*] In a lacteous manner; in a manner resembling milk; lacteally.

* **lăc-tĕs′-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *lactescens*, pr. par. of *lactesco* = to become milk or milky, from *lacteo* = to be milky, from *lac* = milk.] The quality or state of being lactescent; milkiness; a milky colour or appearance.

"This *lactescence* does commonly ensue when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the solution."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 219.

lăc-tĕs′-çent, *a.* [LACTESCENCE.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Becoming milk; having a milky appearance or consistence.

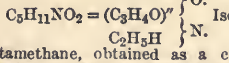
2. Containing or abounding in a thick, milk-coloured juice.

"Amongst the pot-herbs are some *lactescent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholesome juice."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.* (Pref.)

II. *Bot.:* Yielding milky juice.

lăc-tĕth-ў̆l′-ạ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic)*; *ethyl*, and *amide.*]

Chem.:



$$C_5H_{11}NO_2 = \left.\begin{array}{c}H\\ (C_3H_4O)''\\ C_2H_5H\end{array}\right\}\begin{array}{l}O.\\ \\ N.\end{array}$$

Isomeric with lactamethane, obtained as a crystalline mass by the action of ethylamine on lactide. It melts at 48°, and distils without alteration at 260°. Alkalis decompose it into ethylamine and alkaline lactate.

lăc′-tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *lac*, genit. *lact(is)* = milk; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from sour milk.

lactic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_6O_3 = CH_3{\cdot}CH{\cdot}(OH){\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. A monobasic, diatomic acid, discovered by Scheele in sour milk, and first recognised as a distinct acid by Berzelius. It occurs in small quantity in the animal organism, especially in the gastric juice, and, under certain circumstances, is formed in the fermentation of some sugars. It is readily prepared by adding to a solution of grape sugar a small quantity of powdered old cheese, mixed with sour milk, and allowing the mixture to stand for eight or ten days at a temperature of 40° to 45°. It may also be prepared synthetically by mixing ethylidene oxide or acetic aldehyde with hydrocyanic acid, and treating the resulting product with hydrochloric acid, the ethylidene hydrate cyanide first formed being converted into lactic acid even at the ordinary temperature. It is a colourless, inodorous liquid of syrupy consistence, possessing an intensely sour taste. It is soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. Its sp. gr. is 1·215 at 20°, and it does not solidify even at –24°. When boiled with nitric acid, it is converted into oxalic acid, whilst hydrocyanic acid reduces it to propionic acid. Lactic acid forms salts by the replacement of hydroxylic hydrogen by metals. The neutral alkali salts are deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol. Sodic lactate, $CH_3{\cdot}CH(OH)CO{\cdot}ONa$, crystallizes in fine, hair-like crystals. Calcic lactate, $(CH_3{\cdot}CH(OH)CO{\cdot}O)_2Ca{\cdot}5H_2O$, crystallizes in small, thin needles, soluble in water and alcohol. Zincic lactate, $C_6H_{10}ZnO_6,3H_2O$, is the most characteristic salt of lactic acid. It crystallizes in colourless, monoclinic prisms, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water, but insoluble in alcohol.

lactic-anhydride, *s.* [LACTYL-LACTATE.]

lactic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Lactic acid is capable of forming three different ethers containing the same monatomic alcohol-radical—viz., ethylic lactate, monethylic lactate, and diethylic lactate, the first two being isomeric. Ethylic lactate, $CH_3{\cdot}CH{\cdot}(OH){\cdot}CO{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$, is formed by heating to 170°, in a sealed tube, a mixture of lactic acid and alcohol. It is a colourless liquid of peculiar odour, and boils at 186°. Water, alcohol, and ether dissolve it in all proportions, but it is difficult to obtain it in the crystalline form. Monethylic lactate is a colourless liquid, boiling at 150°. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Diethylic lactate, $C_7H_{14}O_3$, produced by the action of ethylate of sodium on chloropropionate of ethyl, is a transparent, mobile liquid of an agreeable odour, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It boils at 156°·5, and has a sp. gr. of 0·9203 at 0°.

lactic-ferment, *s.*

Chem.: A minute organism which, under the microscope, is seen to consist of small elliptical cells, generally detached, but sometimes occurring in chains of two or three. It is developed in milk, when it is allowed to stand for some time, and is the cause of the milk becoming sour, the sugar of the milk changing into lactic acid. It is also developed when cheese is added to a solution of sugar, and kept at a temperature of 35° to 40°.

lactic-fermentation, *s.*

Chem.: [FERMENTATION].

lăc′-tīde, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic)*, and *(anhydr)ide.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_8O_4$. The second ethereal anhydride of lactic acid, obtained by heating lactic acid or lactyl lactate for a long time at a temperature of 150° in a retort through which a stream of air is drawn. It crystallizes in colourless rhombic tables of dazzling whiteness, insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but soluble in boiling alcohol. It melts at 124·5°, and distils unchanged at 255°. Ammonia converts it into lactamide.

lăc-tĭd′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lactid(e)*; *-ic.*]

lactidic-acid, dilactic-acid, *s.* [LACTYL-LACTATE.]

* **lăc-tĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lac* (genit. *lactis*) = milk, and *fero* = to bear, to produce, to carry; Fr. *lactifère*; Sp. *lactifero*; Ital. *lattifero.*]

1. Bearing or conveying milk or a milk-like juice.

2. Producing a milky or thick white-coloured juice, as a plant.

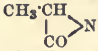
"He makes the breasts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory vessel, or *lactiferous* duct."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **lăc-tĭf′-ĭc,** * **lăc-tĭf′-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *lac* (genit. *lactis*) = milk, and *facio* = to make.] Producing, yielding, or causing milk.

* **lăc′-tĭ-fūġe,** *s.* [Lat. *lac* (genit.) = milk, and *fugo* = to put to flight, to drive out.] A medicine which diminishes the secretion of milk in the breast.

lăc′-tĭ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic)*, and *imide.*]

Chem.:



$$\left.\begin{array}{l}CH_3{\cdot}CH\\ \quad|\\ \quad CO\end{array}\right>NH.$$

Lactoxylimide. Obtained by heating alanine in a stream of hydrochloric acid gas. It crystallizes in colourless needles, melting at 275°. and is readily soluble in water and alcohol.

lăc′-tīne, lăc′-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic)*; *-ine*, *-in.*] [MILK-SUGAR.]

lăc′-to-, *pref.* [Lat. *lac* (genit. *lactis*) = milk.] A prefix denoting the presence of or connection with milk.

lacto-butyrometer, *s.* An apparatus for ascertaining the quantity of buttery matter in a particular sample of milk.

lacto-densimeter, *s.* An apparatus for ascertaining the density of milk, in order to discover if it has been mixed with water.

lacto-glucose, *s.*

Chem.: According to Fudakowski, a constituent of milk sugar.

lacto-phosphates, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The pharmaceutical name for a mixture of lactic acid and calcium phosphate.

lacto-protein, *s.*

Chem.: An albuminous substance said to exist in milk.

lăc-tŏm′-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Lat. *lac* (genit. *lactis*) = milk, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] Called also a galactometer. A species of hydrometer, graduated to show the comparative specific gravity and consequent value of different samples of milk. The instrument is a good evidence of the specific gravity of milk, and the specific gravity is a probable, but not positive, evidence of quality. Taken in connection with the per-cent. glass, which measures the per cent. of cream that rises, it is nearly a positive indicator of pure and watered milk. One form of the lactometer for ascertaining the amount of cream in milk consists of a tube with a funnel mouth for convenience in charging it, and having the upper portion graduated. The tube is about a foot in length, and, being filled, the cream is allowed to rise, when its richness is determined by the number of graduated spaces occupied by the cream.

lăc′-tōne, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic)*, and *(ket)one.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_2$. Produced, together with lactide, by the dry distillation of lactic acid. It is a volatile liquid, possessing an aromatic odour, and boiling at 92°.

lăc-tŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *lacton(e)*; *-ic.*]

Chem.: Of or belonging to lactone.

lactonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_6(OH)_3CO{\cdot}OH$. A monobasic acid, obtained by the oxidation of arabin and milk sugar. It is a deliquescent crystalline mass, melting at 100°. It takes up two equivalents of metal from basic hydrates, but only one from carbonates.

* **lăc′-tŏr-y,** *a.* [Lat. *lac* (genit. *lactis*) Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Lactiferous; lactary.

lăc′-tŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Lat. *lac* (genit. *lactis*) = milk, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument, invented by Donne of Paris, for assisting in determining the quality of milk by ascertaining its relative opacity.

lăc′-tōse, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic)*, and *(gluc)ose.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A sugar, isomeric with dextrose, formed from milk sugar by treatment with ferments or dilute acids. It crystallizes in leafy and warty crystals, soluble in water, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, and crystallizing more readily than ordinary glucose. It has a greater dextro-rotary power than dextrose, and reduces alkaline cupric salts to cuprous oxide. It resembles dextrose in most of its reactions, but is distinguished from it by giving no compound with sodic chloride, and by yielding lactonic and mucic acids instead of saccharic acid when oxidized by nitric acid. Lactose is the first aldehyde of dulcite.

lăc-tŏx′-y̆l, *s.* [Eng. *lac*(*tic*), and *ox*(*al*)*yl*.] (See the compound.)

lactoxyl-urea, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_6N_2O_2\cdot 2H_2O$. Lactyl urea. A compound, isomeric with methyl hydantoïn, prepared by decomposing a mixture of aldehyde ammonia, potassic cyanide, and potassic pseudo-cyanate with hydrochloric acid, and extracting the brown product with ether alcohol. It forms transparent rhombic prisms, which, when anhydrous, melt at 145°.

lăc-tŏx-y̆l′-ĭ-mīde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *lactoxyl*, and *imide*.] [LACTIMIDE.]

lăc-tū′-cạ, *s.* [Lat., from *lac* = milk, referring to the milky juice of the plant when cut.

Bot.: Lettuce, the typical genus of the tribe Lactuceæ. The involucre is imbricated, cylindrical, few-flowered, its scales with a membranous margin. Florets all ligulate, pappus pilose, filiform; achenes much compressed, with a long beak. About fifty species are known. Found in the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere and in South Africa. *L. sativa*, or *L. Scariola* var. *sativa*, the Garden Lettuce, is supposed to be a native of the East Indies, but is not now known in a wild state anywhere, having been cultivated from time immemorial as an esculent or a salad. The seeds yield a clear, transparent sweet oil. It yields the narcotic drug, lactucarium, the best of which, however, comes from *L. altissima*. The extract of *L. virosa*, the strong-scented lettuce, is a mild sedative, anodyne, and antispasmodic. It is useful in phthisis, bronchitis, asthma, rheumatism, spermatorrhœa, and dropsy. *L. Scariola* and *L. sylvestris* yield a drug like opium. In Goa, *L. remotiflora* is called taraxaco, and is used as a substitute for taraxacum.

lăc-tụ-cär′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *lactuca* = a lettuce.]

Chem.: The brown viscid juice of the common garden lettuce, obtained by incision from the leaves and flowering stems, and dried in the air. It is a mixture of various substances, including lactucone, lactucin, lactucic acid, mannite, albumin, &c. Lactucarium is hypnotic, antispasmodic, and sedative, and has been recommended in cases in which opium is inadmissible. It has been administered with advantage in chronic rheumatism, diarrhœa, and asthma, in doses of two to five grains.

lăc-tū′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lactuc*(*a*); fem. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Composites, sub-order Ligulifloræ.

lăc-tū′-çĭc, *a.* [Lat. *lactuc*(*a*) = lettuce; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus Lactuca.

lactucic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained by triturating lactucarium with dilute sulphuric acid, and extracting by means of alcohol of 84 per cent. It is a light yellow, crystalline mass, soluble in water and alcohol. Its aqueous solution is coloured wine-red by alkalis, and it reduces alkaline cupric salts to cuprous oxide.

lăc-tū′-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *lactuc*(*a*); Eng. suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{28}O_8$. The active principle of lactucarium, found in the juice of several species of lettuce. It crystallizes in rhombic tables of a yellowish colour; slightly soluble in cold water and in ether, moderately soluble in alcohol and in acetic acid. Its solutions are not precipitated by any reagent.

lăc-tū′-cōne, *s.* [Lat. *lactuc*(*a*); Eng. suff. *-one*.]

Chem.: $C_{40}H_{66}O_3$. A colourless, insipid, substance, extracted from lactucarium by boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in mammillated crystals, insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils, both fixed and volatile. It melts at 150°, and, on being distilled, yields acetic acid in large quantity.

lăc-tụ-cō-pĭc′-rĭn, *s.* [Eng. *lactuc*(*in*); *o* connective, and *picrin*.]

Chem.: An uncrystallizable substance, which remains in the mother-liquors of the preparation of lactucin by Ludwig and Kromayer's process, after the greater part of that substance has been precipitated by basic acetate of lead. When freed from admixed lactucin and lactucone by ether, it forms a brown, amorphous, very bitter mass, having a faint acid reaction; soluble in water and alcohol. It contains 52·6 per cent. carbon, 6·8 hydrogen, and 36·6 oxygen, agreeing nearly with the formula $C_{22}H_{32}O_{10}$, and is therefore produced from lactucin by assumption of water and oxygen. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, iii. 465.)

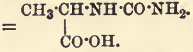
lăc-tū′-mĕn, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *lac* = milk, with reference to the white colour of the pustules.]

Path.: The milk-scab which affects children at the breast.

lăc-tụ-răm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lact*(*yl*); *ur*(*ea*); *am*(*monia*); and suff. *-ic*.] (See etym. and compound.)

lacturamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_8N_2O_3$ =



$$\begin{array}{l}CH_3\cdot CH\cdot NH\cdot CO\cdot NH_2.\\ \quad |\\ \quad CO\cdot OH.\end{array}$$

A monobasic acid, homologous with hydantoic acid, obtained by treating alanine salts with potassic isocyanate, or by heating lactyl urea with basic hydrate and decomposing the resulting baric salt with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in small rhombic prisms, which melt at 155°. When heated with hydrochloric acid, it splits up into alanine hydrochloride, ammonic chloride, and carbonic anhydride. It yields crystalline salts.

lăc′-ty̆l, *s.* [Eng. *lact*(*ic*), and (*all*)*yl*.] (See the compounds.)

lactyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_4OCl_2 = C_3H_4ClO\cdot Cl$. Chloride of chloropropionyl. A colourless liquid, obtained, together with phosphorus oxychloride, by heating a mixture of well-dried calcium lactate with twice its weight of phosphorus pentachloride. It is also produced by the direct combination of ethylene and oxychloride of carbon. It boils at 150°, but is partially decomposed at a higher temperature. Water gradually dissolves it, forming hydrochloric and chloropropionic acids. With absolute alcohol a violent reaction takes place, hydrochloric acid, chloride of ethyl, and chloropropionate of ethyl being produced.

lactyl-guanidine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_9N_3O_2$. Alacreatine. A crystalline compound, isomeric with creatine, formed from alanine and cyanamide. It requires twelve times its weight of water at 15° for solution, and resembles glycocyamine and creatine in its reactions.

lactyl-lactate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_5$. The first ethereal anhydride of lactic acid, obtained by heating lactic acid to a temperature of 104°. It is a yellow amorphhous mass, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. On boiling with water, it is re-converted into lactic acid.

lạ-cū′-nạ (pl. **lạ-cū′-næ**), *s.* [Lat. = a hollow, a depression.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small opening; a small pit or depression.

2. A small blank space; a gap, a hiatus.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy* (*Pl.*):

(1) *Human:* Open spaces, prolonged into canaliculi or delicate tubes finer than the smallest capillary vessels, occurring in bone. The lacunæ have an average length of $\frac{1}{1800}$ of an inch, and are about half as wide and a third as thick. They contain a minute granular substance found by Prof. Goodsir to be a germinal spot or nutritive centre.

(2) *Comp.:* Spaces left among the tissues in some of the lower animals, and serving in place of vessels for the circulation of the fluids of the body. (*Darwin: Origin of Species*, Gloss.)

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* Link's name for an air-cell in a plant.

(2) *Pl.:* Small hollows or pits upon the under surface of the thallus in a lichen.

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Littorinidæ. Sixteen recent species are known and one fossil, the former from Norway, Britain, Spain, &c., the latter from the Scottish glacial beds.

lạ-cū′-nạl, *a.* [Eng. *lacun*(*a*); *-al*.] Pertaining to or containing lacunæ.

lạ-cū′-nar, *s.* & *a.* [Lat., from *lacuna* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Architecture:

1. A term applied to the panels in a ceiling, which are produced by a series of sunken compartments, originating in the rafters which supported an upper story, and were exposed to the eye, leaving sunk spaces (*lacunæ*) between the intersections as they crossed each other, and which were afterwards retained as a means of breaking the unsightly flatness of a ceiling. The edges of these panels were decorated with carved and gilt ornaments, and the centres filled in with decorative painting.

2. The ceiling or under surface of the member of an order, of the corona of a cornice, or of the part of the architrave between the capitals of columns, and generally any ceiling having sunk or hollowed compartments without spaces or bands between the panels; a laquear having bands between the panels. (*Gwilt.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or containing lacunæ or lacunars; having open spaces at intervals.

lăc-ụ-när′-ĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [LACUNAR, *s.*]

* **lă-cūne′,** *s.* [LACUNA.] A gap.

> "There is a *lacune* or gap which is to be filled up."
> —*North: Examen*, p. 149.

lăc-ụ-nĕtte′, *s.* [Fr., dimin. from Lat. *lacuna* = a ditch, a gap.]

Fort.: A small fosse or ditch.

lạ-cū′-nōse, *a.* [Lat. *lacunosus* = full of holes.]

Bot.: Covered with little pits or depressions, as *Helvellia crispa*.

lạ-cū-nō-sō-, *pref.* [LACUNOSE.]

lacunoso-rugose, *a.*

Bot.: Having broad, deep, irregular wrinkles, like the shell of the walnut or the stone of the peach.

lạ-cū′-noŭs, lạ-cū′-nōse, *a.* [Lat. *lacunosus*, from *lacuna* = a ditch, a gap.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Marked by or having pits or depressions; furrowed, pitted.

2. *Bot.:* Covered with little pits or depressions, as, *Helvellia crispa*.

lā-cŭs′-trạl, lā-cŭs′-trĭne, *a.* [Lat. *lacus* = a lake.] Of or pertaining to a lake.

lacustrine-deposits, sedimentary-deposits, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Strata deposited in existing lakes or in those which, from whatever cause, have now become dry land.

lacustrine-dwellings, *s. pl.* [LAKE-DWELLINGS.]

lăd, * **ladde,** *s.* [Wel. *llawd* = a youth; Ir. *lath* = a youth, a champion (from *luth* = nimble, active); cf. Gael. *laidir* = strong; *luth* = strength; Goth. *lauths*, in the compound *jugga-lauths* = a lad.]

1. A youth, a young man, a stripling.

> "There is a *lad* here which hath five barley-loaves and two small fishes."—*John* vi. 9.

2. A fellow, a companion, a mate. (Used familiarly.)

3. A male sweetheart. (*Scotch.*)

* **lăd,** * **ladde,** *pret. of v.* [LEAD, *v.*]

* **lăd′-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Eng. *lad*; *-age*.] Boyhood.

> "My *ladage* fair and good." *Sylvester: Vocation*, 170.

lăd′-ạ-nŭm, lăb′-da-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *ladanum*, *ledanum*; Gr. *λήδανον* (*lēdanon*) = a resinous juice obtained from a plant called in Latin *lada*, *leda*, or *ledon*, and in Gr. *λῆδον* (*lēdon*). It is *Cistus creticus* [Def.] The gum is in Persian *lâdan* or *lâden*.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{30}O_3$; Labdanum. An odorous, resinous substance, which exudes in drops from the leaves and twigs of the *Cistus creticus*, a shrub growing in the island of Candia and in Syria. It is a dark-coloured, tenacious resin, somewhat moist, exhaling an odour like that of ambergris. It was formerly much used for making stimulating plasters. Genuine ladanum contains 85 per cent of resin, 7 per cent. of wax,; a volatile oil, and not more than 6 per cent. of earthy matter and hairs. It is often adulterated with black sand. Ladanum in sticks is prepared in Portugal, Spain, and the south of France by boiling the leaves and branches of *Cystus ladaniferus.*

ladanum-bush, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Any ladanum-bearing cistus.

2. *Spec.:* (1) *Cistus ladaniferus,* called also Gum-cistus. It has white flowers and is a native of Spain and Portugal. (2) *Cistus creticus,* which grows in Candia and the Levant. It has purple flowers. (3) *Cistus Ledon.* It is from France, and has white flowers.

lăd′-dẽr, * lad-dre, *s.* [A.S. *hlæder;* cogn. with Dut. *ladder* = a ladder, the rack or rails of a cart; O. H. Ger. *hleitra;* Ger. *leiter* = a ladder; prob. connected with Lat. *clathri* = bars, trellis; Gr. κλεῖθρον, κλῆθρον (*kleithron, klēthron*) = a bar, a bolt.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A frame, usually movable, having a series of steps attached to side-bars or ropes. The varieties are distinguished by their purposes, position, or by some feature of construction. A ladder differs from a flight of stairs in that the latter has treads and risers, being thus boxed in below. The ladder has merely steps. There are numerous kinds of ladders, varying in form or construction, according to the purposes for which they are intended.

"Foure of his old foos han it espied, and setten *ladders* to the walles of his hous."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

(2) A notched cleat or stick in a bookcase, for supporting shelves.

2. *Fig.:* Any means by which one ascends; any means of rising to eminence.

"To the topmost round
Of fortune's *ladder.*" *Churchill: Sermons.* (Dedic.)

II. *Naut.:* The accommodation-ladder is slung at the gangway. The forecastle and hold ladders are at these respective places. The Jacob's-ladder abaft the top-gallant masts, where there are no ratlines at the shrouds. The quarter and story ladders are for reaching or leaving the boats moored astern.

ladder-carriage, *s.* A kind of carriage for conveying fire-ladders. The bed-frame serves as a connection in coupling the waggon, and braces the ladder when raised. The windlass, having its bearings at the foot of the frame, extends the sliding sections of the ladder. The basket, attached by a rope to the pulley at the top of the ladder, forms a fire-escape. Invented and first used in the United States.

ladder-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The Scalaria (Wentletrap). [Scalaria.] Named from its sharp, transverse spiral ribs.

ladder-way, *s.*

1. *Mining:* A foot-way shaft; the shaft of a mine, by which the workmen ascend and descend.

2. *Naut.:* A companion-way or scuttle-way on board ship.

ladder-work, *s.* Work which has to be done with the aid of a ladder, as painting, stucco-work, &c.

lăd′-dĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lad; -ess.*] A girl, a lass.

"She is not as amiable a *laddess.*"—*Walpole: Letters,* iii. 243.

lăd′-diĕ, lăd′-dy̆, *s.* [Eng. *lad;* dimin. suff. *-ie, -y.*] A diminutive of lad.

"His leg was so tight and his cheek was so ruddy,
Transported I was with my sodger *laddie.*"
Burns: Jolly Beggars.

lāde, *v.t. & i.* [The same word as Load, *v.* (q.v.). A.S. *hladan* = to heap together, to load, to lade out.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To load.

"And they *laded* their asses with the corn."—*Genesis* xlii. 26.

2. To lift or throw out or in, as water with a ladle, bowl, &c.

"He chides the sea that sunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To draw water.

"She did not think it best to *lade* at the narrow channel."—*Bishop Hall.*

2. *Naut.:* To let in water by leakage; to leak. (*Wright.*)

lāde (1), *s.* [A.S. *lád* = a channel, a lode.]

* 1. (See extract.)

"*Lade* is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the Saxon, which signifies a purging or discharging; there being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some great river."—*Gibson: Camden.*

2. A water-course; specifically in Scotland, the canal which conveys water to a mill; a mill-race, a lead.

lāde (2), lāid, *s.* [Load, *s.*]

lāde′-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *load,* and *man.*]

1. A person in charge of a packhorse.

2. A miller's servant employed to return to the several owners their quantities of meal when ground.

lād′-ẹn, * lād′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Lade, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Charged with a load or burden; loaded.

"Returned the wains from the marshes,
Laden with briny hay."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

* 2. *Fig.:* Weighed down; burdened, oppressed.

"A people *laden* with iniquity."—*Isaiah* i. 4.

¶ *Laden in bulk:*

Naut.: A phrase used to denote that a vessel is loaded with a cargo lying loose in the hold, as corn, salt, &c.

*** lād′-ĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *lady; -ed.*] Gentle, soft, soothing, lady-like.

"Sores are not to be anguisht with a rustick pressure, but gently stroaked with a *ladied* hand."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. i., res. 8.

lăd′-ĭĕş, *s. pl.* [Lady.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The plural of lady (q.v.).

2. *Slating:* A size of slates, 15 × 18 inches.

ladies′-man, lady's-man, *s.* One who devotes himself to the society of ladies; a beau.

¶ For Ladies′-bedstraw, Ladies′-mantle, Ladies′-slipper, and Ladies′-traces, see Lady's-bedstraw, Lady's-slipper, &c.

*** lăd′-ĭ-fȳ, * lăd′-y̆-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *lady;* suff. *-fy.*] To make a lady of; to give the title or position of lady to; to make ladylike.

"He made a knight,
And your sweet mistress-ship *ladyfied.*"
Massinger: City Madam, iv. 4.

lād′-ĭng, *s.* [Lade, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of loading.

"They agreed after the *lading* of their goods at their severall ports, to meet at Zante."—*Stow: Queene Elizabeth* (an. 1585).

2. That which is put into or is carried in anything as a load; that which constitutes a load; a load, a cargo.

"Some we made prize; while others, burnt and rent,
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went."
Waller: War with Spain, 66.

II. *Glass:* The transference in cisterns of molten glass from the pot to the table, in plate-glass making.

¶ *Bill of lading:*

Comm.: [Bill, *s.*].

lading-hole, *s.*

Glass: An aperture in the side of a furnace for plate-glass, at which the cuvette for carrying the metal is introduced or is filled.

lăd′-kĭn, *s.* [Eng. *lad,* and dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little lad, a youth.

lā′-dle, * lad-el, *s.* [Lade, *v.,* A 2.] [Eng. *lade* = to ladle out; suff. *-el.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A domestic utensil, shaped like a large spoon, and having a comparatively long handle, with which liquids are lifted out or served from a vessel.

"A *ladle* for our silver dish
Is what I want, is what I wish."
Prior: The Ladle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Founding:* A pan with a handle to hold molten metal. On a small scale, the bullet-ladle is a familiar instance. The large ladle used in the foundry is called a shanks (q.v.). Ladles are protected by a thin coat or layer of loam, and every time, before being used, they are brushed over with black wash and carefully dried.

"Some stirred the molten owre with *ladles* great."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 36.

2. *Glass:* A vessel in which molten glass is carried; a cuvette.

3. *Hydraul.:* The float-board of a mill-wheel.

4. *Ordnance:*

(1) An implement for removing the shot from a loaded cannon. It is a semi-cylinder of copper, bevelled at the end, and attached to a staff. For use, the muzzle of the gun is slightly depressed and the ladle passed in so as to run under the shot, which is received in it; when the ladle is withdrawn, it brings the shot out with it.

(2) A cylindrical scoop of copper for loading loose powder into a cannon.

5. *Pyro.:* A copper scoop for filling rockets.

ladle-board, *s.* The float-board of a mill-wheel.

lā′-dle, *v.t.* [Ladle, *s.*] To lade or deal out with a ladle.

lā′-dle-fûl, *s.* [Eng. *ladle; ful(l).*] As much as a ladle will hold; the contents of a ladle.

"If a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook with a *ladleful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

lā′-dle-wọod, *s.* [Eng. *ladle,* and *wood.*]

Bot.: A Cape name for *Cassine Colpoon.*

lā′-dy̆, * la-di, * la-die, * la-dye, * le-dy, * læf-di, * leaf-di, * lef-di, * leve-di, * leve-dy, * lheve-di, * laf-digh, *s. & a.* [A.S. *hlǽfdige;* O. Northumb. *hlafdia;* the first element is A.S. *hláf* = a loaf, the second is uncertain, but probably represents A.S. *dǽges* = a kneader, from the root which appears in Goth. *digan, deigan* = to knead; cf. Icel. *deigja* = a dairy-maid; Eng. *dey.* The Icel. *lafdhi* = a lady, is used in a special sense to designate the Blessed Virgin; hence several derivates, such as *lady-bird, lady-fern, lady's-finger, lady's-mantle,* &c. In these terms the word is strictly not a compound, *lady,* or *ladie,* being the Mid. Eng, genitive case of *lady;* hence *lady-chapel* = chapel of our Lady, *Lady-day* = day of our Lady. (*Skeat,* &c.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A woman of high rank; properly, the wife of a baron or any superior to him in rank, or the daughter of an earl, marquis, or duke. Commonly the title is also given to the wife of a knight or baronet.

"I would make thee my *lady.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 3.

2. A courtesy-title for any woman, especially one of good breeding, education, and position; it is the correlative of gentleman.

3. A sweetheart.

"As *ladies* in romance assist their knight."
Pope; Rape of the Lock, iii. 129.

4. The mistress of a house or family; a mistress.

"Convey what I will set down to my *lady.*"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iv. 2.

5. Mistress; correlative of a lord: as, the *lady* of a manor.

"Of all these bounds, even from this line to this, . . .
We make thee *lady.*" *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Slating (Pl.):* [Ladies, 2].

2. *Zool.:* The calcareous apparatus in the cardiac part of the stomach of the lobster, the function of which is the trituration of the food. (*Nicholson.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Female.

* 2. Becoming a lady; lady-like.

"Say, good Cæsar,
That I some *lady* trifles have reserved,
Immoment toys." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.,* v. 2.

¶ *Our Lady:* The Virgin Mary.

"Low on her knees herself she cast
Before *our Lady.*"
Tennyson; Mariana in the South.

lady-altar, *s.* The altar of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the majority of English cathedrals it is situated behind the high-altar. In English parish churches, and in Roman churches, it is usually in the chancel or in one of the aisles.

lady-bird, *s.*

Entomology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Coccinella (q.v.). The term lady-bird is probably a corruption of lady-bug. Called also Lady-cow, Lady-fly, &c. The Seven-spot Lady-bird is the most common species. In certain years it multiplies to an extraordinary extent.

> "Fly, *lady-bird*, North, South, or East, or West."
> *Gay: Shepherd's Week; Thursday.*

2. *Pl.:* The family Coccinellidæ (q.v.).

lady-bug, *s.*

Entom.: The same as LADY-BIRD.

Lady-chapel, *s.* A chapel dedicated to Our Lady, the Virgin Mary, frequently attached to a large church on the westward of the altar, but in churches built before 1200 the Lady-chapel was usually an independent or additional building.

lady-clock, *s.* The lady-bird (q.v.).

> "That was only a *lady-clock*, child, 'flying away home.'"—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiii.

lady-court, *s.* The court of a lady of a manor.

lady-cow, *s.* The lady-bird (q.v.).

lady-crab, *s.*

Zool.: The name given in the Channel Islands to *Portunus puber*, the Velvet Fiddler Crab, so called from its velvet coat.

Lady-day, *s.* The Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25. It is a fixed festival.

> "The respite which the Lords had granted to the existing Parliament was extended from the first of January to *Lady-day*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

Lady-day in Harvest, *s.* The Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (Aug. 15). The name is common in some parts of England and in Ireland.

lady-fern, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Nephrodium Thelypteris*, a species with lanceolate, pinnate fronds, the pinnæ again deeply pinnatifid. It is found in bogs and marshes in Britain.

2. *Athyrium Filix fœmina*, a beautiful fern with large, membranous, oblong, lanceolate, twice or thrice pinnate fronds, with close-set pinnules. It is found in Britain in moist woods and rocky places.

lady-fish, *s.*

Ichth.: *Sillago domina.*

lady-fly, *s.* The lady-bird (q.v.).

> "This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass."
> *Gay: Shepherd's Week; Thursday.*

lady-killer, *s.* One whose fascinating manners, appearance, or other qualities are irresistible to ladies; one who studiously sets himself to win the affections of women; a general lover.

lady-killing, *s.* The manners, acts, or practices of a lady-killer.

lady-like, *a.*

1. Like or befitting a lady in any respect; gentle, refined, well-bred.

2. Delicate, effeminate; incapable of fatigue.

lady-love, * ladye-love, *s.* A female sweetheart, a mistress.

> "And, like the Ariosto of the North,
> Sang *ladye-love* and war, romance and knightly worth."
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 40.

Lady-psalter, *s.*

1. The *Parvum Officium*, or Little Office of the Virgin Mary.

2. The rosary.

lady's-bedstraw, ladies'-bedstraw, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Galium verum;* (2) *Pharnaceum Mollugo.*

lady's-bower, *s.*

Bot.: *Clematis Vitalba.*

lady's-comb, *s.*

Bot.: *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, a branching, pubescent, umbelliferous plant, with oblong twice or thrice pinnate leaves, terminal and lateral; umbels of very irregular flowers, the fruit very slender, scabrid. Perhaps only a colonist where it occurs in cornfields in Britain, wild in Continental Europe, South Africa, West Asia to North-Western India. Called also Venus's comb.

lady's-cushion, *s.*

Bot.: *Armeria vulgaris.*

lady's-fingers, *s. pl.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sort of biscuit, so called from the shape.

2. *Bot.:* *Anthyllis vulneraria.*

lady's-garters, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Phalaris arundinacea variegata.*

lady's-glove, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea.*

lady's-gown, *s.*

Scots Law: A gift made by a purchaser to the vendor's wife, on her renouncing her liferent in her husband's estate.

lady's-hair, *s.*

Bot.: *Briza media.*

lady's-laces, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The genus Cuscuta (Dodder).

lady's-looking-glass, *s.*

Bot.: *Specularia Speculum.*

lady's-maid, *s.* A female attendant upon a lady.

lady's-mantle, ladies'-mantle, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Alchemilla (q.v.), and specially *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

lady's night-cap, *s.*

Bot.: *Calystegia sepium.*

lady's-seal, *s.*

Bot.: *Convallaria Polygonatum;* (2) *Tamus communis*, the Black Bryony (q.v.).

lady's-slipper, *s.*

Bot.: [CYPRIPEDIUM].

lady's-smock, lady-smock, *s.*

Bot.: *Cardamine pratensis.* [CARDAMINE.]

> "And *lady-smocks* all silver-white."
> *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

lady's-thimble, *s.*

Bot.: *Campanula rotundifolia.*

lady's-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Carduus Marianus.*

lady's-thumb, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Polygonum Persicaria.*

lady's-tresses, ladies'-tresses, lady's-traces, *s. pl.*

Bot.: [SPIRANTHES].

* **lā'-dȳ-hood, * la-di-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *lady; -hood.*] The condition, rank, or position of a lady; ladyship.

> "That I ne approche hir *ladihede.*"
> *Gower: C. A.*, iv.

* **lā'-dȳ-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *lady;* dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little lady; a title frequently given by Elizabethan writers to the Virgin Mary, being commonly contracted into *lakin.*

lā'-dȳ-shĭp, * la-di-ship, *s.* [Eng. *lady; -ship.*] The condition, rank, or position of a lady; it is used commonly as a title in speaking of or addressing a lady.

> "Such as your titled folks would choose
> And lords and *ladyships* might use."
> *Lloyd: To G. Colman, Esq.*, 1761.

læ'-lĭ-a, *s.* [A Roman vestal virgin's name.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Læliadæ (q.v.). It consists of splendid orchids from Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, &c.

læ-lĭ-ā'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lælia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Epidendreæ.

læ-mar'-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. λαίμαργος (*laimargos*) = greedy, gluttonous.]

Ichthy.: A genus of sharks, family Spinacidæ. *Læmargus borealis* is of a blue-brown colour. It is found in the polar regions, where it sometimes reaches twenty-five feet in length. Smaller specimens are found in Britain. It bites pieces out of Greenland whales when living and feeds on them when dead. It also devours small fishes and crabs.

læm'-mĕr-geȳ-ĕr, *s.* [LAMMERGEYER.]

læ-mŏ-dĭp'-ŏ-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. λαιμός (*laimos*) = the throat: δίς (*dis*) = twice, and ποδά (*poda*) = feet, pl. of πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: According to Spence Bate and J. O. Westwood, a group or sub-order of Amphipod Crustaceans, though by some regarded as an independent order. The coxal joint of all the legs is fused with the body and the tail reduced to a rudimentary condition. The species are all marine. Many are parasites; one is the Whale-louse, *Cyamus ceti.* The sub-order is divided into two families: Cyamidæ and Caprellidæ.

læ-tär'-ē, *s.* [Lat., imper. sing. of *lætor* = to rejoice.]

Eccles.: The fourth Sunday in Lent; so called because the services in the ancient Christian Church on that day began with the words, *Lætare, sterilis*, or *Lætare, Jerusalem* (Rejoice, thou barren one; or, Rejoice, Jerusalem).

læ'-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [Named after J. de Laet, of Antwerp.]

Bot.: A genus of Flacourtiaceæ, tribe Prockeæ. *Lætia apetala*, a tropical American plant, secretes a balsamic resin, which becomes white in contact with the air like sandarach.

læ-tĭ'-ti-a (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. = joy.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 39].

læv'-ĭ-gāte, *a.* [Lat. *lævigatus*, pa. par. of *lævigo* = to make smooth; *levis* = smooth.]

Bot.: Having a smooth polish; applied to seeds.

læv'-ĭ-gā-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lævigatus.*]

Bot.: The same as LÆVIGATE (q.v.).

læv-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *læv(us)* = the left; *o* connective.]

lævo-glucose, *s.* [LÆVULOSE.]

lævo-gyrate, *a.* Having the property of rotating towards the left. The term is chiefly applied to the rotation of the plane of polarization produced by certain fluids and other substances, distinguishing the particular direction of this rotation as from the contrary one, which is termed dextro-gyrate.

lævo-gyration, *s.* Polarization to the left hand.

lævo-racemic, *a.* (See the compound.)

Lævo-racemic acid: [RACEMIC-ACID].

lævo-rotary, *a.* The same as LÆVO-GYRATE.

lævo-tartaric, *a.* (See the compound.)

Lævo-tartaric acid:

Chem.: A compound of tartaric acid, isomeric with tartaric acid, but rotating to the left, while ordinary tartaric acid does so to an equal extent to the right.

læv'-u-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *lævul(ose); -in.*]

Chem.: A sweet substance, resembling dextrin, extracted from the juice of the tubers of the Jerusalem artichoke by repeated treatment with alcohol. It is soluble in water; does not reduce alkaline cupric salts, and is optically inactive until boiled with hydrochloric acid when it becomes strongly lævorotatory.

læv'-u-lōs-āne, *s.* [Eng. *lævulos(e)*; suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_5$. An uncrystallizable syrup obtained by heating lævulose to 170°. It may also be prepared by heating cane sugar to 160°, and keeping it at that temperature for four hours. A mixture of equal parts of lævulosane and dextro-glucose is produced, but the latter may be easily removed by fermentation. It is soluble in water and dilute spirit, but insoluble in absolute alcohol. Its solution has a dextro-rotatory power $(a)_j = 15^\circ$ or $(a)_l = 13{\cdot}5^\circ$. When boiled with water and dilute acids, it is converted into lævulose. On oxidation it yields saccharic acid.

læv'-u-lōse, *s.* [Lat. *lævus* = the left; *l* connective, and Eng. suff. *-ose.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Lævo-glucose, or sucrolævulose. A variety of sugar, isomeric with dextrose, occurring together with dextrose in honey and in the juices of sweet fruits. It is also produced, together with an equal weight of dextrose, by the action of dilute acids, diastase, or yeast, on cane-sugar; or it may be obtained pure by heating inuline with dilute acids. It is a colourless, uncrystallizable syrup, or, when dried at 100°, a gummy, deliquescent mass, soluble in water, and in spirit 50 o. p., but insoluble in absolute alcohol. It closely resembles dextrose in many of its characters, but its aqueous solution is sweeter, and it is more easily altered by heat and acids. Its specific rotatory power is −98°, at 15° for the D line, decreasing with the rise of temperature. When powdered, slaked lime is added gradually to a solution of lævulose in ice-cold water, calcium lævulosate, $C_6H_{12}O_6 \cdot CaO,H_2O$, soluble with difficulty, is formed. By means of this reaction, lævulose can be readily freed from dextrose; the latter, on similar treatment, yielding a freely-soluble compound.

la-fa-yĕtte′, *s.*

1. The *Liostomus xanthurus*, a sciænoid fish of the Northern United States, said to have become well known at the time of Lafayette's second visit to this country, 1824–5.

2. The *Stromatheus triacanthus*, or dollar-, butter-, or harvest-fish.

La-fîtte′, *s.* [From the vineyards of the Chateau Lafitte, in the Haut-Medoc, where it is produced.] A kind of claret wine, characterized by its softness on the palate, and its perfume, partaking of the characteristics of violet and raspberry.

* **laft**, *s.* [LOFT, *s.*]

1. A loft.

2. A gallery in a church.

lăg, *a.* & *s.* [Wel. *llag* = slack; cogn. with Gael. & Ir. *lag* = weak, feeble; Corn. *lac* (adv.) = loose, lax; *lacca* = to faint away; Lat. *laxus* = loose, lax; Icel. *lakra* = to lag behind. The root is the same as that of Eng. *lax* and *languid* and Gr. λαγαρός (*lagaros*) = slack.]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Slow, sluggish, tardy; coming late or behind.

2. Last.

> "I could be well content
> To entertain the *lag* end of my life
> With quiet hours." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

3. Long-delayed.

> "They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away
> The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laughed at."
> *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 3.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The lowest class; the fag end; the rump.

> "The senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people . . . make suitable for destruction!"—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

* 2. One who or that which lags behind or comes last; the last comer.

> "But to be last, the *lag* of all the race—
> Redeem yourselves and me from that disgrace."
> *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* v. 256.

3. An old convict. (*Australian.*)

> "At last he fell in with two old *lags* who had a deadly grudge against the chaplain."—*Reade: It's Never Too Late To Mend*, ch. ix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of the boards or staves forming the upper casing of a carding-machine. The lags of the carding-machine are clothed with cards on the under sides, and are separately removable.

2. *Mach.:* One of the boards or staves forming the covering of a large band-drum. The lags of the drum are fastened by lag-screws to the frame of the wheel.

3. *Naut.:* The lag of the tide is the time that the tide-wave falls behind the mean time in the first and third quarters of the moon.

4. *Steam-engine:*

(1) One of the boards or staves forming the covering of a steam-boiler or cylinder. The lags of the boiler or cylinder are wooden staves, hooped, and enclosing a body of non-conducting material; also called cleading.

(2) [LAP.]

lag-machine, *s.*

Wood-working: A machine for hollowing out the insides of lags or covering for wooden rolls or drums, or the cleading for jacketing cylinders or steam-pipes.

lag-screw, *s.* A flat-headed screw used to attach lags to band-drums.

lăg, *v.i.* & *t.* [LAG, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To loiter; to stay behind; to move slowly.

2. To be slow to advance; to hold or draw-back.

> "My valour was my plea, a gallant mind,
> That, true to honour, never *lagg'd* behind.'
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xiv. 245.

3. To remain behind or beyond one's time.

> "Superfluous *lags* the veteran on the stage."
> *Johnson: Vanity of Human Wishes.*

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To slacken. (*Heywood.*)

2. To transport or send to penal servitude for a crime. (*Slang.*)

> "I should not much like to have him *lagged* for forgery."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxi.

* 3. To steal.

> "Some corn away *lag*
> In bottle and bag." *Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 54.

II. *Steam-eng.:* To cover or clothe, in order to prevent radiation of heat.

lā′-gạn, *s.* [LIGAN.]

* **lạ-gar′-tō**, *s.* [Sp., = lizard.] [ALLIGATOR.] The form in which the word alligator first appeared in the English language.

> "We saw in it [the Orinocco] divers sorts of strange fishes of marvellous bigness, but for *lagartos* it excelled."—*Raleigh: Discovery of Guiana.*

lạ-ġē′-nạ, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λάγηνος (*lagēnos*), λάγυνος (*lagunos*) = a flask.]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) A genus of Foraminifera, having the tail somewhat flask-shaped. It is the typical one of the family Lagenidæ (q.v.).

(2) A sub-genus of Molluscs, genus Turbinella.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus [(1)] has existed from the Carboniferous period till now.

lăġ-ĕ-när′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [LAGENA.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, containing but one species, the Bottle, Club, or Trumpet-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*). It is monœcious, with a campanulate calyx and a white corolla. It is wild in India, the Mollucas, and Abyssinia. In that state it is poisonous, but when cultivated its deleterious properties disappear. Anglo-Indians boil the fruit when young and use it as vegetable marrow. Natives of India slice and eat it as a curry. The young shoots and leaves are also eaten. The fruit which is sometimes six feet long, is often used by Indian beggars as a bottle. The seeds yield an oil which is used as an application in headaches. The flesh of the fruit is deemed to be diuretic, refrigerant, and antibilious. It is bitter and purgative; it is occasionally used in India as a poultice, and applied to the shaved head in delirium. It is cultivated in the warmer parts of the eastern hemisphere.

lạ-ġēn′-ĭ-dæ, lạ-ġēn′-ĭ-dạ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lagen(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, *-ida*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Perforated Foraminifera. It consists of microscopic animals contained within curious flask-like shells, with a neck and sometimes with a tube continued from it into the cavity of the shell. They are marine, living attached to fuci, stones, &c. Genera, Lagena and Entoselenia.

2. *Palæont.:* The family exists from the Carboniferous rocks upward.

lạ-ġēn′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *lagena* = a flask, a bottle, and *forma* = shape.]

Bot.: Having the shape or form of a Florence flask.

lạ-ġē-nō-rhy̆ṅ-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. λάγηνος (*lagēnos*) = a flask, a flagon, and ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

Zool.: A genus of Delphinidæ. The beak of the upper jaw keeled on each side, the lower jaw with two or three small, conical, rudimentary teeth in the middle of each side. *Lagenorhynchus leucopleurus*, the *Delphinus Tursio* of Knox, occurs in Orkney and the Northern Ocean generally. *L. albirostris* is the White-beaked Bottlenose. It has been taken on the coast of Norfolk.

lag′-ẽr, *s.* [Ger., = a store.] (See the compounds.)

lager-beer, *s.* The ordinary beer of Germany.

lager-wine, *s.* Bottled wine which has been kept some time in the cellar.

lăg-ẽr-stro′-mĭ-ạ (o as ẹ), *s.* [Named after Magnus Lagerstrom of Gothenburg.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Lagerströmieæ. It consists of fourteen East Indian and Chinese trees and shrubs, with splendid flowers. The calyx is cut into six lobes, the corolla has long claws, the stamens many, the fruit three or six-celled, with numerous seeds. *Lagerströmia indica*, a shrub common in Indian gardens, has crumpled petals. It is from China. The flowers of *L. Flos Reginæ*, or *L. Reginæ*, are in panicles, at first of a pale-rose colour, but afterwards deepening into a fine purple. It is a large, deciduous tree, growing in Eastern Bengal and Burmah. Its bark and leaves are considered to be purgative and hydragogue, and the seeds to be narcotic. The timber is regarded in the east of India and Burmah as the most valuable of any except teak. It is used in the East for ship and boat building, making carts, gun carriages, &c. *L. lanceolata*, *L. microcarpa*, and *L. parviflora*, growing in India, *L. tomentosa* in Burmah and Pegu, and *L. hypoleuca* in the Andaman Islands, have also valuable wood. *L. Flos Reginæ*, *L. parviflora*, and *L. tomentosa* yield gum resins. The bark of *L. parviflora* is used in India for tanning, and along with the bark of *Terminalia tomentosa* for dyeing skins black.

lăg-ẽr-stro-mĭ-ē′-æ (o as ẹ), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lagerströmi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lythraceæ, having winged seeds.

lạ-gĕt′-ta, *s.* [From *lagetto*, the Jamaican name of the Lace-bark tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Daphnads. *Lagetta lintearia* is the Lace-bark tree (q.v.).

lăg′-gạrd, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *lag*, a.; suff. *-ard*, as in drunk*ard*, &c.]

A. *As adj.:* Slow, sluggish, backward; wanting in energy.

> "To hasten and reprove
> The *laggard* rustic."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ii.

B. *As subst.:* One who lags; a slow, sluggish fellow; a loiterer.

> "Decrepit winter, *laggard* in the dance."
> *Hughes: Ode to the Creator of the World.*

lăg′-gẹn, *s.* [Perhaps from *lag-end* = last end or bottom.] The angle between the side and bottom of a wooden dish.

> "The *laggen* they hae clautet
> Fu' clean that day.'
> *Burns: A Dream.*

lăg′-gẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lag*, v.; *-er*.] One who lags behind; a loiterer, a laggard.

> "Whether you prove a *lagger* in the race,
> Or with a vigorous ardour urge your pace."
> *Francis: Horace*, Ep. 2. *To Lollius.*

lạ-ġĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λαγίδιον (*lagidion*), dimin. from λαγώς (*lagōs*) = a hare.]

Zool.: A genus of Chinchillidæ. *Lagidium pallipes* is the Pale-footed Chinchilla, and *L. Cuvieri* is Cuvier's Chinchilla. Both species are found in the mountainous parts of Chili, Bolivia, and Peru.

lăg′-gĭṅg, *s.* [LAG, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of loitering or idling.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* Narrow planks extending from one rib to another in the centering of arches and forming the board covering upon which the courses of voussoirs are laid.

2. *Steam-eng.:* The non-conducting jacket or clothing of a steam-boiler or cylinder, to prevent radiation of heat; cleading, deading, sheathing, clothing.

lăg′-gĭṅg-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *lagging*; *-ly*.] In a lagging, loitering manner; like a laggard; loiteringly.

lă-gniăppe′ (*g* silent), *s.* [Sp. *la*; *-nappe*.] In Louisiana, a gratuity, usually of confectionery, pastry or nuts, given by tradesmen to their customers, especially to children and colored people.

lăg-ō-my̆′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lagomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* Calling Hares or Pikas, a family of Rodentia of Mr. Alston's sub-order Duplicidentata. They resemble the hares, but have only five molars in each jaw, a depressed skull, contracted frontal bones without frontal wing-like processes, complete clavicles, short ears, limbs nearly equal in length, and no apparent tail. They are akin to hares, but are

smaller in size. They are found in Europe near the Volga, in Asia, and in North America.

2. *Palæont.:* Found from the Miocene onwards.

lăg′-ŏ-mȳs, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*), genit. λαγώ (*lagō*) = a hare, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Lagomyidæ. *Lagomys alpinus,* the Alpine Pika, a small mammal about nine and a half inches long, is from Siberia, and *L. princeps,* the Rocky Mountain Pika, from six to seven inches long, is found in Canada, the Rocky Mountains, near those of California, Utah, and Oregon.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus is found in the Miocene of France and the Pliocene of Europe; also in Post-Tertiary cave-deposits.

la-gō′-nīte, *s.* [Ital. *lago* = a lake; *n* connective, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An earthy mineral occurring as an encrustation at the lagoons of Tuscany. Colour, ochreous yellow. Compos.: boracic acid, 49·5, sesquioxide of iron, 37·8, water, 12·7, corresponding to the formula, $Fe_2O_3 3BO_3 + 3$ HO.

la-goôn′, * la-gūne′, *s.* [Ital. *lagone, laguna* = a pool; the former is an augmentative form of Ital. *lago* = a lake; the latter from Lat. *lucuna*=a pool; both ultimately from Lat. *lacus* = a lake.]

1. A shallow lake or sheet of water, connected with the sea or a river, found on the coasts of Holland, Italy, South America, &c. They sometimes are almost dried up in summer, and become stagnant marshy pools.

> "The Slaver in the broad *lagoon,*
> Lay moored with idle sail."
> *Longfellow: The Quadroon Girl.*

2. A sheet of water surrounded by an atoll (q.v.).

lagoon-reef, *s.* The same as an atoll (q.v.).

lăg-ŏph-thăl′-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*) = a hare, and ὀφθαλμία (*ophthalmia*)=a disease of the eyes, accompanied by a discharge of humour; ophthalmia (q.v.).]

Pathol.: (For def. see etym.).

lag-ō′-poŭs, *a.* [Lagopus.]

Bot.: Hare-footed; so hairy as to be like a hare's foot, as the inflorescence of some grasses and the rhizomes of certain ferns.

lag-ō′-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagos*) = a hare, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: Ptarmigan, a genus of Tetraonidæ (Grouse). The bill has the base thickly feathered, the eyebrows are naked and smooth, the tarsus and toes thickly covered with feathers in winter. *Lagopus scoticus* is the Red Grouse (q.v.). *L. mutus,* or *vulgaris,* is the Ptarmigan (q.v.). *L. albus* is the Willow Grouse of the Swedish Peninsula, Russia, and Siberia.

la-gŏs′-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagos*) = a hare, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.] Hare-lip.

la-gŏs′-tō-mŭs, la-gŏs′-tō-mȳs, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*) = a hare and στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Chinchillidæ. *Lagostomus trichodactylus* is the Viscacha (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The genus occurs in the Pliocene and Post Pliocene beds of South America.

lăg′-ŏ-thrĭx, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*), genit. λαγώ (*lagō*) = a hare, and θρίξ (*thrix*) = hair. So named from its fur like that of a hare.]

Zool.: Woolly Monkey; a genus of Monkeys, family Cebidæ. They have a long, prehensile tail. They are akin to Howlers and the Spider Monkeys. Five are known. *Lagothrix Humboldtii* is the Caparro, and *L. olivaceus,* the Barricudo. They are from the Upper Amazon and the adjacent regions.

la-gō′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*), genit. λαγώ = a hare, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Zool.: The same as Lagidium (q.v.).

lăg′-rĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz suggests Gr. λαχνή (*lachnē*) = soft woolly hair, down.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Lagridæ. One species, *Lagria hirta,* is British.

lăg′-rĭ-dæ, lăg-rī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lagri*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera (Beetles), section Heteromera The elytra are soft, the head and thorax considerably narrower than the elytra, the latter nearly cylindrical, ovate, or truncated, the antennæ filiform or swelling towards the apex.

lăg-rĭ-man′-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: The same as Lagrimoso (q.v.).

lăg-rĭ-mō′-ṣō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A word directing that the piece or part to which it is appended is to be played in a mournful, solemn, or plaintive manner.

*** la-gūne′,** *s.* [Lagoon.]

la-gū′-nīte, *s.* [Sp. *laguna;* Fr. *lagune;* Ger. *lagune* = a lake; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Lagonite (q.v.).

la-gür′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*) = a hare, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Bot.: Hare's-tail grass, a genus of Gramineaceæ, tribe Aveneæ. *Lagurus ovatus,* is a soft, hairy, annual, tufted grass, with short, flat leaves, a short ligule and long awns. Found in Guernsey, and naturalised near Saffron Walden. It is more common in Southern Europe and in parts of Asia.

lā′-ĭc, * laick, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *laicus,* from Gr. λαικός (*laikos*) = pertaining to the people, λαός (*laos*) = the people; Fr. *laique;* Sp. *laico;* Ital. *laico, laicali;* Port. *leigo.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; lay.

> "Mysteries are barred from *laic* eyes."
> *Rochester: Upon Nothing.*

B. *As subst.:* One of the people; a layman. [Laity, *s.* 3.]

> "As *laicks,* so priests also . . . should yield their service to the divine will."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy,* bk. iii. (Conc.)

*** lā′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *laic; -al.*] The same as Laic; lay.

> "The *laical* communion under both kinds."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy,* ch. vii.

*** lā-ĭ-căl′-ĭtȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *laical; -ity.*] The quality or state of being a laic; the state of a layman.

*** lā′-ĭ-cal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *laical; -ly.*] In manner of a layman; like the laity.

lāid, *pret. & pa. par. of v. & a.* [Lay, *v.*]

A. *As pret. & pa. par.* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Placed, set, put down.

2. *Paper-making:* Applied to paper having the marks made by the wires of the deckle. The choice of colouring matter gives rise to the names cream-laid, blue-laid, &c. [Wove.]

laid-on, *a.*

Joinery: A term applied to mouldings which are got out in strips and nailed on to the surface of the object.

laid-paper, *s.* Paper made with a ribbed surface like that formerly made in the hand-frame.

laid-up, *a.* Unwell; incapacitated from exertion or labour by illness.

lāid′-lȳ, *a.* [A variant of *loathly* (q.v.).] Loathsome, unsightly; repugnant to the sight. (*Scotch.*)

*** laie,** *a.* [Lay, *a.*]

lāigh (*gh* guttural), *a.* [Low.] Low; low-lying.

> "Your honour has gien Johnnie Howie acre for acre of the *laigh* crofts for this heathery knowe."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. iv.

lāin, *pa. par. of v.* [Lie (2), *v.*]

*** lāine,** *v.i.* [Lie (2), *v.*]

*** lāin′-ẽr,** *s.* [Lanier.] A strap, a thong, a lace.

> "Nailing the speres, and helmes bokellug,
> Guiding of sheles, with *lainers* lacing."
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 2,507.

läir, *v.i.* [Lair (3), *s.*] To wade; to sink in snow, mud, &c. (*Scotch.*)

> "And through the drift, deep *lairing* sprattle."
> *Barns; A Winter Night.*

laïr (1), *** leir, * layere, * laire, * leyre,** *s.* [A.S. *leger* = a lair, a couch; from *licgan* = to lie; cogn. with Dut. *leger* =a couch, a lair, from *liggen* = to lie; M. H. Ger. *leger;* O. H. Ger. *legar;* Ger. *lager,* from O. H. Ger. *liggan* = to lie; Goth. *ligrs* = a couch, from *ligan* = to lie.]

* 1. A place to lie or rest on · a bed.

2. The bed or resting-place of a wild beast.

> "The beast is laid down in his *lair.*"
> *Cowper: Alexander Selkirk.*

3. A stall or small enclosure for cattle to lie in.

* 4. A camp.

> "Ledde hyme to the *layere* than the kyng lyggea."
> *Morte Arthure,* 2293.

* 5. Any couch or resting-place.

> "More hard for hungrey steed t'abstaine from pleasant *lare.*" *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. viii. 29

* 6. Pasture or grass land; a plain; grass.

> "This gyant's sonne that lies there on the *laire*
> A headlesse heap." *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. viii. 51.

* 7. A tomb; a burying-place.

> "The mynster church, this day of great repayre
> Of Glastenbury, where now he has his *leyre.*"
> *Harding: Chronicle,* p. 77.

8. A portion of a burying-ground sufficient for a single grave (*Scotch.*)

läir (2), **leär,** *s.* [Lore, *s.*] Learning.

> "We would like the lassies to hae a wee bit mair *lair* than ourseils."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxxviii.

läir (3), *s.* [Icel. *leir;* Dan. *leer;* Sw. *ler* = mud, slime.] A bog, a mire, a swamp. (*Scotch.*)

läird, *s.* [Lord.] A lord of the manor; a squire. (*Scotch.*)

> "Ah! but the *lairds* lived there langsyne; that's Ellangowan Auld Place."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. i.

läird′-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *laird; -ship.*] An estate; landed property. (*Scotch.*)

lā′-ĭṣm, *s.* [Lamaism.]

lāis′-sêz fäire (*z* silent), *phr.* [Fr. (lit.) = let alone.] A term applied to that manner of conducting a government in which the people are allowed to regulate themselves with as little interference from the supreme authority as possible.

lāit′-ançe, *s.* [Fr. *lait* = milk.] The milky hue given to water when concrete is deposited in it. It is generally advantageous to remove this, as the precipitate is light, spongy, and sets imperfectly.

lāith, *a.* & *s.* [Irish.]

A. *As adj.:* Loath; unwilling. [Loath.]

> "*Laith, laith* was the lass."—*Scott. Antiquary,* ch. xxiv.

B. *As subst.:* A name given in Ireland to the Pollack, *Merlangus Pollachius.*

lāith′-fụ̂l, *a.* [Scotch *laith* = loath, and Eng. *-ful*(*l*).] Bashful, sheepish.

> "The youngster's artless heart o'erflows wi' joy,
> But blate and *laithfa',* scarce can weel behave."
> *Burns: Cotter's Saturday Night.*

lā′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Formed from *lay,* s., with suff. *-ty,* on analogy with *gaiety,* &c. [Lay, *a.*]

1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; laymen collectively.

> "A rising up of the *laity* against the sacerdotal caste."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

* 2. The state or condition of a layman.

> "The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity* or want of holy orders."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

3. Persons who do not belong to a particular profession, as distinguished from those regularly engaged in it.

¶ The term was first used in the second century. At a council held at Rome in 502, laymen were prohibited from interfering with the affairs of the Church.

lāive, lāve, *s.* [Leave, *v.*] The rest; the remainder; the residue, whether of persons, things, or number.

> "And, what's oft mair than a' the *lave,*
> Your better art o' hiding."
> *Burns: To the Unco Guid.*

la-kâ′-ō, *s.* [Chinese.] A green dye prepared from *Rhamnus catharticus.*

*** lāke** (1), *** leike,** *v.i.* [A.S. *lácan;* O. Icel. *leika;* O. H. Ger. *leichen.*] To play, to sport.

> "Al so he wolde with hem *leike.*" *Havelok,* 469.

*** lāke** (2), *** lakke,** *v.t.* [O. Fris. *lakia;* O. Dan. *lacken.*] [Lack, *v.*]

1. To blame; to find fault with.

> "Whan thai wil anl man *lake.*" *Seven Sages,* 1,212.

2. To lack; to be wanting, to fail.

> "Hem gan that water *laken.*" *Gen. & Exod.,* 1,231.

lāke (1), *s.* [Lat. *lacus*; Fr. *lac.*]

1. *Geog.*: A large sheet or expanse of water entirely surrounded by land, and having no direct or immediate communication with any sea, ocean, or river, or having communication only by means of rivers.

> "And sprincles eke the water counterfet,
> Like unto blacke Auernus *lake* in hell."
> *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* iv

2. *Geol.*: As Professor (now Sir Andrew) Ramsay first pointed out in 1862, many lakes are of glacial origin, an hypothesis illustrated by the fact that on a map of the world it is chiefly northern lands like Scotland, Scandinavia, or the more Arctic parts of Russia, Canada, and mountain-lands like Switzerland and the north of Italy that are characterized by the presence of lakes. Others are of volcanic or earthquake origin. Thus in the Mississippi earthquake of 1811 large lakes of twenty miles in extent were formed in an hour The molluscs in lakes are few in genera and species, though often numerous in individuals; none of the univalves have channelled mouths. Lacustrine strata of ancient date have the same peculiarities.

lake-basin, *s.*

Geography & Geology:

1. The bed of a lake.

2. The whole area drained by the streams which fall into a lake.

lake-crater, *s.*

Geog. & Geol.: The crater of a dormant or extinct volcano now converted into a lake. The lake of Laach in the Eifel, and perhaps the Lonar lake in the Deccan, &c., had such an origin

lake-dwellers, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: A generic term applied to the prehistoric inhabitants of the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, whether of the Stone or Bronze period.

> "The works of the ancient *lake-dwellers* of Switzerland"—*D. Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 119.

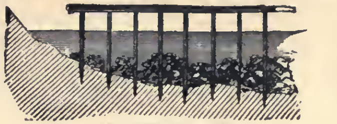
lake-dwelling, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Anthrop. (*Pl.*): The *Pfahlbauten* of German, the *habitations lacustrines* of French writers. The earliest account of similar dwellings is to be found in Herodotus (*Terps* v. 14), who describes a Thracian tribe living, in 520 B.C., in a small mountain-lake of what is now Roumelia. The custom of constructing these habitations has come down to the present day. The fishermen of Lake Prasias, near Salonica, still inhabit wooden cottages built over the water, as the Thracian tribes did, and in the East Indies the practice of building lake-settlements is very common. (For authorities, see *Lubbock: Pre-historic Times* (1869), ch. vi.) It will be convenient to treat (1) of the Swiss and Italian lake-dwellings (*Pfahlbauten*), and (2) of crannoges (*Packwerkbauten*).

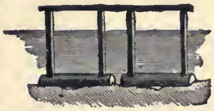
1. The lake-dwellings proper of Switzerland came to light during the winter-months of 1853–4, when the water of the lakes fell much below its ordinary level, and first in a small bay between Ober Meilen and Dollikon, on the Lake of Zurich. Traces of lake-dwellings have since been found in most of the large Swiss lakes, as well as in several of the smaller ones; at Peschiera, on the Lago di Garda; in Mecklenburg, at Abbeville, and at Thetford. Some are referable to the Stone, others to the Bronze Age, the former preponderating in the eastern lakes, as Constance and Zurich; the latter in Western and Central Switzerland. Dr. Keller, who first described these lakes, says that the main platform was of round timbers, rarely of split boards, covered with a bed of mud; the walls and sides were in great measure of interlaced branches, the interstices filled with moss, and daubed with clay In his opinion, all the evidence goes to show they were rectangular in shape. It is probable that the huts were thatched, and the parts used as dormitories strewn with straw or hay. M. Troyon (*Sur les Habitations Lacustrines*) thinks they were round, as were the huts of many nations on the shore. It has not been ascertained whether the huts were divided into rooms, or whether they contained a single chamber. Keller (*Lake-dwellings of Switzerland* (ed. Lee), p. 3) distinguishes three modes of construction:—

(1) *Pile:* The platform laid on piles driven into the mud at regular interval, the spaces between the piles being filled up with stones, to give solidity to the structure. Keller's translator notes that a somewhat similar process was adopted at Portland Breakwater.

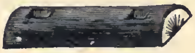


PILE CONSTRUCTION.

(2) *Frame-pile:* A comparatively rare form, known to have existed in the Lake of Zurich, and possibly in other places. The piles to support the platform were fixed by a mortise and tenon arrangement into split trunks, lying horizontally on the bottom of the lake. This plan was chiefly followed where the bottom of the lake was of soft sand, giving no hold for the piles. Timbers, similar to the one here reproduced are known to be at the bottom of several of the Swiss lakes, so that this mode of construction may have been widely spread.



FRAME-PILE CONSTRUCTION.



SPLIT TRUNK.
(*Dredged from the Lake of Zurich.*)

(3) *Fascine:* Here the necessary foundation for the platform was obtained by layers of sticks, or the stems of small trees. (The chief authorities are Keller, *op. cit.*; Dr. Heer (*Die Pflanzen der Pfahlbauten*; Rütimeyer (*Die Fauna der Pfahlbauten*).

2. *Crannoges:* Artificial islands found principally in Ireland, where they served the purpose of strongholds. In this case "the support consisted not of piles only, but of a solid mass of mud, stones, &c., with layers of horizontal and perpendicular stakes, the latter serving less as a support, than to bind the mass firmly together" (*Lubbock: Pre-historic Times* (1869), p 174). They are of much later date than the lake-dwelling proper, some being depicted in Johnson's "Platt of the County Monaghan,' a map of the escheated territories made for the English Government in 1591.

> "In 1863 Lord Lovaine described a *lake-dwelling* observed by him in the south of Scotland."—*Lubbock: Pre-historic Times* (1878), p 181.

B. *As adj.*: Found in, belonging to, or in any way connected with the dwellings described under A.

> "This may be a suitable place for mentioning the mode in which *lake-dwelling* antiquities are collected."—*Keller: Lake-dwellings of Switzerland* (ed. Lee), i. 9.

lake-habitation, *s.*

Anthrop.: The same as LAKE-DWELLING (q.v.).

> "Among the works of great merit devoted specially to a description of the Swiss *lake-habitations* is that of M. Troyon."—*Lyell: Antiq. Man* (1873), p. 21.

lake-like, *a.* Resembling a lake.

lake-poet, *s.*

1. A poet who describes the scenery around lakes.

2. One of the Lake-School of poets.

lake-salmon, *s.* [SALMON.]

Lake-School, *s.* A name applied in derision by the *Edinburgh Review* to a class of poets who, following the example of Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge, the founders of the school (who resided for a considerable part of their lives near the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland), substituted a simple and natural taste for the stiff classicism of the eighteenth century. [LAKERS.]

lake-settlement, *s.*

Anthrop.: A collection of lake-dwellings. Lyell (*Antiq. Man* (1873), p. 21), says: "It is believed that as many as 300 wooden huts were comprised in one settlement, and that they may have contained about 1,000 inhabitants."

lake-trout, *s.* [TROUT.]

lake-village, *s.*

Anthrop.: The same as LAKE-SETTLEMENT (q.v.).

> "All the *lake-villages* together have not as yet supplied us with the remains of more than half-a-dozen human skeletons."—*Lubbock: Pre-historic Times* (1869), p. 212.

lake-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Polygonum Hydropiper.*

lake-worship, *s*

Comp. Religions: A particular kind of water-worship noticed by Sir John Lubbock (*Prehistoric Times* (1869), p. 269) to refute a theory that the gold ornaments dredged up from the sites of lake-dwellings were offerings to the gods. That certain lakes were held sacred by ancient nations is indisputable. Tacitus, describing the worship of Herthus (or Hertha), gives cogent reasons (*Ger.* xi.) why more particulars were not obtainable in his day:—

> "Servi ministrant, quos statim idem lacus haurit. Arcanus hinc terror, sanctaque ignorantia, quid sit id, quod tantum perituri vident."

The following authorities may also be consulted: Cic., *in Verr.*, v. 72, *de Nat. Deor.*, iii. 20, 30; Mart., i. 50, ix. 59; Ovid., *Met.* v. 405, 406.

* **lāke** (2), * **lac,** *s* [A.S. *lác*; Icel. *leikr.*] Game, sport, play.

> "Bi that altar was the *lac*." *Ormulum*, 1,062.

* **lāke** (3), *s.* [O. H. Ger. *lachan*; O. L. Ger. *lacan.*] An unidentified kind of cloth.

> "He didde next his white lere
> Of cloth of *lake* fin and clere."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,787.

lāke (4), *s.* [Fr. *laque*, from Pers. *lák* = lake, produced from *lac.*]

Paint.: The generic name of a variety of transparent red and other pigments of great beauty, prepared for the most part by precipitating coloured tinctures of dyeing drugs upon alumina and other earths, &c. The lakes are hence a numerous class of pigments, both with respect to the variety of their appellations and the substances from which they are prepared. The colouring matter of common lake is Brazil wood, which affords a very fugitive colour. Superior red lakes are prepared from cochineal, lac, and kermes; but the best of all are those prepared from the root of the *Rubia tinctoria* or Madder-plant.

† **lāke′-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *lake* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little lake.

> "The sacred flowers
> That crown the *lakelet*."
> *Southey: Thalaba*, xiii. 6.

lāke′-mĕn, *s. pl.* [Eng. *lake*, and *men.*]

Anthrop.: Sir John Lubbock's name for the inhabitants of the ancient lake-dwellings of Switzerland; lake-dwellers (q.v.).

> "There can be no doubt that the skins of animals supplied the ancient *lakemen* with their principal articles of clothing."—*Lubbock: Pre-historic Times* (1869), p. 186.

* **lak-en,** * **lake-ns,** *s.* [LAKIN.]

* **lāk′-ĕr,** * **lāk′-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *lak(e)*; *-er*, *-ist.*]

1. A poet who describes lake scenery.

2. A member of the Lake-School of poetry.

* **lāke′-wāke,** *s.* [LICHWAKE.]

lakh, *s.* [LAC (2).]

* **lā′-kĭn,** *s.* [See def.] A contraction or diminutive of ladykin (q.v.); the Virgin Mary.

> "By'r *lakin*, I can go no further, sir,
> My old bones ache." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.

* **lāk′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *lak(e)*; *-ish.*] Wet, moist.

> "That watery *lakish hill*."
> *Greene: Orlando Furioso*, p. 104.

* **lakke,** *v.t.* [LACK, *v.*]

* **lakke,** *s.* [LACK, *s.*]

Lăksh′-mĭ, Lŭksh′-mēe, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hind. Myth.: The wife of Vishnu. She is the goddess of wealth, beauty, and pleasure.

* **lāk′-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *lak(e)* (1), s.; *-y.*] Of or pertaining to a lake or lakes; like a lake.

> "And flanking towers and *laky* flood."
> *Scott: Marmion*, v. (Introd.)

† **lăl-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] A term used to denote a pronunciation of the letter *r* which is sounded like *l*; lambdacism.

lăl-lĕ-măn′-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [Named after J. L. E. Avé-Lallemant, M.D. (1803–1867), a writer on German and Italian plants.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Labiatæ, tribe Nepeteæ. The seeds of *Lallemantia Royleana*, which grows in the countries adjacent to the Indus and the Salt range of hills, are cooling and sedative.

la′-lō, *s.* [African.] The leaves of *Adansonia* *digitata*, the Baobab tree, dried, and reduced to a powder. It is a favourite food of some African tribes.

la'-ma̧ (1), *s.* [Thibetian = a lord, a teacher of souls.] A priest belonging to the variety of Booddhism known as Lamaism (q.v.).

la'-ma̧ (2), *s.* [Llama.]

La'-ma̧-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *lama*; *-ism.*]

Compar. Religions: A system partly religious, partly political—the Church and State Establishment of Tibet—standing in the same relation to Booddhism proper as Roman Catholicism stands to primitive Christianity. It has also been defined as a "form of Booddhism, modified by Saivism and Shamanism." Booddhism was introduced into Tibet in A.D. 622 by Srong Tsan Kampo, who founded the present capital, now known as Lhasa. His zeal was now shared by his two queens, one named Bribsoon, a princess from Nepâul, the other Wen Ching, a princess from China, who are said to have founded La Branq and Ra Mochay, the most famous religious houses in Tibet. From the death of this king down to about 850 is called the "First Introduction of Religion." More than a century of civil war followed, and in 971 there took place the "Second Introduction of Religion" into Tibet. For more than 300 years Booddhism grew in power and wealth, and Kublai Khan embraced the doctrine of the Lamas. Under his successors the dignity of abbot at Sakya became hereditary, the abbots breaking the rule of celibacy. In 1390, Tsongkapa, the Tibetan monastic reformer, appeared in Lhasa, and at his death, in 1419, he left three immense monasteries with 30,000 monks. The two things on which he insisted were, (1) the observance of celibacy, and (2) simplicity in dress. About the middle of the fifteenth century, the Emperor of China acknowledged the leaders—the Dalai Lama and the Pantshen Lama—as titular overlords of the Church and tributary rulers of Tibet. They were abbots of the monasteries at Gedun Dubpa, near Lhasa, and Krashis Lunpo in Further Tibet, and their successors still exercise the same rights. Both are looked upon as incarnations—living in heaven, and appearing on earth in an apparitional body. When one dies he is supposed to become incarnate in some male child born about that time. There is a hierarchy corresponding in a marked degree to that of the Roman Church, and Huc & Gabet describe the principal act of religious worship as wonderfully like a high-mass. The political authority of the Dalai Lama is confined to Tibet, but he is head of the Booddhist Church throughout Mongolia and China. (*Rhys Davids*, in *Encyc. Brit.*)

la'-ma-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *lama*; *-ist.*] One who professes lamaism (q.v.).

la̧-măn'-tĭn, la-mĕn'-tĭn, *s.* [Fr., probably corrupted from the native name.] [Manatee.]

La-marck'-ĭşm, *s.* [Named from Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Mounet, Chevalier de Lamarck, born at Bazentin, in Picardy, August 1, 1744, died in Paris, Dec., 1829.]

Biol.: The system of Lamarck, the first to advance a theory of biological evolution, which has since been set aside, though not wholly, by that of Darwin. In his view the change of species in animals was due to effort to obtain food or for other purposes, development in certain organs in consequence, &c. Lamarckian views are held by many United States naturalists, under the title of Neo-Lamarckism.

la'-ma-sĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Lama (1).] In Tibet and Mongolia a religious society or congregation, presided over by a lama (q.v.).

* **lăm'-a̧-sool**, *s.* [Lamb's-wool.]

lămb (*b* silent), * **lomb**, *s.* [A.S. *lamb*; cogn. with Dut. *lam*; Icel. *lamb*; Dan. *lam*; Sw. & Ger. *lamm*; Goth. *lamb.*]

I. *Lit.:* The young of the sheep.

> "Yon wanton *lamb* has cropt the woodbine's pride."
> *Mason: English Garden*, ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Used typically of the Saviour of the world.

> "Behold the *Lamb* of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."—*John* i. 29.

2. One who is as innocent and gentle as a lamb.

3. Used as a term of endearment.

4. Ironically used of a rough, cruel, merçiless person.

> "As they had been levied for the purpose of waging war on an infidel nation, they bore on their flag a Christian emblem, the Paschal *Lamb*. In allusion to this device, and with a bitterly ironical meaning, these men, the rudest and most ferocious in the English army, were called Kirke's *Lambs*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 5. A dupe; a silly fellow.

lamb-ale, *s.* A rural festivity at the time of sheep-shearing. [Ale.]

lamb's-lettuce, *s.*

Bot.: Valerianella olitoria. (*Hooker.*) A glabrous flaccid plant, with minute pale lilac flowers, wild in cornfields and hedge banks in Britain, found also in Europe, West Africa, and the West of Asia. The young leaves make an excellent salad. *V. carinata* is probably a variety of it.

lamb's-quarters, *s. pl.*

Bot.: (1) *Atriplex patula*, (2) An American name for *Chenopodium album.*

lamb's-succory, *s.*

Bot.: The composite genus Arnoseris, called also Swine's Succory. One species, *Arnoseris pusilla*, is a colonist in Britain, if not even a native.

lamb's-toe, *s.*

Bot.: Anthyllis vulneraria.

lamb's-tongue, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Plantago media.*

2. *Carp.:* A plane with a deep, narrow bit for making quirks.

lamb's-wool, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Wool from a lamb.

2. *Fig.:* A beverage consisting of ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.

> "A cup of *lambs-wool* they drank to him there."
> *Song of the King & the Miller.*

B. *As adj.:* Made or consisting of the wool of a lamb.

lămb (*b* silent), *v.i.* [Lamb, *s.* 1.] To bring forth young. (Said of a sheep.)

* **lăm'-ba-tĭve**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *lambo* = to lick; Eng. suff. *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* That may be licked up; to be taken by licking.

> "A pot of *lambative* electuary."—*Tatler*, No. 266.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation to be taken up by licking.

> "I stitched up the wound, and let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken as necessity should require."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. v.

* **lămb'-da̧-çĭşm** (*b* silent), *s.* [Lat. *lambdacimus*; Gr. λαμβδακισμος (*lambdakismos*), from the name (lambda) of the Greek letter λ.]

1. A fault in writing or speaking, which consists in the too frequent repetition of the letter *l*.

2. A fault in speaking, which consists in pronouncing *ll* as *lli* in billion.

3. A faulty pronunciation of the letter *r*, which is made to sound as *l*; lallation.

lămb'-doĭd-a̧l (*b* silent), **lăm'-doĭd-a̧l**, *a.* [Gr. λαμβδοειδής (*lambdoeidēs*), from λάμβδα (*lambda*), the name of the Greek letter λ, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Resembling the Greek letter L (Λ) in form: as, the *lambdoidal* suture.

* **lamb-en**, *s. pl.* [Lamb, *s.*]

* **lăm'-bȩn-çȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *lamben(t)*; *-cy.*] A gleam, a twinkle.

> "These were sacred *lambencies*, tongues of authentic flame from heaven."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 86.

† **lăm'-bȩnt**, *a.* [Lat. *lambens*, pr. par. of *lambo* = to lick.]

1. Licking; playing or moving about, as though licking; touching slightly.

> "Then on his locks the *lambent* glory plays."
> *Pitt: Virgil; Æneid* ii.

2. Gleaming, twinkling: as, a *lambent* light.

Lăm'-bĕrt, *s.* [Named after Lambert, a botanist, who wrote a monograph of the genus Pinus.]

Lambert-pine, *s.*

Bot.: Pinus Lambertiana, a gigantic tree, discovered by Douglas in New Albion. Trunk, lofty and erect; leaves five, rather stiff, bright green, with no sheaths; cones very large and pendulous; seeds large and used for food.

lămb'-ĭe (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamb*; dimin. suff. *-ie* = *-y.*] A little lamb, a lambkin.

> "The third came up, hap-stap-an'-lowp,
> As light as ony *lambie*." *Burns: Holy Fair.*

† **lămb'-ĭng** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamb*; *-ing.*] A brood or breed of lambs.

> "Stone had also done very well, his *lambings* had been good."—*A. G. Grant: Bush Life in Queensland*, ii. 173.

lămb'-kĭll (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamb*; *-kill.*]

Bot.: An American name for *Kalmia angustifolia.*

lămb'-kĭn (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamb*; dimin. suff. *-kin.*]

1. A little or young lamb.

> "A sable ewe each leader should provide,
> With each a sable *lambkin* by her side."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* x. 256.

2. One fondly treated, a pet. (*Shakespeare.*)

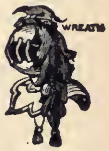
lămb'-lĭke (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *lamb*, and *like.*] Like a lamb; meek, gentle, innocent, affectionate.

* **lămb'-lĭng** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamb*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little or young lamb; a lambkin. (*Thackeray.*)

* **lăm'-bo͡yş**, *s. pl.* [Fr. *lambeau* (pl. *lambeaux*) = a rag.]

Old Armour: Skirts of steel plates, flexible and overlapping, attached to the front and back pieces of the cuirass, and hanging over the thighs; worn especially in Germany in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. They were cut away, before and behind, to allow the rider to sit on his horse.

lăm'-brequin (brequin as bĕr-kĭn), lam-bre-kin, *s.* [Fr.]



LAMBREQUIN.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A curtain on the helmet to protect from the rays of the sun, somewhat resembling the cap with a valance named after Havelock.

2. A festooned drapery, forming an ornament at the upper part of a window, and covering the curtain rings and bar.

II. *Heraldry:*

1. The point of a label.

2. The wreath of a helmet.

lămb'-skĭn (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamb*, and *skin.*]

1. The skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on and coloured, used as a mat, &c.

2. A kind of woollen cloth resembling the dressed skin of a lamb.

lăm'-doĭd-a̧l, *a.* [Lambdoidal.]

lāme, *a.* [A.S. *lama*; cogn. with Dut. *lam* = lame; Icel. *lami*, *lama*; Dan. *lam* = palsied; Sw. *lam*; M. H. Ger. *lam*. The original sense probably is bruised or maimed; cf. Icel. *lama* = to bruise.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Crippled, maimed, or disabled in one or more of the limbs, usually in one or both of the legs.

2. Crippled or disabled so as to be unsound or defective in strength: as, a *lame* leg.

* 3. Crippled, disabled, or impaired in any way.

> "Youth is nimble, age is *lame*."
> *Shakesp.: Pilgrim of Love*, 162.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Halting; not running smoothly or evenly; defective in rhyme or rhythm.

> "Whether in prose or verse, 'tis all the same;
> The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame*."
> *Dryden: Persius*, i.

2. Unsatisfactory, imperfect.

> "Nothing of worth or weight can be achieved with half a mind, with a faint heart, with a *lame* endeavour."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 18.

lame-duck, *s.* A defaulter on the Stock Exchange. (*Slang.*)

> "I know very well what a *lame-duck* is, to my cost."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lxv.

lāme, *v.t.* [Lame, *s.*] To make lame, to cripple, to disable.

> "A tender foot will be galled and *lamed* if you set it going in rugged paths."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser 3.

* **lāme**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lamina* = a scale.]

Old Armour: One of a number of small steel plates forming the continuation of the jambarts over the front of the feet, and thus forming the mixed sollerets of a mail and plate. [SOLLERET.]

la̤-mĕl′-la̤ (pl. **la̤-mĕl′-læ**), *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *lamina* = a scale, a thin plate.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A thin plate or scale.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Sing.:* A thin plate or scale; thus, there is a cribriform lamella of the frontal bone.

(2) *Pl.* (*Of bone*)*:* Concentric rings surrounding the Haversian canals.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* A corona, dividing into several foliaceous, erect scales, in Silene, &c.

(2) *Pl.:* The parallel plates on the under side of the pileus in Agaricus.

3. *Zool.* (*Pl.*)*:* The thin plates constituting the gills of the Lamellibranchiata (q.v.) or any other structure.

la̤-mĕl′-la̤r, *a.* [LAMELLA.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Composed of or disposed in thin plates or scales.

2. *Bot.:* Having two little plates at the point, as the styles of many plants.

"Calcareous marl is sometimes of a compact, sometimes of a *lamellar* texture."—*Kirwan: On Manures.*

3. *Zool.:* [IMBRICATE, *a.*].

lăm-ĕl-lär′-ĭ-a̤, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lamellarius* = lamellar, from Lat. *lamella* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Naticidæ. They have white, pellucid, fragile, ear-shaped shells, without an operculum. Ten recent species are known, from Norway, Britain, &c., and two fossil, from the Pliocene.

la̤-mĕl′-la̤r-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lamellar*; *-ly.*] In manner of thin plates or scales.

lăm′-ĕl-lāte, lăm′-ĕl-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *lamella*; suff. *-ate*, *-ated.*] Covered with thin plates or scales; formed of or furnished with lamellæ; divided internally into small plates.

"The *lamellated* antennæ of some insects are surprisingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. iv. (Note 3).

la̤-mĕl-lĭ-brăn-chĭ-ā′-ta̤, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lamellæ* = thin plates; Lat. *branchiæ*; Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, and suff. *-ata.*]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for a class of molluscs breathing by two pairs of gills, in the form of flat, membranous plates, attached to the mantle. Called by Lamarck and others Conchifera (q.v.).

la̤-mĕl-lĭ-brăn′-chĭ-a̤te, *a.* & *s.* [LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Lamellibranchiata (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A member of the order Lamellibranchiata.

la̤-mĕl′-lĭ-corn, *a.* & *s.* [LAMELLICORNES.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Lamellicornes (q.v.).

"Numerous *lamellicorn* and heteromerous insects." —*Darwin: Voyage of a Naturalist*, ch. v.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the section of Coleoptera, known as Lamellicornes.

la̤-mĕl-lĭ-cor′-nĭ-a̤, la̤-mĕl-lĭ-cor′-nēs̤, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lamell*(*æ*) = thin plates; *i* connective; *corn*(*ua*) = horns, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*, or masc. and fem. *-es.*]

Entom.: A tribe of beetles having short antennæ terminated by a lamellated club—*i.e.*, a club composed of lamellæ or little plates—formed by the expansion on one side of the three apical joints. The mentum is solid and horny; the legs are long, and have spines and tooth-like projections on the fore ones, enabling them to dig with facility. The larvæ are soft and cylindrical, with a large vertical head. There are six small legs attached to the thoracic segments. Some live in the ground, feeding on the roots of plants, and others in decayed animal and vegetable matter, which affords them food. They are all herbivorous. Among them are the most bulky and some of the most splendid beetles existing. More than 7,000 species are known. They are divided into two families: Scarabeidæ and Lucanidæ.

lăm-ĕl-lĭf′-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lamella* = a thin plate; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing lamellæ; composed of thin plates or layers; foliated in structure.

"It is distinguished . . . . by the *lamelliferous* ribs of the leaves."—*Berkeley: Cryptogamic Botany*, § 527.

la̤-mĕl′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *lamella* = a thin plate, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a scale or plate.

la̤-mĕl-lĭ-rŏs′-tra̤l, *a.* & *s.* [LAMELLIROSTRES.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Lamellirostres (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A member of the family Lamellirostres.

la̤-mĕl-lĭ-ros′-trēs̤, *s.* [Lat. *lamellæ* = thin plates, and *rostrum* = a beak. So called because the edges of the bill are furnished with a series of transverse plates or lamellæ, by means of which the birds sift the ooze in which they seek their food.]

Ornith.: Cuvier's name for the Anatidæ (ducks, geese, &c.).

la̤-mĕl′-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *lamell*(*a*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ose.*] Covered with lamellæ or plates; in the form of plates.

lāme′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lame*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a lame manner; like a cripple or lame person.

2. *Fig.:* Imperfectly, feebly, unsatisfactorily; in a halting manner.

"But the feet were lame . . . and therefore stood *lamely* in the verse."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

lāme′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lame*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being lame or crippled; an impaired or disabled state of the limbs.

"Bank feels no *lameness* of his knotty gout."
Ben Jonson: On Bank the Usurer.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Imperfection, unsatisfactoriness, feebleness, weakness.

"If the story move, or the actor help the *lameness* of it with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect a present liking."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar.* (Pref.)

2. A state of being halting; want of smoothness and rhythmical correctness: as, the *lameness* of a verse.

la̤-mĕnt′, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *lamenter*, from Lat. *lamentor*, from *lamentum* = a mournful cry.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To mourn, to wail, to grieve; to express sorrow, to bewail.

"[He] loud *lamented* to the stormy main."
Pope: Homer; Iliad i. 459.

2. To regret deeply; to grieve; to feel sorrow.

"Where joy most revels grief doth most *lament*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To bewail, to mourn over, to deplore, to grieve for.

"The lot which all *lament* and none can shun."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiv. 43.

la̤-mĕnt′, *s.* [LAMENT, *v.*]

1. Grief or sorrow expressed in cries or complaints; lamentation; grief audibly expressed.

"And thrice their sorrows and *laments* renew."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 17.

* 2. An elegy; a mournful air.

lăm′-ĕnt-a̤-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *lamentabilis*, from *lamentor* = to lament; Sp. *lamentable*; Ital. *lamentabile.*]

1. To be lamented, bewailed, or mourned for; calling for or exciting grief or lamentations; mournful, sad.

"The natural though *lamentable* effect of extreme danger and extreme provocation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Expressive of or indicating grief or sorrow; mournful.

"For I did play a *lamentable* part."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

3. Pitiful, miserable, poor, despicable.

"One clad in purple, not to lose his time,
Eats and recites some *lamentable* rhyme."
Dryden: Persius, i.

* **lăm′-ĕnt-a̤-ble-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *lamentable*; *-ly*] The same as LAMENTABLY (q.v.).

lăm′-ĕnt-a̤-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lamentable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lamentable.

lăm′-ĕnt-a̤-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lamentab*(*le*); *-ly.*]

1. In a lamentable manner; so as to excite sorrow or grief.

"I love a ballad but even too well; if it be doleful matter, merrily set down, or a very pleasant thing indeed, and sung *lamentably*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. With lamentations or expressions of sorrow or grief.

"Now Christian looked for nothing but death, and began to cry out *lamentably*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. Pitifully, miserably, despicably.

lăm-ĕn-tā′-tion, * **lam-en-ta-cy-on**, *s.* [Lat. *lamentatio*, from *lamentor* = to lament; Fr. *lamentation*; Sp. *lamentacion*; Ital. *lamentazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of lamenting or bewailing; mourning, wailing.

"His sons buried him, and all Israel made great *lamentation* for him."—1 *Maccabees* ii. 10.

2. A cry or audible expression of grief; a wail, an outcry.

"'Must I relinquish it all?' he cried, with a wild *lamentation*."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, iii.

II. *Scripture* (*Pl.*)*:*

Old Test. Canon: One of the shorter books of the Old Testament. No author's name is attached to it in the Hebrew Bible, where it is simply designated from its first two words, אֵיכָה (*ekhah*) = "O how." The Septuagint translators called it Θρῆνοι Ἰερεμίου (*Thrēnoi Ieremiou*) = "Dirges or Lamentations of Jeremiah." Universal tradition attributes it to him, and the style is that of his acknowledged prophecies. Cf. Lam. i. 15, ii. 13, with Jer. xiv. 17; Lam. i. 16, ii. 11, iii. 48-9 with Jer. ix. 1, xiii. 17, xiv. 17; Lam. iv. 21 with Jer. xlix. 12, &c., &c. Each of the five chapters is a distinct elegy. Chapters i., ii., and iv. have each twenty-two verses, and beginning with the twenty-two Hebrew letters alphabetically arranged. Chap. iii. has sixty-six verses, commencing with the letters of the alphabet, thrice repeated. The fifth chapter is not alphabetically arranged, though it also has twenty-two verses. The theme is the destruction and desolation of Jerusalem, and the slaughter of many of its inhabitants, with the misery of the survivors. It is chanted in part of the Jewish ritual on the 9th of Ab, in our month of July.

la̤-mĕnt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [LAMENT, *v.*]

* **la̤-mĕnt′-ĕd-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *lamented*; *-ly.*] In a lamented or lamentable manner; lamentably.

"Sometimes they are not both actors, but the one of them most *lamentedly* passive."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

la̤-mĕnt′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lament*; *-er.*] One who mourns or laments; a mourner.

"Strike the straight *lamenters* dumb."
Brome: On the death of his Schoolmaster.

la̤-mĕn′-tĭn, *s.* [LAMANTIN.]

la̤-mĕnt′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [LAMENT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Lamentation, mourning, grief, wailing.

"In wild *lamentings* that would touch
A heart of stone she shriek'd his name."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

la̤-mĕnt′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lamenting*; *-ly.*] In a lamenting manner; with lamentations.

lăm′-ê-rō, *s.* [Sp.] A walled receiver, where the slimes (mud charged with auriferous or argentiferous particles, or both) are deposited from the arrastra, to part with a portion of their water, and accumulate till sufficient to form a torta, in which the amalgamation is performed.

* **lām′-ĕ-tẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *lame*; *t* connective; *-er.*] A cripple.

"He would have been a *lameter* for life."—*Galt: The Provost*, ch. x.

lā′-mĭ-a̤, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Λάμια (*Lamia*) = a fabulous monster said to feed on man's flesh.]

1. *Greek & Roman Mythol.:* An evil spirit, having the semblance of a serpent, with the head, or at least the mouth, of a beautiful woman, whose whole figure the lamia was supposed to assume, for the purpose of securing the love of some man, whom, it was feigned, it tore to pieces and devoured. The most circumstantial account that has come

down to us is to be found in Philostratus (*de Vita Apol.*, lib. iv.), where Lycius is said to have fallen in love with one of these spirits, but was delivered by his master Apollonius, who, "by some probable conjectures, found her out to be a serpent, a lamia." (*Burton: Anat. of Melan.* (1881), p. 495). Keats's *Lamia* is an amplification of this story. (Cf. Horace, *A. P.*, 340.) Later the word was used to signify a witch, an enchantress. [INCUBUS, LILITH.]

¶ The word לִילִית (*lilith*) occurs only once in the Hebrew Scriptures. In the A V (Isa. xxxiv. 14) it is translated "screech-owl," with "night monster" as a marginal reading The Vulgate has *lamia*, and *lamia* or *lamya* is found in the Great Bible, and in Coverdale's, Matthew's, Becke's, and the Bishops' Bible.

2. *Entom :* The typical genus of the sub-family Laminæ (q.v.). The species chiefly inhabit wooded countries within the tropics, especially South America. One, *Lamia textor*, is British.

lā-mĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lami(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.. [LABIATÆ].

lā'-mĭ-dæ, *s pl.* [Lat. *lam(ium)*, fem pl adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.. A family of Labiatæ, tribe Stacheæ.

lă-mĭ-ī'-næ, *s pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lami(a)*; Lat fem pl adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom : A sub-family of Cerambycidæ It consists of beetles with long antennæ, with a vertical forehead generally at right angles to the axis of the body. They are found on the wood of trees, and are often so variegated in colour with adpressed hairs as to resemble the wood on which they live Some tropical species, however, are brightly coloured.

lăm'-ĭn-ạ (pl **lăm'-ĭ-næ**), *s* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang :* A thin plate or scale; a plate or thin piece of metal; a thin slice of wood used for decorative purposes, or of ivory for the painter; veneer of all kinds.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) A plate; as, the *laminæ* of the vertebræ

(2) A layer; as, the *lamina cinerea* (gray layer), which connects the *corpus callosum* and the commissure of the cerebrum.

2. *Bot :* The blade or expanded surface of a leaf; the leaf of a plant without its petiole.

3. *Geol.:* A term used of the smaller layers into which a stratum is divided.

lăm-ĭn-ạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *laminable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being laminable

lăm'-ĭn-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng *lamin(a)*; *-able.*] Capable of being formed into laminæ or thin plates; capable of being extended into thin plates by pressure between steel or iron rollers.

lăm'-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [LAMINA.]

lăm'-ĭ-nạr, *a* [Lat *lamin(a)* = a scale, a thin plate; Eng. adj. suff *-ar.*] Consisting of laminæ or thin plates, in layers.

laminar-fission, *s.*

Petrol.: Flaggy cleavage, one of Rutley's "Structural Planes"

lăm-ĭ-när'-ĭ-ạ, *s* [Lat. *lamina* (q.v.); sing. fem. suff. *-aria* Named from the bladder-like character of the fronds]

Bot : A genus of Algals, the typical one of the family Laminaridæ, or the order Laminariaceæ In place of leaves there is a plane ribless expansion The stem is either naked or fringed The young stalks of *Laminaria digitata* and *L. saccharina*, called tangles, are eaten. The first of these with *L. bulbosa* are most valued of the genus for kelp manufacture. *L. saccharina* is used as an imperfect hygrometer It is administered in India in goitre, scrofula, and syphilis. So are *L. bracteata* and the large Australian species, *L. potatorum.*

lăm-ĭ-när-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *laminari(a)*; Lat fem pl adj. suff *-aceæ*]

Bot.: An order of dark-spored Algals They are olive-coloured, unjointed seaweeds, with superficial spores which form indefinite cloud-like patches, or cover the whole surface of the frond Many of them are of large size

lăm-ĭ-när'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [Mod Lat. *laminari(a)*; Eng. adj suff. *-an.*]

Bot. : Of or belonging to the algaceous genus Laminaria (q.v).

laminarian-zone, *s.*

Zool Geog : The second of the great marine zones into which Molluscs are distributed, a zone from low water to fifteen fathoms in depth. The laminaria and other seaweeds form miniature forests in which are the vegetable-feeding molluscs, Lacuna, Rissoa, also bivalves, cephalopods, &c In tropical seas there is often coral instead of seaweeds The oyster beds of the north and the pearl fisheries of the south are in the laminarian zone.

lăm'-ĭn-ạr-īte, *s.* [LAMINARITES.]

Palæobot.: A species of Laminarites (q.v.).

lăm-ĭn-ạ-rī'-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *laminari(a)* (q.v.); *-ites* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæobot · The name given by Brongniart to what he deemed a fossil algal from the Secondary rocks of Aix, near La Rochelle.

lăm'-ĭn-ạ-rȳ, *a.* [Eng. *lamin(a)*; *-ary.*] Consisting or composed of thin plates or layers.

lăm'-ĭ-nāte, *v.t.* [Lat *lamina* = a thin plate.] To split up into thin plates or layers.

> "We took an ounce of that [refined silver] and having *laminated* it, we cast it upon twice its weight of beaten sublimate."—*Boyle* · *Works*, iii. 81.

lăm'-ĭ-nāte, lăm'-ĭ-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat *lamin(a)*; Eng adj. suff. *-ate*, *-ated.*] Consisting of laminæ, or thin plates or scales, in layers one over the other

> "I took two parcels of gold, the one common gold thinly *laminated*, and the other very well refined"—*Boyle* · *Works*, iii. 82.

laminated-arch, *s* A timber arch made of successive thicknesses of planking bent on to a centering and secured together by tree-nails.

laminated pipe, *s* Water, sewer, or gas pipe made of thicknesses of veneer or scale board successively wrapped to obtain thickness and strength. Each layer is thoroughly saturated with asphalt, and the grain of alternate layers passes in transverse directions, so as to secure an intimate bond and a line of resistance to disruption in any direction, lengthwise, oblique, or across the pipe circumference. The veneer is sometimes made to alternate with fabric or an adhesive composition

laminated-rib, *s* An arched beam made of planks bent, laid flatwise in layers, and secured by bolts. [ARCHED-BEAM.]

lăm'-ĭ-nāt-ĭng, *pr. par* or *a.* [LAMINATE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang :* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Separating into several plates or layers.

laminating-machine, *s.* A gold-beater's rolling-mill for reducing the ingot of gold to such a thickness that a square inch will weigh 6¼ grains. The ingot weighs two ounces, and is ¾ inch broad. The rollers are of hard steel, and extend the ingot to a ribbon. The gold is frequently annealed during the process.

laminating-roller, *s*

Metal-working: One of a set by which a faggot or bloom is drawn out into a bar or sheet.

lăm-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Eng *lamina(te)*, v.; *-tion.*] The state of being composed of small laminæ or plates

> "Mr Darwin attributes the *lamination* and fissile structure of volcanic rocks of the trachytic structure . . . to their having moved, when liquid, in the direction of the laminæ." — *Lyell. Student's Elements of Geology*, p. 579

lăm-ĭ-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a* [Lat *lamina* = a thin plate, a layer; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff *-ous.*] Constructed of laminæ or thin plates in layers.

* **lām'-ĭsh,** *a* [Eng. *lam(e)*, a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat lame.

> "A vein . . . which ever after occasioned him to go *lamish*"— *Wood Athenæ Oxon.*, ii.

* **lām-ĭ-tĕr,** * **lām'-ĕ-tĕr,** *s.* [LAMETER.] A cripple. (*Scotch*)

lā'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the dead nettle, from Gr. λαιμός (*laimos*) = the throat. The genus received its name from the shape of the flowers.]

Bot : Dead nettle: a genus of Labiatæ, family Lamidæ (q.v.) It consists of hairy plants, with many whorls or leafy bracteate heads of flowers. Calyx tubular or subcampanulate, with five teeth; upper lip of the corolla arched, lower trifid, spreading; stamens four; anthers converging in pairs, the cells diverging. Thirty-five species are known. Five are British. *Lamium purpureum*, *L. intermedium*, *L. amplexicaule*, *L. album*, and *L. Galeobdolon.*

* **lămm,** * **lămb** (*b silent*), * **lăm,** *v.t.* [Icel. *lemja* = to beat; *lama* = to bruise; A.S *læman* = to thrash; Icel. *lamning* = a beating.] To beat soundly; to thrash.

> "A fellow whom he *lambed* most horribly."—*Misson: Travels in England*, p. 306

Lăm'-mạs, * **Lam-masse,** *s. & a* [A.S. *hláfmæsse*, *hlæmmæsse*, from *hláf* = a loaf, *mæsse* = a mass.]

A. *As subst :* The first day of August, so called because on that day, in Anglo-Saxon times, a loaf was offered as an offering of first-fruits.

> "To the *lammasse* afterward he spousede the quene"
> *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 317.

B. *As adj.* · Belonging or pertaining to the first day of August.

¶ Shipley (*Gloss Eccles. Terms*) considers Lammas an abridgment of *Vincula mass*, or, the feast of St. Peter *ad Vincula*, in commemoration of his deliverance from chains, which is celebrated on August 1.

¶ *At Latter Lammas:* Never: equivalent to "Greek kalends"

Lammas-day, *s.* The first of August; Lammas.

Lammas-eve, *s.* The eve of Lammas Day; the thirty-first of July.

Lammas-tide, *s.* Lammas-time or season (q.v.)

> "She is not fourteen; how long is it now
> To *Lammas-tide?*
> *Shakesp Romeo & Juliet*, i. 3.

* **lăm'-mĕr,** * **lam-er,** * **laum-er,** *s. & a.* [Perhaps for *l'ammer*, a Frenchified form of *amber.*]

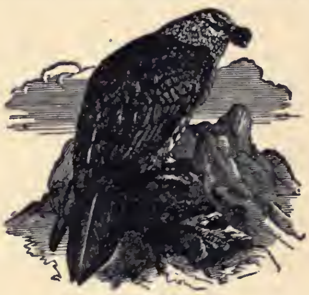
A. *As subst.:* Amber.

B. *As adj :* Made of amber

> "A grogram gown, *lammer* beads, and a clean cockernony."—*Scott Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii

lăm'-mĕr-geī-ĕr, læm'-mĕr-geȳ-ĕr, lĕm'-mĕr-geȳ-ĕr, *s* [Ger. *lämmergeier*; *lämmer*, pl. of *lamm* = a lamb, and *geier* = a vulture.]

Ornith.: The name given in parts of Switzerland, &c., to an eagle, *Gypaëtus barbatus.* [GRIFFON, 2.]



LAMMERGEIER.

lăm'-nạ, *s.* [Gr. λάμνα (*lamna*), the same as λαμία (*lamia*).] [LAMIA.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of the family Lamnidæ (q.v.). *Lamna cornubica* is the Porbeagle or Beaumaris-shark (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Teeth apparently belonging to the genus occur in the Cretaceous rocks

lăm'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lamn(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy :* Porbeagles; a family of Selachoidei (Sharks). No nictitating membrane, no spiracles, or only minute foramina in their place. The gill-openings are usually wide. Dr. Günther divides the family into two subfamilies, Lamnina and Selachina (q v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Teeth, &c. belonging to the family are found in the Cretaceous and the Tertiary.

lăm-nī′-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lamn(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of Lamnidæ, containing the genera Lamna, Carcharodon, Odontaspis, and Alopecias. (*Günther.*)

lăm-nŭn′-gui-a (ui as wĭ), *s.* [Lat. *lamna*, a contr. for *lamina*, and *unguis* = a nail.]

Zool.: A name given by Prof. Wagner to a section of the Pachydermata, having flattened nails instead of hoofs. It contains only one family, Hyracidæ (q.v.).

lămp, * lampe, *s.* [Fr. *lampe*, from Lat. *lampas*, Gr. λαμπάς (*lampas*) = a torch, a light; λάμπω (*lampō*) = to shine; Ger. *lampe*; Ital. *lampa.*]

1. *Literally:*

(1) A vessel in early times of rude pottery, later of metal, glass, or porcelain, for the production of artificial light by means of the combustion of a wick inserted in oil or other highly inflammable matter.

"The wise [virgins] took oil in their vessels with their *lamps.*"—*Matt.* xxiv. 4.

(2) In a loose sense, the word is used for some other contrivance of producing artificial light: as, a gas-*lamp*, an electric-*lamp*.

2. *Fig.:* Anything resembling or suggesting a lamp in use or appearance; anything which gives out or possesses light real or metaphorical; anything shining as a luminary.

"Thy word is a *lamp* unto my feet and a light unto my path."—*Psalms* cxix. 105.

lamp-bracket, *s.* A branch extending from a wall or pillar to hold a lamp.

lamp-burner, *s.* The portion of a lamp at which the wick is exposed, adjusted, and ignited. Its crowning portion is usually such as to direct a current of air upon the wick to insure a more perfect combustion.

lamp-cement, *s.* A cement for brass mountings upon glass, such as on lamps, is made by boiling resin 3 parts with caustic soda 1 part, in water 5 parts, thus making a kind of soap, which is mixed with half its weight of plaster of Paris, zinc-white, white-lead, or precipitated chalk. It is unaffected by petroleum or similar burning-fluids.

lamp-chimney, *s.* The glass funnel which increases the draft and protects the flame of a lamp. Lamp-chimneys are usually made of glass, but have been made of mica, metal with mica windows, horn, and porcelain. Their forms are various, from the straight cylinder of the German student's lamp to the obese bulb of commoner varieties. They have also been made in various convoluted and spiral forms, designed to give greater liberty of expansion with changes of temperature. They have also been split longitudinally, spirally, and made with holes, the intention being in each case to make them less liable to fracture by heat or a blow

Lamp-chimney cleaner:

Domestic: A pad or brush for cleaning the chimneys and glasses of lamps. It is usually made expanding, so as to bear upon opposite portions of the inside

lamp-cone, *s.* A dome-shaped or conical cap, with a slit for the flame, and placed over and around the wick and wick-tube of a lamp, to concentrate the current of air at the throat of the cone.

lamp-oil, *s* Any oil used for illuminating purposes.

lamp-post, *s.* A stand for a street-lamp, usually adapted for gas. The pipes rises inside the hollow post, with a burner on top surrounded by a glazed lantern.

lamp-shade, *s.* A screen placed above the light to intercept or mellow it. It may have a dark exterior and reflecting interior surface.

lamp-shells, *s. pl.*

Zoology:

1. *Gen.:* The class Brachiopoda (q.v.), the shape of the shell, with the hole for the passage of the peduncle, presenting some resemblance to an Etruscan lamp.

2. *Spec.:* The genus Terebratula (q.v.).

lamp-stove, *s.* A stove in which the heat is obtained by the burning of oil in wicks beneath the kettle, oven, &c.

lamp-wick, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The capillary or foraminous material which conducts oil or grease to the part where it is consumed in the flame. Wicks are usually of woven fibre—cotton, for instance, but have been made of paper-pulp, asbestos, biscuit of fire-clay, &c.

2. *Bot.:* *Phlomis Lychnitis*, one of the Labiatæ (q.v.). It is an evergreen shrub, a native of Southern Europe, whence it was brought to England in 1568.

*** lămp** (1), *v.t. & i.* [LAMP, *s.*].

A. *Trans.:* To light up, as a lamp; to illuminate.

"Did towards me those *lamping* turns direct."
Drummond, s. xv.

B. *Intrans.:* To shine; to give light.

"Emongst the eternal spheres and *lamping* sky"
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 1.

lămp (2), *v.i.* [A variant of *limp* (q.v.).] To walk quickly and with long strides. (*Scotch.*)

*** lăm′-păd,** *s.* [Gr. λαμπάς (*lampas*), genit. λαμπάδος (*lampados*).] A lamp; a candlestick.

lăm′-pa-dēş, *s. pl.* [LAMPAD.]

Zool.: The name given by the early modern naturalists, specially by Menschen in 1787 and Humphreys in 1797, to the Lamp-shells. [BRACHIOPODA.]

*** lăm′-pa-dĭst,** *s.* [Gr. λαμπαδιστής (*lampadistēs*), from λαμπάς (*lampas*), genit. λαμπάδος (*lampados* = a lamp.] One who gained a prize in the lampadrome.

lăm′-pa-dīte, *s.* [Named by Hust after Lampadius; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Wad containing 4 to 18 per cent. of oxide of copper, and sometimes oxide of cobalt. Passes into melaconite (q.v.). Dana makes it a sub-species of Wad (q.v.), but it is probably only a mixture.

lăm′-pa-drōme, *s.* [Gr. λαμπαδηδρομία (*lampadēdromia*), from λαμπάς (*lampas*), genit. λαμπάδος (*lampados*) = a lamp, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a running; δραμεῖν (*dramein*) = to run.]

Gr Antiq.: A torch-race which it was customary to exhibit at certain sacred festivals The competitors were young men, to each of whom a lighted torch was given, and he who arrived first at the goal with his torch still alight was the winner.

lăm′-păs, lăm′-păss, * lăm′-pẽrs, *s.* [Fr. *lampas.*]

Farriery: A disease in horses, consisting of a swelling of the flesh, about the size of a nut, in the roof of the mouth, rising above the teeth.

"Troubled with the *lampass*, infected with the fashions."—*Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

lam-păs-sê′ (m as ṅ), *a.* [Fr]

Her: The same as LANGUED (q.v.).

lămp′-ạte, *a.* [Eng. *lamp(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of lampic acid

lămp′-blăck, *s.* [Eng. *lamp*, and *black.*] A nearly pure form of amorphous carbon, obtained by the imperfect combustion of oil or resin. It is used as a pigment.

lampblack-furnace, *s.* A cylindrical chamber, lined with sheepskin or canvas, and having a conical top. The top is provided with a cowl, through which the more volatile products of combustion escape, the carbon adhering to the lining of the chamber. At one side is a smaller communicating compartment, provided with a grate, on which a vessel containing the hydrocarbon, resin, coal-tar, or similar substance, is placed, and heated by a fire beneath.

lăm′-pẽr ēel, *s.* [LAMPREY.]

lăm′-pẽrn, *s.* [Altered for the purpose of distinction from Eng., &c *lamprey* (q.v.) (?).]

Ichthy.: The river lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*. The back is dark blue, the sides silvery. It is smaller than the sea lamprey. It is found in many rivers and lakes of Europe, North America, and Japan. It abounds in the Thames, and is caught and sold for bait. The price is £3 to £5 per thousand.

*** lăm′-pẽrs,** *s.* [LAMPAS.]

lăm′-pĕt, lăm′-pĭt, *s.* [LIMPET.]

Lăm′-pĕ-tẽrş, *s. pl.* [Named from Lampeter, in Cardiganshire, at which exists a college for theological students, founded by Bishop Burgess in 1822, erected in 1827, and incorporated in 1828.]

Ch. Hist.: An association formed among his fellow students by Mr., afterwards Rev., Henry James Prince, who entered Lampeter College in March, 1836. In June, 1842, at a meeting in Swansea, he is said to have put forth pretensions to be an incarnation of the Holy Ghost, which, being repudiated by the majority of his brethren, led him to leave the college and secede from the Church of England and found an institution called the Agapemone (q.v.). Called also Lampeter Brethren. The association does not figure as a sect in the Registrar-General's returns.

Lăm-pē′-tiạnş (ti as sh), *s. pl.* [See def.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect, probably of the fourth or fifth century, said to derive their name from their founder Lampetius, of whom nothing is known. St. John Damascene (*de Hær* (ed. 1548), p. 359) describes them as teaching that no Christian should do anything unwillingly or by constraint, and says that their freedom degenerated into license. They have, at various times, been identified with the Massalians, Adelphians, and Marcionists, but were probably a branch of the Euchites.

*** lămp′-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *lamp*, and *full.*] Starry.

"A temporall beauty of the *lampfull* skies."
Sylvester: The Arke, 500.

lămp′-ĭc, *a.* [From (Döbereiner's) *lamp*, the name given to the platinum spiral over a spirit lamp; *-ic.*]

lampic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_3$. Aldehydic-acid, acetylous-acid, etheric acid. An acid discovered by Davy and Faraday, and called by Prof. Daniell lampic acid. If a spiral of platinum wire be kept at a red heat in the wick of a spirit-lamp, and the volatile products of combustion condensed, an acid liquid is obtained, the vapour of which has the odour of aldehyde, and strongly affects the eyes. This is called lampic acid, but by many chemists it is considered to be a mixture of aldehyde, acetic and formic acids. It is a transparent, colourless liquid; sp. gr. 1·015, possessing a sour, harsh taste, and disagreeable pungent odour. It has a powerfully reducing action, and if heated with the oxides of silver or gold, converts them into the metallic state, a liquid remaining which is found to contain acetic acid.

*** lămp′-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *lamp*; *-ing.*] Shining as a lamp; sparkling.

"Happy lines, on which with starry light
Those *lamping* eyes will deign sometimes to look."
Spenser Sonnets, i.

† lăm′-pĭ-ôn, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *lampe.*] A small lamp, used for illuminations and decorations.

"Down the court three *lampions* flare."
R. Browning. Respectability.

lăm′-pĭt, *s.* [LIMPET.] A limpet.

"Triumphant crushin't like a mussel,
Or *lampit* shell."
Burns: The Author's Earnest Cry.

*** lămp′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *lamp*; *-less.*] Without or destitute of a lamp; not reflecting light.

"Your ladies eyes are *lampless* to that virtue."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, ii. 1.

lămp′-līght (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamp*, and *light.*] The light given at night by lamps.

lămp′-līght-ẽr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamp*, and *lighter.*] One whose occupation is to light the public lamps at night.

"And the half-breathless *lamplighter*, he's in the net."
Wordsworth: Power of Music.

lăm-poôn′, *s.* [Fr. *lampon* = a drinking song, so called from the exclamation *lampons!* = let us drink, frequently introduced into such songs; *lamper* = to drink.] A personal satire written or published; scurrilous abuse, usually of some one prominently before the public.

"Some facetious malecontents . . . amused the town by *lampoons* in English and Latin on his heterodoxy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

lăm-poôn′, *v.t.* [LAMPOON, *s.*] To write lampoons upon; to abuse with personal satire.

"Ribald poets had *lampooned* him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

lăm-poôn′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng *lampoon*; *-er.*] One who lampoons another; one who writes personal satire on others; a writer of lampoons.

"*Lampooners* and criticks rushed in like a tide."
Buckinghamshire: Election of a Poet Laureate.

***lăm-poôn'-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *lampoon; -ry.*] The act of lampooning; a lampoon; personal abuse or satire.

lăm-prạ-chæ'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λαμπρός (*lampros*) = bright, brilliant, and Mod. Lat. (*a*)*chænium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Composites. *Lamprachænium microcephalum,* an Indian plant, is said by Dymock to be used medicinally as an aromatic bitter. (*Report Calcutta Exhibition.*)

lăm'-prĕl, lăm'-prŏn, *s.* [LAMPREY.]

lăm'-preȳ, *lam-preye, *s.* [Fr. *lamproie;* Prov. *lampreza, lamprea, lamprada;* Sp. & Port. *lamprea;* Ital. *lampreda,* from Lat. *lampetra* = the lamprey, from *lambo* = to lick, and *petra* = a rock. So called from attaching itself by its mouth to rocks.]

1. (*Sing.*)*:* The genus Petromyzon. There are two dorsal fins, both far back on the body. The Sea, or Spotted Lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus,* is an eel-like fish, nearly three feet long, greenish-brown, marbled with darker brown and green on the back and sides. It attaches itself to rocks, boats, and to other fishes, by the mouth, exhausting the air. In April and May it ascends rivers. It is found in the waters of the United States, Europe, Africa, &c. Lampreys are caught and eaten in Europe. The Fringe-lipped Lamprey (*Petromyzon branchialis*) is called also the Sandpiper (q.v.), the River Lamprey, and the Lampern (q.v.).

> "There were found in Cæsar's fish-ponds, *lampreyes* to have lived threescore years."—*Bacon: Hist. Life & Death,* § 11.

2. (*Pl.*)*:* The family Petromyzontidæ. It consists of eel-like fishes, with a naked skin and undergoing a metamorphosis. Their larval form was taken for a distinct fish, and was called Ammocætes. In this form the head is very small, the mouth toothless and surrounded by fringed barbels, and the eye small and hidden in a groove. In the third or fourth year maturity is reached.

lăm'-prĭ-mạ, *s.* [Gr. λαμπρείμων (*lampreimōn*) = clad in splendid robes; λαμπρός (*lampros*) = bright.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lampriminæ (q.v.). It is of splendid hue, and is from Australia.

lăm-prĭ-mī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c., *lamprim(a)*; Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Lucanidæ (Stag-beetles). They are distinguished for their metallic splendour.

lăm'-prĭs, *s.* [Gr. λαμπρός (*lampros*) = bright.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Coryphænidæ, or Coryphænina. *Lampris Luna* is the Opah (q.v.). See also KING-FISH.

lăm'-prȯ-phāne, lăm-prŏph'-ạn-īte, *s.* [Gr. λαμπρός (*lampros*) = shining, and φαίνομαι (*phainomai*) = to appear.]

Min.: A mineral, occurring in thin, cleavable folia at Longban, Wermland, Sweden. Hardness, 3; sp. gr., 3·07; lustre, pearly; colour and streak white. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 11·17; oxide of lead, 28·0; protoxide of manganese, 7·90; magnesia, 5·26; lime, 24·65; soda and potash, 14·02; water, 8·35.

lăm-prŏph'-ạn-īte, *s.* [LAMPROPHANE.]

lăm-prȯ-tor-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lamprotornis* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: In Swainson's classification, a sub-family of Sturnidæ, having the bill thrush-like, compressed, the culmen curved from the base, the lateral toes unequal. Now generally merged in Sturninæ (q.v.).

lăm-prŏt-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. λαμπρότης (*lamprotēs*) = brightness, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lamprotorninæ (q.v.). Found in Africa.

lăm'-prô-tȳpe, *s.* [Gr. λαμπρός (*lampros*) = shining, beautiful, and Eng. *type.*]

Photog.: A polished collodion picture.

lămp-sā'-nạ, *s.* [LAPSANA.]

lămp-sā'-nĕ-æ, *s.* [LAPSANEÆ.]

lăm-pyr'-ĭ-dæ (yr as ïr), *s.* [Lat., &c., *lampyr(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Pentamerous Beetles, tribe Malacodermata. The antennæ are variable in form. The body is long, narrow, and soft. More than 500 are known, most of them from North and South America. [LAMPYRIS.] The family is divided into the sub-families, Lycinæ, Lampyrinæ, and Telephorinæ.

lăm-pȳr-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lampyr(is)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: The typical sub-family of the family Lampyridæ (q.v.). The prothorax forms a shield more or less covering the head; the tail in the females emits an electric light. Rev. H. S. Gorham says that where the eyes are large, the luminosity is small, and *vice versa.* Where the eyes and the luminosity are large, the antennæ are small, and *vice versa.* (*Bates.*)

lăm'-pȳr-ĭne, *s.* [Lat., &c. *lampyr(is)*; *-ine.*]

Zool.: A member of the coleopterous sub-family Lampyrinæ (q.v.).

lăm-pyr'-ĭs (yr as ïr), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λαμπουρίς (*lampouris*) = a glowworm; λάμπω (*lampō*) = to shine, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lampyrinæ and of the family Lampyridæ. *Lampyris noctiluca* is the Glowworm (q.v.).

la'-nạ, *s.* [The native name.] A kind of close-grained, tough wood, obtained from the *Genipa americana,* a tree of the Cinchona family, and a native of British Guiana. The fruit, called genipap, yields a pigment called lana dye, used by the natives to stain their skins.

lana-dye, *s.* [LANA.]

lăn'-ạrk-īte, *s.* [Named from Lanarkshire, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in crystals aggregated lengthways. Cleavage perfect in one direction, less so in another; laminæ flexible; hardness, 2–2·5; sp. gr. 6·3–6·4; lustre, cleavage-face pearly, elsewhere adamantine to resinous; colour, greenish-white or pale-yellow. Compos.: formerly regarded as $PbSO_4 + PbCO_3$, but recent analyses prove the absence of carbonic acid, the composition being Pb_2SO_5, which requires sulphate of lead, 57·6; oxide of lead, 42·4.

***lā'-nạ-rȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *lanaria* = a wool-store, from *lanarius* = pertaining to wool; *lana* = wool.] A wool-store.

lā'-nāte, lā'-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *lanatus,* from *lana* = wool.]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Woolly.

Lăṅ'-cạ-shīre, *s. & a.* [See definition.]

A. *As subst.:* One of the most important counties of England, situated in the north-west.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the county described under A.

Lancashire-asphodel, *s.*

Bot.: Narthecium ossifragum. [BOG-ASPHODEL.]

Lăṅ'-cạs-tĕr *s.* [The name of the inventor.]

Lancaster-gun, *s.*

Ordn.: A cannon with a twisting, slightly oval bore and conoidal projectile. Mr. Lancaster's plan was adopted in 1854, and several Lancaster guns were employed at the siege of Sebastopol.

Lancaster-rifle, *s.* A rifle with an elliptic rifling, the bore being being slightly oval in section. The twist is one turn in 32 inches, which is the length of the barrel; bore, ·498 inch; eccentricity, ·01 in half an inch. The lateral expansion of the bullet causes it to fill the bore. Length of bullet, 2½ diameters with a windage of $\frac{4}{1000}$, and has a paper patch; the first of its kind.

Lăṅ-căs-tĕr'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Joseph Lancaster, a member of the Society of Friends. He was born in 1771, and before he was eighteen years old had a flourishing school in his father's residence in the Borough Road, London. In 1805 he was received by George III. He travelled as an advocate for education from 1807 to 1811. Becoming insolvent he removed in 1818 to the United States, where he died on Oct. 23, 1838. He was the author of the monitorial system of education. [MONITORIAL.]

Lancasterian-schools, *s. pl.* Schools set up under the auspices of the British and Foreign School Society on the system of Joseph Lancaster.

lăṅ'-cạs-tĕr-īte, *s.* [Named by Silliman, jun., from the place where found, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral, once supposed to be a distinct species, but now shown to be a mixture of brucite and hydromagnesite. (See these words.)

Lăṅ-căs'-trĭ-ạn, *a.* [See def.]

Hist.: A follower of Henry IV., son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. [¶ *Wars of the Roses,* under ROSE.]

lançe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lancea;* cogn. with Gr. λόγχη (*longchē*) = a lance.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A weapon consisting of a long shaft with a sharp point, much used, particularly before the invention of firearms. It is a thrusting weapon used on foot, but chiefly on horseback. In the Middle Ages the lance was held in the highest repute by knights and men-at-arms who formed the main strength of European armies; it was gradually superseded by the invention of gunpowder. The lance used by knights of the Middle Ages was of a peculiar form. Near the lower end the lance was very thick, with a deep opening in which the arm was placed when the lance was put in rest preparatory to a charge. Immediately in front of the opening the shaft was, in tilting-lances, from a foot to a foot and a half in diameter, and sloped off towards the upper end, which was from a half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The lances now in use among the European cavalry have a shaft of ash or beech-wood from 8 to 16 feet long, with a steel point 8 or 10 inches long, and to prevent this from being cut off by a sabre stroke, the shaft is guarded by a strip of iron on each side from one and a half to two feet long. The other end has an iron cap to prevent splitting. The point has a small pennon, intended to frighten the enemy's horses. When not in use, the lance is carried in a leathern shoe by the right stirrup, dependent by a leathern thong on the right arm. In use, it is carried under the right arm.

> "Set *lance* in rest, strike spur."
> *Tennyson: Elaine,* 455.

2. A soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A pointed blade, usually employed to sever the grain on each side of the intended path of a chipping-bit or router. It is used in crozes, planes, and gauges of certain kinds.

2. *Greek Ritual:* A small knife used in the early part of the present Greek liturgy to divide the Host from the holy loaf. The action commemorates the piercing of our Lord's side. The priest makes four cuts in the loaf, and stabs it more than once, accompanying each action with appropriate texts of Scripture. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

3. *Pyrotech.:* Lances are small paper cases, filled with composition, and attached to light frames of wood, to mark the outlines of the figures in pyrotechnical devices. Various chemicals give the desired colour to the flame.

lance-bucket, *s.*

Cavalry: The shoe in which the butt of a lance is carried by the troopers of certain bodies of cavalry.

lance-corporal, *s.*

Mil.: A private who performs the duties and holds the rank of a corporal temporarily. A certain proportion receive extra pay.

***lance-gay, *lance-gaye, *lance-de-gay,** *s.* A kind of lance.

> "These carried a kind of *lance-de-gay,* sharp at both ends, which they held in the midst of the staff."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World,* bk. v., ch. iii.

lance-head, *s.* The head or tip of a lance.

***lance-knight, *launce-knight,** *s.* A common soldier, a lancer. [LANSQUENET.]

> "Although at one time there came an army of eighteen thousand foot, at another time an army wherein were reckoned twelve thousand *launce-knights.*"—*Baker: Henry VIII.* (an. 1549).

***lance-rest,** *s.* A kind of hook, attached to the cuirass on the right side for supporting the lance in the charge.

lance-shaped, *a.* Shaped like a lance; lanceolate.

lance-snake, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Bothrops. It belongs to the family Crotalidæ, and contains the Yellow

Viper, or Rat-tailed Serpent of the West Indies (*Bothrops lanceolatus*), *B. atrox*, &c. All are American.

lançe, * launce, * lawn-cyn, *v.t. & i.* [LANCE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To pierce; to cut as with a lance.

> "*Launsing* his side full pitously alas."
> *Chaucer: Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.*

2. To cut as a surgeon; to open with a lancet.

> "The surgen *launceth* and cutteth out the dead flesh."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 119.

* 3. To pierce; to cut mentally.

> "When every letter *lanced* her like a dart."
> *Drayton: Barons' Wars*, bk. vi.

* 4. To throw as a lance; to launch; to hurl.

> "And with that word, with all his force a dart
> He *launced* then into that croked wombe."
> *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* ii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To spring.

> "Plomes and cherries
> That lyghtliche *launceth* up litel while dureth."
> *Piers Plowman*, p. 213.

lançe′-lĕt, *s.* [A diminutive of Eng. *lance.*]

Ichthyology:

1. *Amphioxus lanceolatus*, a transparent and iridescent fish about three inches long, with a fin extending nearly from the snout to the hinder extremity. The skeleton is imperfectly developed, the blood colourless; no proper skull or brain. It has affinities to the Ascidians. Its movements are active. It is found in temperate and tropical seas.

2. The genus Amphioxus (q.v.)

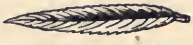
* **lănçe′-lȳ̆,** *a.* [Eng. *lance; -ly.*] Suitable to a lance.

> "He carried his lancee, which were strong, to give a *lancely* blow."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* **lănçe′-ȏ-lạr,** *a.* [Lat. *lanceol(a)*, dimin. of *lancea* = a lance; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*]

Bot.: The same as LANCEOLATE (q.v.).

lănçe′-ȏ-lāte, lănçe′-ȏ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *lanceol(a)*, dimin. of *lancea* = a lance; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate, -ated.*]



LANCEOLATE LEAF.

1. *Bot.:* Narrowly elliptical, tapering to each end, as the leaf of *Plantago lanceolata*, &c.

2. *Anthrop.:* The same as LEAF-SHAPED (q.v.).

> "Oval and *lanceolate* blades, closely analogous to implements found in the caverns of Aurignac."—*Wilson: Pre-historic Man*, ch. ii.

lănçe-ȏ-lāt-ō-, *pref.* [LANCEOLATE.]

Bot., &c.: Lanceolate.

lanceolato-subulate, *a.*

Bot.: Between subulate and lanceolate. (*Loudon.*)

* **lănçe-pĕ-sāde′,** *s.* [Fr. *lancepesade, lancepessade, lance-passade;* Ital. *lancia-spezzata* = a light horseman.] A semi-officer under a corporal; a lance-corporal (q.v.).

> "Armed like a dapper *lancepesade*
> With Spanish pike, he broached a pore."
> *Cleveland.*

lanç′-ẽr, * launc-eer, * launc-er, *s.* [Eng. *lanc(e); -er.*]

1. *Mil.:* A cavalry soldier armed with a lance.

> "Each *launcer* well hie weightie launce did wield,
> Each drew his sword and well addrest his shield."
> *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 822.

¶ Lancers were introduced into European armies by Napoleon I., after the pattern of those in the Polish service. After the campaign of 1815, four regiments of English lancers were formed from the 9th, 12th, 16th, and 23rd Light Dragoons. These are now represented by the 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th Cavalry regiments, and are classed as the Medium Cavalry. They are armed with lance, sword, and pistol, but it is proposed to add a carbine. They are not good for reconnoitring purposes, as they are more easily seen than the Light Hussars, and are also very unsuitable to wooded country; but they are valuable in open country against infantry in disorder. The Uhlans in the German service are armed and used as in England, and are "medium cavalry."

* 2. *Surg.:* A lancet.

> "And they cried lowd, and cut themselves, as their maner was, wt knyves and *launcers.*"—*3 Kings* xviii. (1551.)

3. *Dancing* (*Pl.*): A certain set of quadrilles.

lăn′-çĕt, * laun-cet, * lawn-cent, * lawn-set, *s.* [Fr. *lancette*, dimin. of *lance* = a lance.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 3.

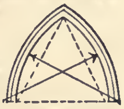
II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A lancet-window (q.v.).

2. *Metal-working:* The tapping-bar of a metal furnace.

3. *Surg.:* A small, sharp, surgical instrument, used in bleeding, cutting of abscesses, tumours, &c. They are of various shapes and sizes, according to the purposes for which they are intended: as, vaccinating *lancets*, gum *lancets*, &c. Lancets of copper were disinterred in Pompeii in 1819, in the house of a Roman surgeon in the Via Consularis.

> "Which sends forth its admirable knives, razors, and *lancets* to the farthest ende of the world."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.



LANCET-ARCH.

lancet-arch, *s.*

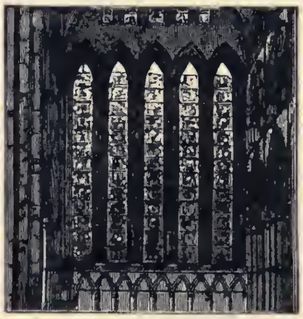
Masonry: An arch with a sharply pointed top, like the point of a lancet. [ARCH.]

lancet-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Another name for the Surgeon-fish. [ACANTHURUS.]

lancet-window, *s.*

Arch.: A high, narrow window terminating in a very pointed arch. It is characteristic of that division of Gothic architecture known as Early English. Lancet-windows are frequently found two, three, or even five together as is the case in the illustration.



LANCET-WINDOWS.

lançe′-woọd, *s.* [Eng. *lance*, s., and *wood.*]

Botany, &c.:

1. According to Schomburk, the wood of *Duguetia quitarensis*, an anonad growing in Guiana, where it is called Yari Yari. It is a light elastic wood, used especially by coach-builders.

2. *Guatteria virgata.*

* **lanç̣h,** *v.t. & i.* [LAUNCH, *v.*]

* **lăn-çĭf′-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lancea* = a lance; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or carrying a lance.

lăn′-çĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *lancea* = a lance, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a lance; lance-shaped; lanceolate.

* **lăn′-çĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *lancinatus*, pa. par. of *lancino* = to tear to pieces.] To tear, to rend, to lacerate.

* **lăn′-çĭn-āt-ĭng,** *a.* [LANCINATE.] Piercing, cutting, keen; specific., applied to a sudden, sharp, shooting pain, as in cancer.

* **lăn-çĭn-ā′-tion,** *s.* [LANCINATE.] The act of lacerating or rending; laceration.

> "Made many incisures and *lancinations.*"—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. v., ch. xii.

lănd, * lond, *s.* [A.S. *land;* cogn. with Icel., Sw., Dan., Ger., & Goth. *land;* M. H. Ger. *lant;* Fr. *lande;* Ital. & Sp. *landa* = a heath.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The solid portion of the earth as distinct from the oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, &c.; the solid or fixed part of the globe as distinct from the fluid or movable part; earth.

> "And God sayde: let ye waters that are under heaven gather themselves unto one place that the dry *land* may appere."—*Genesis* i. (1551.)

2. A country, a district, a region; any part of the globe considered as belonging to a particular nation or people.

> "Thus and thus said the maid that is of the *land of* Israel."—*2 Kings* v. 4.

3. The superficial part of the globe as considered in respect to its nature or qualities; the ground, the soil: as, poor or good *land*, wet *land.*

* 4. The ground; the surface of the earth.

> "[Eioneus] rolled with limbs relaxed along the *land.*"
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* vii. 8.

* 5. A nation, a people; the inhabitants of any particular region or country.

6. Landed property.

> "A tax upon *land* seems hard to the landholder."—*Locke: Lowering of Interest.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* The portion of ploughed land included between two dead-furrows in arable land, where the ploughing is not done with a turn-wrest plough.

> "Another, who had a box, wherin was money, apparel, and other things of value, left it in a *land* of standing corne."—*Apprehension of Cavalliers at Brackley, in Northamptonshire*, 1642, p. 7.

2. *Firearms:* That portion of the bore of a rifle which is not occupied by the grooves.

3. *Geog. & Geol.:* The general ratio of land to sea throughout the globe is as one to three, but that between the poles and the parallel of 30° is as nine to twenty-three. Nearly all the existing land was at one time or other below the surface of the ocean. The water has not receded from it, but earthquake and volcanic action has heaved it above the water. The mean height of all the land of the globe above the sea level at present is about 1,000 feet. (*Lyell: Princip. & Elem. of Geol.*)

4. *Law:*

(1) *English Law:* A generic term comprehending every species of ground or earth, as meadows, pastures, woods, moors, marshes, waters, furze, and heath, and including also messuages, lofts, crofts, mills, and buildings.

> "*Land* includes in its signification any ground, soil or earth whatsoever; as arable, meadows, pastures, woods, moors, waters, marshes, furzes, and heath. Water being here mentioned as land, may seem a kind of solecism; but such is the language of the law: and therefore I cannot bring an action to recover possession of a pool or other piece of water by the name of water only: but I must bring an action for the land that lies at the bottom, and must call it twenty acres of *land* covered with water. For water is a movable, wandering thing, and must of necessity continue common by the law of nature; but the *land*, which that water covers, is permanent, fixed, and immovable; and of this the law will take notice, but not of the other. *Land* has also, in its legal significations, an indefinite extent, upwards as well as downwards. *Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad cœlum*, is the maxim of the law, therefore no man may erect any building, or the like, to overhang another's *land;* and downwards, whatever is in a direct line between the surface of any *land* and the centre of the earth, belongs to the owner of the surface."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

(2) *Scots Law:* A house consisting of different stories; espec., a building including different tenements.

5. *Milling:* That part of the face of a millstone which is not furrowed; that which intervenes between the furrows.

6. *Naut.:* The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat; also called landing.

7. *Steam-engin.:* The unperforated portion of the face-plate of a slide-valve.

¶ (1) *To make land, to make the land:*

Naut.: To come in sight of land as the ship approaches it from the sea.

(2) *To lay the land:*

Naut.: To sail from the land until it begins to appear lower and smaller by reason of the convexity of the surface of the globe.

(3) *To raise the land:*

Naut.: To sail towards the land, so that it appears to rise and become greater and more elevated.

(4) *To set the land:*

Naut.: To see by the compass how the land bears from the ship.

(5) *To shut in the land:* To lose sight of the land by the intervention of a point or promontory.

(6) *Land of the leal:* The land of the faithful or blessed; heaven.

> "We'll meet and aye be fain,
> In the *land o' the leal.*"
> *Lady Nairne: Land o' the Leal.*

¶ *Land* signifies an open, even space, and strictly refers to the earth. *Country* signifies *lands* adjoining so as to form one portion. The term *land*, therefore, properly excludes the idea of habitation; the term *country* excludes that of the earth, or the parts of which it is composed: hence we speak of the *land*, as rich or poor, according to what it yields; of a *country*, as rich or poor, according to what its inhabitants possess. The word *land* may sometimes be put for any portion of *land* that is under a government: as, the *land* of liberty; the *country* may be put for the soil; as, a rich *country*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

land-agent, *s.* A person employed by the owner of an estate to manage the transfer of property by purchase, the letting or hiring of farms, the collection of rents, and all other matters connected with the estate.

land-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The predatory beetles called Geodephaga (q.v.).

land-blink, *s.* A peculiar atmospheric brightness, more yellow than ice-blink (q.v.), perceived in the arctic regions.

land box-tortoises, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Martin Duncan to Pyxis and Kinixys, genera of Testudines. (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iv. 252.)

land-breeze, *s.* A breeze or current of air setting off from the land toward the sea.

> "A *land-breeze* shook the shrouds."
> *Cowper: Loss of the Royal George.*

land-bugs, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The tribe Geocores (q.v.).

land-carnivora, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The sub-order Fissipedia (Split feet), constituting one of the great divisions of the mammalian order Carnivora. They have been divided into three sections: 1. Æluroidea (cat-like animals); families (1) Felidæ, (2) Hyænidæ, (3) Cryptoproctidæ, (4) Protelidæ, (5) Viverridæ. 2. Cynoidea (dog-like animals), one family, Canidæ. 3. Arctoidea (bear-like animals); four families (1) Ursidæ, (2) Procyonidæ, (3) Ailuridæ, (4) Mustelidæ.

* **land-carriage,** *s.* The transportation or carriage of goods by land.

land-chelonians, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Tortoises. [CHELONIDÆ.]

* **land-commander,** *s.* One who commands forces on land.

> "In senates bold, and fierce in war,
> A *land-commander* and a tar."
> *Swift: To Peterborough.*

land-crabs, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Gecarcinidæ (q.v.).

† **land-end,** *s.* (See extract.)

> "One man had over and above his statutable wages certain food and drink 'and a *land-end* of grasse besides.' We are surprised that Mr. Atkinson does not explain what a *land-end* means. Its interpretation will not come by the light of nature to any one who has not dwelt where *land-ends* exist, and we feel pretty confident that the word is not to be found in the popular dictionaries. We ourselves are not quite certain of its meaning here. There were two significations which it bore in parishes where there had been no enclosure. Sometimes it meant a small portion of land or narrow strip of ground severed from the rest by a road or pathway; at others that part of an open field where, in ploughing, the horses or oxen turn, which is, consequently, ploughed last, and in a direction transverse to the rest of the field. We are of opinion that the word here is to be understood in this latter sense."—*Athenæum*, *Aug* 9, 1884, p. 175.

* **land-feather,** *s.* A bay, an inlet.

* **land-fish,** *s.* One who is as out of his element as a fish out of water.

land-force, *s.* Military forces employed on land; soldiers or troops serving on land, as distinguished from naval force.

> "We behold in France the greatest *land-forces* that have ever been known under any christian prince."—*Temple.*

land-fowl, *s.* Birds which frequent the land, as distinguished from water-fowl (q.v.).

* **land-gabel,** *s* A tax or land, calculated according to Doomsday-book. [DOOMSDAY-BOOK, GABEL.]

land-guard, *s.* A river fence or bulwark.

* **land-herd,** *s.* A herd, which feeds on land.

> "In which dame Cynthia her *land-herds* fed."
> *Spenser: Colin Clout.*

land-hunger, *s.* The lust of conquest; greed for the acquisition of land. [EARTH-HUNGER.]

> "The *land-hunger* of the south now outstripped even the ambition of conquest of Mr Polk."—*Ludlow: Hist. United States*, lect. 11, p 221.

land-ice, *s.*

1. Ice operating as yet on land in the form of a moving glacier, as distinguished from that in the form of icebergs, &c., in the sea.

2. A field or floe of ice stretching along the land lying between two headlands.

land-league, *s.* [LEAGUE.]

land-leaguer, *s.* [LEAGUER.]

* **land-lurch,** *v.t.* To steal land from. (*Warner: Albions England*, bk. ix., ch. xliv.)

land-marker, *s.* A machine for laying out rows for planting.

land-measurer, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One whose profession it is to measure land, in order to ascertain the superficial contents.

2. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The Geometer moths.

land-measuring, *s.* The art or science of ascertaining by measurement the superficial contents of portions of land, as of a field, a farm, &c., and expressing it in acres, roods, perches, &c.; land-surveying.

land-office, *s.* An office in which the sale or letting of new land is registered and all other business connected with unsettled land is transacted.

land office-business, *s.* An expression frequently used to signify a business in which, as in a land office, the income is large, the output little or nothing. (*Slang.*)

* **land-pilot,** *s.* A guide in travelling by land.

> "To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose . . .
> Would overtask the best *land-pilot's* art."
> *Milton: Comus*, 309.

land-poor, *s.* Having land that yields no income.

land-province, *s.*

Bot. & Zool. Geog.: A province of the land distinct from others in the assemblage of plants or animals which it contains, or in their distribution.

* **land-raker,** *s.* A vagabond.

> "I am joined with no foot *land-rakers*, no long-staff, sixpenny strikers."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

land-rat, *s.* A rat living on land; hence, a thief, a robber.

> "There be *land-rats* and water-rats, water-thieves and land-thieves."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3

land-rent, *s.* Rent paid for the use of a farm.

land-roller, * **land-roll,** *s.* A roller for levelling ground and breaking clods in getting land into tilth for crops.

land-salamanders, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Salamandra (q.v.).

land-scurvy, *s.*

Pathol.: Scurvy occurring not among seamen in ships but among people on shore, as the inmates of workhouses, and armies insufficiently fed; thus it greatly ravaged the English and French armies in the Crimean war. It is identically the same disease as the scurvy occurring in ships. [SCURVY.]

* **land-service,** *s.* Service on land; specif., military service.

> "Besides, the prince is all for the *land-service*."
> *Byron: Don Juan*, i. 4.

land-shark, *s.*

Naut.: A sharper, a lawyer.

land-shells, *s. pl.* Shells of terrestrial molluscs. They occur not merely on continents, but on most oceanic islands. Mr. Darwin believed that they could be floated thither on drift wood, if they possessed, as many of them do, an operculum to shut out the salt water when in process of transit.

* **land-skip,** *s.* [LANDSCAPE.]

land-slater, *s.*

Zool.: *Oniscus asellus*, an isopod crustacean, closely allied to the common woodlouse (*Porcellio scaber*). There are two rows of yellow spots on the back. The land-slater has eight joints in the outer antennæ; the woodlouse but seven. (*Wood.*)

* **land-slide,** *s.* A landslip (q.v.).

land-snails, *s. pl.* The family Helicidæ (q v.).

land-sole, *s.*

Zool.: *Arion rufus*, the common red slug. [LIMACIDÆ.]

land-surveying, *s.* The act, art, or science of surveying or determining the boundaries or superficial contents of any portion of land, as of an estate, a farm, a township, &c., and of laying the same down on a map or plan accurately.

land-surveyor, *s.* One who practises or professes the art or science of land-surveying.

land-tax, *s.* A tax assessed upon lands or tenements.

¶ The present land-tax was first imposed by 4 Wil. & Mary, c. 1, passed in 1692, to obtain money to carry on the war with France. 38 Geo. III., c. 60, passed in 1798, rendered it perpetual.

land-tenant, *s.* A tenant of a farm.

land-tie, *s.* A rod securing a face-wall to a bank. [PILE.]

land-tortoises, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Testudines (q.v.).

† **land-turtle,** *s.*

Zool.: A land-tortoise.

land-urchin, *s.* A popular name for a hedgehog (q.v.).

land-valuer, *s.* One whose profession is to examine and declare the value of land or landed estates.

* **land-waiter,** *s.* A custom-house officer whose duties are to watch the landing of dutiable goods; a landing-waiter.

> "Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred."—*Swift: Examiner.*

land-wind, *s.* A wind setting off the shore; a land-breeze.

> "Then, alas! the *land-wind* failed."
> *Longfellow: Sir Humphrey Gilbert.*

* **lănd** (2), *s.* [A.S. *hland hlond;* Icel. *hland.*] Urine.

lănd, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *lendan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set or place on shore; to disembark.

> "Thus, royal sir, to see you *landed* here,
> Was cause enough of triumph for a year."
> *Dryden: To his Majesty.*

2. To bring to shore: as, To *land* a fish.

3. To bring to a place in a certain position or place.

> "These rules may *land* us in mistakes."—*Dr. Mc Cosh: Divine Government*, Appendix, p. 522.

4. To win. (*Sporting slang.*)

> "I'd make a similar wager, and be more sure of *landing* the stake."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1888.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To come to shore; to disembark.

> "Allan, with wistful look the while,
> Marked Roderick *landing* on the isle."
> *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, ii. 23.

2. To arrive, to come, to reach to: as, To *land* at a person's house. (*Colloquial.*)

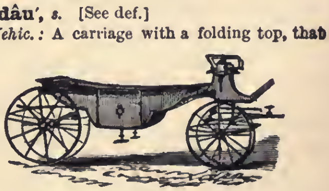
lănd'-ạm-măn, *s.* [Swiss.] The chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons.

* **lănd'-dămn (mn as m),** *v.t.* [A doubtful word; perhaps from *land* and *damn;* or a misprint or corruption of *lord, damn.*] To banish from the land.

lăn'-dạ-nīne, *s.* [LAUDANINE.]

lăn-dâu', *s.* [See def.]

Vehic.: A carriage with a folding top, that may be opened and thrown back. The name is derived from Landau in Germany, where it was originally made.



LANDAU.

lăn-dâu-lĕt', *s.* [Eng. *landau;* dim. suff. *-let.*] A small landau; a chariot open at top.

> "The whirling of the phantom *landaulet*
> For ever passed me by." *Tennyson: The Sisters.*

* **lande,** *s.* [Fr.] A heathy and sandy plain unsuited for bearing grain.

¶ From the vast extent of landes (about four-fifths of the total area) which it contains, the third department of France, in point of size, derives its name. The landes lie to the north of the Adour, while the country to the south of that river is fertile. The northern portion consists of heath, with occasional clumps of trees and brushwood, or of morasses, lagoons, and shifting sands. Of the whole area (about 2,250,000 acres), nearly one-half is waste a third under wood, and little more than a sixth arable. Buffaloes abound in the reedy swamps, and herds of wild horses roam over the heaths. In the more secluded and desolate tracts the inhabitants have peculiarities both of dress and living which give them a strong resemblance to half-savage and nomadic tribes. The landes are very thinly populated, the inhabitants gaining a miserable subsistence by fishing, by such agriculture as is possible, and by keeping cows and sheep. The shepherds make use of stilts, that their increased height may give them a greater range of vision, and, when fatigued, sit on a pole with a head somewhat like that of a crutch, and while away the time in knitting.

lănd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *land; -ed.*]

1. Having an estate in land; possessing a real estate: as, a *landed* proprietor.

2. Consisting of land or real estate: as, *landed* property.

lănd'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *land; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who lands or disembarks; one who makes a landing.

2. *Min.:* A man who attends at the mouth of the pit to receive the kibble in which the ore is brought to the surface.

lănd'-fâll, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *fall.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sudden transference of property in land by the death of a rich man.

2. *Naut.:* The first land descried after a voyage.

lănd'-flood, *land-flode, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *flood.*] An overflow of water on land, arising from the swelling of streams, rivers, &c.; an inundation.

"The sable *landflood* from some swamp obscure."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, xxxix.

lănd'-grăb-bẽr, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *grabber.*] A term applied in Ireland to one who buys or takes land from which another has been evicted.

lănd'-grăb-bing, *a. & s.* [Eng. *land,* and *grabbing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Ready or willing to buy or take land from which another has been evicted.

B. *As subst.:* The act or practice of a land-grabber.

lănd'-grāve, *s.* [Ger. *landgraf;* Dut. *landgraaf,* from *land* = land, and *graf, graaf* = an earl, a count.]

1. A German title adopted in the twelfth century to distinguish a governor of a district or province from the inferior counts under his jurisdiction.

2. The title of each of three princes of the German Empire, whose territories were called landgraviates (q.v.).

lănd-grăv'-ĭ-ate, *s.* [Fr. *landgraviat,* from Ger. *landgraf.*]

1. The district or jurisdiction of a landgrave.

2. The office, rank, or authority of a landgrave.

lănd'-gra-vîne, *s.* [Ger. *landgräfinn.*] The wife of a landgrave.

lănd'-hōld-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *holder.*] One who holds or possesses land; a landowner.

"The *landholder* is always forward to lay it upon commodities."—*Locke: On the Lowering of Interest.*

lănd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Land, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of going or setting on land, especially from a vessel.

"Since my *landing,* as I have understood,
Your lord has took himself to unknown travels."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 3

2. A pier, wharf, or jetty for disembarking passengers or goods; a landing-place.

3. The platform of a railway station. (*American.*)

4. The act of bringing to land: as, the *landing* of a fish.

5. The act of winning or gaining: as, the *landing* of a bet. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A level space at the top of a flight of stairs.

(2) The first part of a floor at the end of a flight of steps.

"A great, wide, rambling staircase—three stairs and a *landing*—four stairs and another *landing*—one step and another *landing.*"—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Winglebury Duel.*

2. *Furnace:* The platform of a furnace at the charging height.

3. *Naut.:* The same as Land, *s.* II. 6.

landing-charges, *s. pl.* Charges or dues paid on goods landed from a vessel.

landing-net, *s.* A small bag-net used to take fish from the water after being hooked.

landing-place, *s.* The same as Landing, C., I. 2.

"At length he gained the *landing-place.*"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 29.

landing-rate, *s.* The same as Landing-charges (q.v.).

landing-strake, *s.*

Naut.: The upper strake but one of a boat.

landing-surveyor, *s.* An officer of the customs who superintends the landing-waiters.

landing-waiter, *s.* The same as Land-waiter (q.v.).

* **lănd'-jŏb-bẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *jobber.*] One whose profession it is to buy and sell land, on his own account or that of others.

"If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but *landjobbers,* or inventors of new funds."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

lănd'-lā-dy̆, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *lady.*]

1. A woman who has tenants holding under her.

"And let thy wife visit thy *landladye* three or four tymes in a yeare."—*Tyndall. Workes,* p. 210.

2. The mistress of an inn or lodging-house.

"Robespierre was lamented by his *landlady.*"—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity,* ch. iv.

* **lănd'-lēap-ẽr,** *s.* [Landloper.]

lănd'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *land; -less.*] Destitute of landed property; having no estate; poor.

"A *landless* knight makes thee a landed 'squire."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

lănd'-lŏck, *v.t.* [Eng. *land,* and *lock,* v.] To inclose or shut by land.

lănd'-lŏcked, *a.* [Eng *landlock; -ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Completely shut in or encompassed by land.

"A good conscience is a port which is *landlocked* on every side, and where no winds can possibly invade, no tempests can arise."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics.* (Pref.)

* 2. *Fig.:* Shut in; inclosed.

"Religion's harbour, like the Etrurian bay
Secure from storms, is *landlocked* every way."
Harte: Thomas à Kempis.

lănd'-lōp-ẽr, * lănd'-lēap-ẽr, * land-loup-er, *s.* [Dut. *landlooper* = a vagabond.]

* 1. A pilgrim.

2. A vagabond, a vagrant; one who has no settled abode, but roams from place to place; a tramp.

"But what will come o' the *landlouper!*"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xliv.

3. A landsman.

* **lănd'-lōp-ĭng, * lănd'-lēap-ĭng,** *a.* [Landloper.] Wandering; vagrant.

"It is nothing strange that these his *landloping* legats and nuncios have their manifold collusions to cousen christian kingdoms of their revenues."—*Holinshed: Henry III.* (an. 1244).

lănd'-lord, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *lord.*]

1. One who has tenants holding under him.

"The *landlords,* like other men, love to reap where they never sowed."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. vi.

2. The master of an inn or of a lodging-house.

lănd'-lord-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *landlord; -ism.*] The proceedings of landlords as a body; sometimes the tyrannical rule of an oligarchic body of landlords, especially with regard to their tenantry.

"The movement in Ireland against Dublin Castle and *landlordism.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette,* July 25, 1884.

* **lănd'-lord-ly̆,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *landlord; -ly.*] Like a landlord; as becomes a landlord.

* **lănd'-lord-ry̆,** *s.* [Eng. *landlord; -ry.*] The quality, state, or condition of a landlord.

"Were he as Furius, he would defy
Such pilfering slips of petty *landlordry.*"
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. v., sat. 1.

* **lănd'-lôup-ẽr,** *s.* [Landloper.]

* **lănd'-lôup-ĭng,** *a.* [Landloping.]

lănd'-lŭb-bẽr, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *lubber.*] A seaman's term of contempt for a landsman.

lănd'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *man.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who lives or serves on land, as distinguished from a seaman; a landsman.

2. *Law:* A terre-tenant.

lănd'-mark, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *mark.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Anything set up to mark out the boundaries of land; any fixed object by which the limits of lands, farms, towns, territories, &c., are marked out, so as to be known and preserved.

"No house had gates (blest times!) and in the grounds,
No scanty *landmarks* parcelled out the bounds."
Grainger: Tibullus, i. 3.

(2) Any mark or feature by which to fix the position or progress of things.

"Now, the earth has no *landmarks* on it to indicate degrees."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 211.

(3) Any prominent natural objects or features by which a place is known or distinguished.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which serves to mark the stage of advancement or development at which anything has arrived at a particular period; any notable event or phenomenon which marks any particular point of time.

"And when he dies, to leave his lofty name
A light, a *landmark* on the cliffs of fame."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

II. *Naut.:* Any prominent or elevated object on land, which serves as a mark or guide for sailors.

lăn-dŏl'-phĭ-a̧, *s.* [Named after M. Landolphe, a French navy captain.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ, from tropical Africa. *Landolphia owariensis* and *L. florida* have edible fruit. They are called Abo fruits. Various species furnish African rubber.

lănd'-ōwn-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *owner.*] One who owns land; a proprietor of land.

"The country seats which the Protestant *landowners* had recently fortified in the three southern provinces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

lănd'-ōwn-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *land; -owning.*] Holding or possessing landed estates; pertaining to landowners.

"His book . . . is written in the *landowning* interest."—*Athenæum,* Sept. 17, 1881, p. 365.

lănd'-rāil, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *rail.*]

Ornith.: The Corncrake, *Ortygometra crex* or *Crex pratensis.* [Corncrake.]

* **lănd'-reēve,** *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *reeve.*] An assistant to the steward on a large estate; a bailiff.

lănd'-scāpe, * lănd'-skĭp, *s.* [Dut. *landschap,* from *land* = land, and *-schap,* suff. = Eng. *-ship;* Dan. *landskab;* Ger. *landschaft.*]

1. The general aspect of a country.

"The amusements, the architecture, the *landscape* of his native country, had taken hold on his heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.,* ch. vii.

2. A picture of a general view of any portion of the open country, not comprehending street architecture or views of edifices merely.

"The prettiest *landscape* I ever saw, was one drawn on the walls of a dark room, which stood opposite on one side to a navigable river, and on the other side to a park."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 414.

3. A view, a scene in the country.

"The lowering element
Scowls o'er the darken'd *landskip* snow, or shower."
Milton: P. L., 491.

* 4. A compendium.

"That *landscape* of iniquity, that sink of sin, &c. Epithets applied to Oliver Cromwell in an Anabaptist petition to the king, 1658."—*Clarendon: Great Rebellion,* bk. xv.

landscape-gardener, *s.* One who professes or is skilled in landscape-gardening.

landscape-gardening, *s.* That particular art which succeeds, by due study of natural beauties in landscape, to combine the best of their peculiarities in an artificial way.

landscape-painter, *s.* A painter of landscapes.

landscape-painting, *s.* The art of delineating purely natural scenes, and their proper atmospheric effects.

* **lănd'-scăp-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *landscap(e)*; *-ist.*] A landscape-painter.

> "The professed *landscapists* of the Dutch school."—*Ruskin: Modern Painters*, pt. i., § i., ch. vii.

lănd'-scrĭp, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *scrip.*] A certificate given to a person who purchases public land that he has duly paid the purchase money to the proper officer. (*Amer.*)

lănd'-sīde, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *side.*]

Agric.: The flat side of a plough, towards the land. The lower portion is a bar extending back from the share; and the upper portion is a plate attached to the sheth and the landside handle.

* **land'-skĭp,** *s.* [LANDSCAPE.]

lănd'-slip, lănd'-slīde, *s* [Eng. *land*, and *slide.*] The sliding or settling down of a considerable portion of earth from a higher to a lower level; the earth which so slips or slides.

¶ Landslips are produced by earthquake disturbances, or by the action of water undermining the beds which fall. In 1760 a landslip, bringing down soil from an area of a mile and a quarter from north to south and six hundred yards from east to west, occurred in the Isle of Portland. On Dec. 24, 1839, one took place on the line of cliffs between Axmouth and Lyme Regis. Sometimes they overwhelm and bury villages, as in the case of the Rossberg, in Switzerland, in 1806, &c. (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*) Later notable landslips have occurred in Switzerland, and a more recent instance, owing to earthquake action, occurred in the province of Granada in 1884.

lăndș'-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *land's*, and *man.*]

1. One who lives or follows his business on the land; as distinguished from a seaman.

> "But is Virgil so happy when his little *landsman* says, *Non sum adeo informis?*"—*Fawkes: Theocritus; Id.* vi. (Note 45.)

2. One who joins a ship as a sailor for the first time.

lănd'-spo͡ut, *s.* [Eng. *land's*; *-spout.*] A heavy fall of water, occurring during a tornado. It differs from a waterspout in being on land instead of at sea.

lănd'-sprĭṅg, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *spring.*] A spring of water, appearing only after a heavy rain.

lănd'-stew-ạrd (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *steward.*] A person who has the control and management of a landed estate for the owner; a land-agent of an estate. He should see to the production, advancement, and value of the land; should be well acquainted with the pursuits and interests of country life. He should be able to form a fair estimate of the produce of the farm, to keep accounts, and have a taste for the erection of farm buildings and labourers' rural cottages, as also the management of landscape, flower, and vegetable gardens.

* **lănd'-streight (eight as āt),** * **lănd'-strāit,** *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *strait.*] A narrow strip of land.

land'-stûrm, *s.* [Ger., = land storm.] A local militia of Germany, consisting of those of the reserve who are too old to serve in the landwehr. The landsturm is never called upon to serve out of its own district except in case of invasion.

lănd'-tũrn, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *turn.*] A land-breeze (q.v.).

lănd'-wạrd, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *land*, and *ward.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Lying towards the interior of a country, or away from the sea-coast.

2. Situated in the interior; rural.

B. *As adj.:* Towards the land.

> "[It] hurried *landward* far away,
> Crying, 'Awake! it is the day.'"
> *Longfellow: Daybreak.*

land'-wêhr (w as v), *s.* [Ger. *land* = land, and *wehr* = defence.]

Milit.: A kind of German militia composed entirely of men who have served in the regular army, and who in time of peace follow their usual trades or callings, except during the time when they are called out for their annual training.

lănd'-wõrk-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *worker.*] One who works or tills the ground.

lāne, * **lone,** *s.* [A.S. *láne, lone*; cogn. with O. Fris. *lona, lana*, Dut. *laan* = a lane; Icel. *lón* = an inlet, a sea-lock; *læna* = a hollow place, a vale.]

1. A narrow road, way, or passage, as between houses or hedges; an alley, a narrow street.

2. A narrow passage or way between persons standing on each side.

lane-route, *s.* A narrow, lane-like course laid out for ocean steamers; *spec.*, a double course, first suggested in 1855 by Lieutenant M. F. Maury, U.S.N., for eastward and westward bound transatlantic steamers.

lāne, *a.* [LONE.] Alone. (Used in the phrases *my lane, his lane, their lane*, &c. = alone by myself, by himself, by themselves, &c.)

> "Sae dizzy wi' the mirligoes that I canna stand my *lane.*"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxviii.

lāne'-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *lane*; *-ly.*] Lonely. (*Scotch.*)

lăn'-ẽr-ĕt, *s.* [LANNERET.]

lăṅg, *a.* [LONG.]

lăn-gā'-hạ, *s.* [Malagasy.]

Zool.: Two snakes of the genus Xiphorhynchus, inhabiting Madagascar. They have a fleshy appendage to the snout. The Common Langaha is bright brownish-red, the Cockscomb Langaha is brown and yellow.

lăṅ'-gāte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A linen roller used in dressing wounds.

lăṅg'-īte, *s.* [Named by Maskelyne after Dr. Victor von Lang; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in small twinned crystals resembling those of aragonite (q.v.), also in lamellar concretionary crusts on clay-slate and granite. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr., 3·48 to 3·50. Lustre vitreous to silky; colour, blue to greenish-blue; translucent. Compos.: $CuSO_4 + 2H_2CuO_2 + 2aq$. Heated, it changes to a bright green colour, various tints of olive-green, and finally becomes black. Found in Cornish mines.

lăṅ'-grage (age as ĭġ), lăṅ'-grẹl, *s.* [Fr.]

Weapons: A kind of missile formerly used to destroy the rigging of an enemy's vessel. It was a cylindrical cage or bundle to fit the bore of the gun, and was filled with bolts, nails, and pieces of iron.

* **lăṅ'-grĕt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of false dice, loaded so that certain numbers should turn up.

lăṅg'-săt, *s.* [LANSEY.]

lăṅg'-staff-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: According to Dufrénoy, the same as CHONDRODITE (q.v.).

lăṅg'-sȳne, *adv.* [Scotch *lang* = long, and *syne* = since.] Long since; long ago.

> "There was muckle fighting about the place *langsyne.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xl.

* **lăṅg-tẽr-ạ-loô',** *s.* [LANTERLOO.]

lăṅ'-guage (uage as wĭġ), * **lang-age,** *s.* [Fr. *langage*, from *langue*; Lat. *lingua* = the tongue; Sp. *lenguage*; Ital. *linguaggio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Human speech; the aggregate of those articulate sounds, called words, used to express perception and thought, accepted by and current among any community; the expression of thought by articulate sounds or words; the body of uttered and audible sounds by which, in human society, thought is expressed.

> "*Language* may be briefly and comprehensively defined as the means of expression of human thought. *Language*, then, signifies rather certain instrumentalities whereby men consciously and with intention represent their thought, to the end, chiefly, of making it known to other men: it is expression for the sake of communication. The instrumentalities capable of being used for this purpose, and actually more or less used, are various; gesture and grimace, pictorial or written signs, and uttered or spoken 'signs.'"—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. i.

2. A particular set or aggregate of articulate sounds or words peculiar to a particular race, nation, tribe, or community; as, the *English* language, the *French* language, &c.; each of these often presents local varieties, to which the name of dialects has been given: Languages are divided according to two principles: first, morphologically, according to the structure of the language and the manner in which the sounds are formed or combined; and secondly, genealogically, according to their connection and relationship with respect to origin. The first class consists of three subdivisions of language, denominated *isolating*, *agglutinating*, and *inflectional*. *Isolating* languages, of which Chinese is an example, consist entirely of monosyllabic, unchanging roots. The Scythian is the type of what is called an agglutinative structure, in which the root maintains itself unaltered in the whole group of derivatives and inflections, and each suffix has an unchanged form and office. The Basque and Armenian languages are also agglutinative, with this difference, that the roots which are joined together have been abbreviated, as in the Basque *ilhun* = twilight, from *hill* = dead + *egun* = day. To these languages it has been proposed to give the distinctive name of incorporating or polysynthetic languages. In inflectional languages, which are the most highly developed, the roots are capable of being modified by prefixes or suffixes, which were once independent words.

Languages, when classified genealogically, are divided into families or groups connected by a community of origin. Thus the Indo-European family (called also Aryan, or Indo-Germanic), is composed of seven great branches: the Indian, the Iranian or Persian, the Greek, the Italic, the Celtic, the Slavonic or Slavo-Celtic, and the Germanic or Teutonic. Each of these may again be subdivided. Thus the Germanic branch includes Mæso-Gothic, or the dialect of the Goths of Mæsia [GOTHIC]; the Low German languages, still spoken in the north of Germany, and including two important cultivated tongues, the Netherlandish and the English [ENGLISH-LANGUAGE]; the High-German body of dialects, represented now by only a single literary language, the so-called German; and the Scandinavian division, written in the forms of Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic.

The Semitic family of languages is the next in importance. It includes Arabic, Syrian, or Aramaic, the Canaanitish dialects, chief among which are Hebrew and Phœnician, and the Assyrian and Babylonian dialects.

> "Our ancient English Saxons *language* is to be accompted the Teutonicke tonge."—*Verstegan: Restit. of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. vii.

3. The words or expressions used by a person: as, His *language* was disgraceful.

4. Words or expressions employed in or appropriate to any branch of knowledge: as, the *language* of chemistry.

5. Style; manner of expression in either speech or writing.

> "Others for *language* all their cares express,
> And value books, as women men, for dress."
> *Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 305.

6. The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings or wants.

7. The expression of thought in any way, articulate or inarticulate, conventional or unconventional: as, the *language* of flowers, the *language* of the eyes, &c.

* 8. A nation, as distinguished by the use of a particular language.

> "All the people, the nations, and the *languages* fell down and worshipped the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up."—*Daniel* iii. 7.

9. A lodge, branch, or chapter of the knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

> "The annual report of the Sixth or English *Language* of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem has now been published."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 25, 1884.

II. *Music:* In an organ an open metal flue pipe consists of foot, and language, and body. The language is a flat piece of metal fastened by its edge to the top of the foot, and which, by its shape, only permits the air to leave the foot in one direction.

¶ *Language* is the most general term in its meaning and application. *Tongue, speech, idiom*, and *dialect* are applicable only to human beings. Language is either written or spoken, but a *tongue* is conceived of mostly as a something to be spoken; and *speech* is, in the strict sense, that only which is spoken or uttered. *Speech* is an abstract term, implying either the power of uttering articulate sounds, or the words themselves which are spoken, or the particular mode of expressing one's self. The *idiom* is the peculiar construction and turn of a *language*. The *dialect* is that which is engrafted on a *language* by the inhabitants of particular parts of a country. *Languages* simply serve to convey the thoughts; *tongues* consist of words, written or spoken; *speech* consists of words spoken.

† **language-master,** *s.* One who professes to teach languages.

"The third is a sort of *language-master*, who is to instruct them in the style proper for a minister."—*Spectator.*

* **lăṅ′-guage (uage** as **wĭġ),** *v.t.* [LANGUAGE, *s.*] To put into or express in language.

"A new dispute there lately rose
Betwixt the Greeks and Latins, whose
Temples should be bound with glory
In best *languaging* this story."
Lovelace: Lucasta, pt. i.

* **lăṅ′-guaged (uaged** as **wĭġd),** * **langaged,** *a.* [Eng. *languag(e)*; *-ed.*]

1. Having a language.

"He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,
And many *languaged* nations has surveyed."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 408.

2. Learned in several languages.

"A servant of my lord of Canterbury, a young man well learned, and well *languaged*."—*Sir T. Wyatt: To the King*, Jan. 7, 1540.

* **lăṅ′-guage-lĕss (uage** as **wĭġ),** *a.* [Eng. *language*; *-less.*] Having no language; unable to speak; dumb.

"He is grown a very land-fish, *languageless*, a monster."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 3.

lăṅgue, *s.* [Fr. = a tongue.] (See the compounds.)

langue-de-bœuf, *s.* A military implement, consisting of a broad-pointed blade, which was affixed to a staff, and received its name from its resemblance to an ox's tongue.

langue-d'oc, *s.* The Romance dialect spoken in Provence in the middle ages, and so called from its word for *yes* being *oc* (= Lat. *hoc*). It was called also Provençal (q.v.). It was the language of the Troubadours.

langue-d'oil, langue-d'oui, *s.* The Romance dialect spoken in the middle ages in the north of France, and so called from its word for *yes* being *oil*, *ouil*, or *oui* (= Lat. *hoc illud*). It was the language of the Trouvères and the progenitor of modern French.

lăṅgued, *a.* [Fr. *langue* = a tongue.]

Her.: A term applied to the tongues of birds and beasts when borne of a different tincture to that of the animal.

lăn-guĕn′-tê (u as **w),** *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: In a languishing style.

* **lăṅ-guĕs′-çĕnt (u** as **w),** *a.* [Lat. *languescens*, pr. par. of *languesco*, incept. from *langueo* = to be languid.] Growing languid or tired.

"The *languescent* mercenary Fifteen Thousand."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. ii. bk. i., ch. ii.

lăṅ-guĕt′, *s.* [Fr. *languette*, dimin. of *langue* = a tongue.]

1. *Comb-cutting:* A thin tongue of metal placed between the blades of a comb-cutter's saw, to preserve their distance.

2. *Mil.:* A small piece of metal on a sword-hilt which overhangs the scabbard.

3. *Mus.:* The tongue of a metallic organ-pipe of the mouth or flute kind. It nearly closes the area of opening in the pipe at a point opposite to the slit, so as to compel the air entering at the lower end of the pipe from the bellows to pass towards the slit which forms the mouth. The issuing sheet of air impinges against the metal bounding the upper edge of the slit, so as to divide against the lip, and acquire a vibration which is communicated to the column of air in the tube, producing a musical sound.

* 4. *Geog.:* A tongue of land.

"A little *languet* of land like a tongue thrust out."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 476.

lăṅ′-guĭd (u as **w),** *a.* [Lat. *languidus*, from *langueo* = to be weak; Fr. *languide*; Ital. & Sp. *languido.*]

1. Feeble, weak, faint; indisposed to exertion.

"Now happy he whose toil
Has o'er his *languid* powerless limbs diffused
A pleasing lassitude."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, iii.

* 2. Slow, tardy.

"No motion so swift or *languid*, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived."—*Bentley.*

3. Dull, heartless; not easily moved or excited; spiritless.

"An appeal which might have moved the most *languid* and effeminate nature to heroic exertion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

lăṅ′-guĭd-lȳ (u as **w),** *adv.* [Eng. *languid*; *-ly.*] In a languid manner; feebly, weakly; without energy, spirit, or animation.

"Both the defence and the attack had been *languidly* conducted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

lăṅ′-guĭd-nĕss (u as **w),** *s.* [Eng. *languid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being languid; feebleness; weakness, want or absence of energy, spirit, or animation; languor.

* **lăṅ′-guĭ-fȳ (u** as **w),** *v.i.* [Eng. *languid*; suff. *-fy.*] To languish.

"The plot began to *languify*."—*North: Examen*, p. 197.

lăṅ′-guĭsh (u as **w),** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *languiss-*, stem of *languissant*, pr. par. of *languir* = to languish, to pine, from Lat. *langueo* = to be weak. From the same root as Eng. *lax* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To become weak, feeble, or sluggish; to lose strength, energy, or animation; to pine; to become languid.

"It is an overture of health acceptable to sick and *languishing* persons."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 43.

2. To droop under heat, absence of moisture, &c.; to wither, to fade: as, Flowers *languish* for want of water.

3. To move slowly or sluggishly.

"The movers of a *languishing* death."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. vi.

4. To become dull; to be neglected; not to be carried on with energy or spirit: as, A war *languishes* for want of money.

5. To become feeble or indistinct.

"Till high upon his misty side
Languish'd the mournful notes, and died."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 6.

6. To lose strength or power; to become neglected.

"While morals *languish*, a despised concern."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 514.

7. To remain neglected; to pine away for want of care or attention.

"Disease and sorrow in garrets *languished* neglected."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 6.

* 8. To long without gratification; to pine. (Followed by *for.*)

"*Languish for* assured bondage."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

* 9. To grieve; to pine.

"At the very time in which she *languishes* for the loss of her deceased lover, there are persons . . . . just perishing."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 163.

10. To look with tenderness, affection, and softness.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cause to pine away or droop.

lăṅ′-guĭsh (u as **w),** *s.* [LANGUISH, *v.*]

1. The act or state of languishing or drooping.

2. A soft, tender look or appearance.

"Cymothoë and Cymodocé were nigh,
And the blue *languish* of soft Alia's eye."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 50.

lăṅ′-guĭsh-ẽr (u as **w),** *s.* [Eng. *languish*; *-er.*] One who languishes, droops, or pines.

"Just at the instant this poor *languisher*
Heaves his last sigh." *Mason: Caractacus.*

lăṅ′-guĭsh-ĭṅg (u as **w),** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* LANGUISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of drooping or pining away; languor.

lăṅ′-guĭsh-ĭṅg-lȳ (u as **w),** *adv.* [Eng. *languishing*; *-ly.*]

1. In a languishing, languid, dull, or spiritless manner; languidly; without spirit or animation.

"Depressed and *languishingly* drown'd in tears."
Fawkes: Bion; On the Death of Adonis.

2. With a soft, tender expression, or look.

"As large, as *languishingly* dark."
Byron: The Giaour.

* **lăṅ′-guĭsh-mĕnt (u** as **w),** *s.* [Fr. *languissement.*]

1. The quality or state of being languid; a state of pining; languor.

"Each sound, too, here to *languishment* inclin'd."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 39.

2. Softness or tenderness of look or mien.

"While sinking eyes with *languishment* profess
Follies his tongue refuses to confess."
King: Art of Love, pt. iv.

* **lăṅ′-guĭsh-nĕss (u** as **w),** *s.* [Eng. *languish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being languid; languidness, languor.

"*Languishness* should be avoided."—*Vives: Instruction*, ch. v.

lăṅ′-guõr (u as **w,** or silent), *s.* [Lat., from *langueo* = to be weak; Fr. *langueur.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An indisposition to labour or exertion; feebleness, dulness, heaviness, languidness; that state of the body which is caused by exhaustion of strength, as after great exertion; want of energy, spirit, or animation.

"The *languor* almost inseparable from opulence and security."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. Dulness; want of sharpness or acumen.

3. A feeling of listlessness or languidness; softness, laxity.

"To isles of fragrance, lily-silver'd vales,
Diffusing *languor* in the panting gales."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 304.

II. *Veg. Pathol.:* A state of feebleness and premature decay into which plants fall, from insufficient nourishment or other cause.

† **lăṅ′-guõr-oŭs (u** as **w,** or silent), *a.* [Fr. *languoreux.*] Tedious, dull, slow, melancholy.

"Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,
Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint?"
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 9.

* **lan-gure,** *v.i.* [Fr. *languir.*] To languish.

"Now wol I speke of woful Damian
That *langureth* for love, as ye shul here."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,742.

lăṅ-gür′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat., from Celt. *langa* = an animal from whose urine the stone called langurium (lyncurium) was said to be procured. (*Pliny*, xxxvii. 2, 11, § 34.)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Languriinæ (q.v.). They have the body linear, and the knob of the antennæ with five articulations.

lăṅ-gür-ĭ-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *languri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Erotylidæ. They are very narrow and elongated, with dilated tarsi. None are European.

lạ-nī′-ạ-dæ, *s. pl.* [LANIIDÆ.]

lăn-ĭ-ā′-næ, *s. pl.* [LANIINÆ.]

lăn-iạrd (i as **y),** *s.* [LANYARD.]

lā′-nĭ-ạ-rieş, *s. pl.* [LANIARY (2).]

lā-nĭ-ăr′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *laniary*; *form.*] Resembling one of the laniaries in shape.

lā′-nĭ-ạr-ȳ, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *laniarium* = a butcher's shambles; *laniarius*, *lanius* = a butcher.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A slaughter-house for a cattle; shambles.

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*); The canine teeth in the mammalian order Carnivora. They are the teeth so conspicuous in the mouth of the cat and the dog. The laniaries fulfil two specific duties: they are used for holding a victim and for tearing flesh.

B. *As adj.:* Lacerating, tearing, rending: as, the *laniary* teeth.

* **lā′-nĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *laniatus*, pa. par. of *lanio* = to tear to pieces.] To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.

* **lā-nĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *laniatio*, from *laniatus*, pa. par. of *lanio.*] The act of tearing or rending in pieces.

* **lăn′-iẽr (i** as **y),** *s.* [Fr. *lanière.*] [LANYARD.]

1. A thong; a strap of leather; the lash of a whip.

2. A strap used to fasten together the different parts of armour; specif., one of the straps used to fasten the shield to the arm.

* **lạ-nĭf′-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lanifer*: *lana* = wool; and *fero* = to bear, to produce; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or bearing wool.

* **lạ-nĭf′-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *lanificus*, from *lana* = wool; *facio* = to make.] Working in wool

* **lăn′-ĭ-fĭçe,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *lanificium*, from *lana* = wool, and *facio* = to make; Ital., Sp., & Port. *lanificio.*] A woollen fabric.

"The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*, especially if they be laid up dankish and wet."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 696.

***la̤-nĭg'-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *laniger*, from *lana* = wool; *gero* = to bear, to carry; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing wool.

la̤-nī'-ĭ-dæ, † la̤-nī'-a̤-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lani(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of thrush-like perching birds. The bill, which is long, has a deep notch or prominent tooth near the tip of the upper mandible, which is hooked. Its base is furnished with bristles; the wings are of moderate size, the tail long and rounded, the claws long, curved, and acute. They somewhat approach the raptorial birds, but have not, like them, retractile claws. Swainson divided the Laniidæ into five sub-families: Lanianæ (Tree-shrikes), Thamnophilinæ (Bush-shrikes), Dicrurinæ (Drongo-shrikes), Ceblepyrinæ (Caterpillar-catchers), and Tyranninæ (Tyrant-shrikes). Others divide them into the first two of these sub-families.

lăn-ĭ-ī'-næ, lăn-ĭ-ā'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lani(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ, -anæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of Laniidæ (q.v.). Lateral toes equal and free; claws, slender, acute; bill generally short, with the tooth very prominent. (*Swainson.*)

lā'-nĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a butcher, from *lanio* = to tear to pieces, to lacerate.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Laniidæ (q.v.). The bill is very short, strongly hooked, the tooth very prominent, wings somewhat pointed, tail rounded or slightly graduated; lateral toes, free and equal. It contains the Butcher-birds (q.v.). [SHRIKE.]

lăṅk, * lanck, * lonc, * lonk, *a. & s.* [A.S. *hlanc* = slender.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Loose, lax; not filled up; slender; not distended.

"To have rather a *lank* purse than an empty brain."
—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

2. Not fat or plump; slender, thin, lean.

"My thighs are thin, my body *lanck* and leane."
Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

*3. Languid, drooping. (*Milton.*)

4. Long and straight.

"The extreme Puritan was at once known from other men by his gait, his garb, his *lank* hair, the sour solemnity of his face, the upturned white of his eyes, the nasal twang with which he spoke."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***B.** *As subst.:* Want, thinness.

"A bank and a *lank* of charitie."—*Fuller: Hist. Cambridge Univ.* iii. 16.

***lank-lean,** *a.* Shrunk, fallen away, lean.

"*Lank-lean* cheeks, and war-worn coats,
Presenteth them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. (Chorus.)

***lăṅk,** *v.i.* [LANK, *a.*] To be or become lank; to shrink or fall away.

"Thy cheek so much as *lanked* not."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 4.

lăṅk'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lank*; *-ly.*] In a lank manner; thinly, loosely.

lăṅk'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lank*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lank; leanness, thinness, flabbiness.

***lăṅk'-y̆,** *a.* [Eng. *lank*; *-y.*] Lank.

lăn'-nẽr, *s.* [Fr. (Prov.) *lanier*; Ital. *laniere*, from Lat. *laniarius* = a butcher. Used specially of the female.]

Ornith.: Falco (Gennaia) lanarius. The wings are two-thirds as long as the tail, the feet bluish; length one foot and a half. It was formerly imported into Europe from the East to be used for the pursuit of kites.

"Downward fluttered sail and banner,
As alights the screaming *lanner.*"
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xiv.

lăn'-nẽr-ĕt, *s.* [Dimin. of *lanner*; Fr. *laneret.*]

Ornith.: The male of the Lanner, which is smaller than the female.

lăn'-ô-sĕh, lăn'-sĕn, *s.* [LANSIUM.]

lăn'-sey̆, lăṅg'-sȧt, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: The name given in the Indian Archipelago to some fruits of the genus Lansium.

lăn'-sĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Malay (?) *lansey.*]

Bot.: A genus of Meliaceæ, tribe Trichilieæ (q.v.). There are five sepals, five petals, and ten stamens combined into a tube. The berry is five-celled. *Lansium domesticum* is the lansa, langsat, lanseh, ayer-ayer, and begetian. Its fruit is yellow externally, though whitish within.

lăns'-quĕ-nĕt (qu as **k),** *s.* [Fr., from Ger. (& Dut.) *landsknecht* = a foot-soldier, from Ger. *lands* (for *landes*, genit. of *land* = land, country), and *knecht* = knight.]

1. *Mil.:* A German common soldier, originally one belonging to the infantry, raised by the Emperor Maximilian towards the end of the fifteenth century; afterwards, a soldier of fortune; a soldier who gave his services to any one who paid highest. The name became corrupted into lance-knight (q.v.).

2. *Sports:* A game at cards.

* **lănt** (1), *s.* [See def.] A game at cards, also called loo (q.v.). A contraction of lanterloo.

* **lănt** (2), *s.* [LAND (2), *s.*] Urine.

* **lănt,** *v.t.* [LANT (2), *s.*] To wet with urine.

lăn-tăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Some of the letters of *allantoïn* reversed (?); *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

lantalic-acid, *s.* [LANTANURIC-ACID.]

lăn-tā'-na̤, *s.* [An old name of Viburnum, the foliage of which it somewhat resembles.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbenaceæ, tribe Verbeneæ. It consists of shrubs, or herbs, with pedunculate axillary heads of flowers. More than fifty species are known. *Lantana involucrata* is very abundant everywhere in the Bermuda Islands. *Lantana pseudo-thea* is used in Brazil as a substitute for tea. The aromatic leaves and flowers are employed in coughs and in medicating baths for rheumatism, and diseases of the skin.

lăn-tā'-nĭ-ŭm, lăn'-tāne, *s.* [LANTHANUM.]

lăn-ta̤-nür'-a̤te, *s.* [Eng. *lantanur(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of lantanuric-acid (q.v.).

lăn-ta̤-nür'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *(al)lant(oïn)*; *a(mmo)n(ia)*, and *uric.*] (See the compound.)

lantanuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_4N_2O_3$. Lantalic-acid, a diabasic acid formed in the oxidation of uric acid by a a mixture of ferricyanide of potassium and potash. It is a gummy mass, very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. It unites with bases, forming normal and acid salts. Potassic lantanurate, $C_3H_3KN_2O_3$, is a crystalline powder, soluble in water. Its solution gives, with ammoniacal nitrate of silver, a white precipitate containing 53 per cent. of silver.

lănt'-ça̤ha̤, *s.* [A native word.]

Naut.: A three-masted boat used by the Malayese for carrying spices, nuts, &c.

* **lăn'-tẽr-loô, * lăṅg'-tẽr-loô, * lan-trelew, * lănt,** *s.* [Dut.] A game at cards, now called loo (q.v.).

lăn'-tẽrn, * lan-terne, † lăn'-thõrn (*h* silent), *s.* [Fr. *lanterne*, from Lat. *lanterna*, *laterna* for *lampterna*, from Gr. λαμπτήρ (*lamptēr*) = a light, a torch, λάμπω (*lampō*) = to shine; Sp. *linterna*; Ital. & Port. *lanterna*. The spelling *lanthorn* is due to a popular etymology which connected the word with *horn*, from the fact that the sides of lanterns were formerly made of that material.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A case with transparent sides or panes for holding and protecting a luminous body. They are known on board ship by their position or duty: as, poop-*lantern*, powder-room *lantern*, &c.

"And take a *lantern*, child, to light
Your mother through the snow."
Wordsworth: Lucy Gray.

(2) The light-chamber on the top of a lamp-post.

(3) The upper member of a lighthouse containing the light.

(4) The same as LANTERN-WHEEL (q.v.).

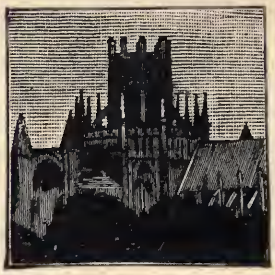
2. *Fig.:* Anything which gives light or serves to lead or guide.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A small structure on the top of a dome or in similar situations, for the admission of light, and the promotion of ventilation. It is generally made ornamental, and was much used in Gothic and Tudor architecture.

(2) A tower, the whole or the greater portion of the interior of which is open to view from the ground, and is lighted from an upper tier of windows.



LANTERN OF ELY.

(3) The light open erection on the top of a tower.

"The *lanterne* that crowns the dome."—*Eustace: Italy*, ii. 82.

2. *Calico-printing:* An apparatus by which steam is applied to cloths in order to fix the colours with which they have been printed. The lantern has a frame with tender-hooks, from which the cloth is suspended in a zigzag manner; and a penthouse, with a pyramidal roof encloses the frame and cloth, shutting in the steam around them.

3. *Founding:* A hollow, perforated core of large diameter relatively to its length.

¶ *Magic Lantern:* [MAGIC-LANTERN].

lantern-bellows, *s. pl.* A kind of bellows so called from its resemblance to a Chinese paper lantern.

lantern-fly, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* The genus Fulgora.

2. *Pl.:* The family Fulgoridæ, or the tribe Fulgorina (q.v.).

lantern-jack, *s.* The *ignis fatuus.*

lantern-jawed, *a.* Having lantern jaws; having a long thin face.

lantern-jaws, lanthorn-jaws, *s.* A long thin face.

lantern-light, *s.* A lantern on the top of a dome to give light to the area below.

lantern-pinion, *s.* [LANTERN-WHEEL.]

lantern-pump, *s.* A pump having a pair of discs at the end of a flexible cylinder, like a Chinese lantern. [BAG-PUMP.]

lantern-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Anatina, the type of the family Anatinidæ. It belongs to the section of Conchifera having a syphon and the pallial line sinuated. The shell is oblong, ventricose, subequivalve, thin, and translucent; the posterior side attenuated and gaping. Fifty species are known. They are from India, the Philippines, New Zealand, and Western America. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

***lantern-stairs, * lanthorn-stairs,** *s. pl.* (See extract.)

"In the midst of the said body of building was a pair of winding, such as we now call *lanthorn-stairs.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. liii.

lantern stuffing-box, *s.* A long stuffing-box with tightening bolts, used in some marine-engines.

lantern-tower, *s.*

Arch.: The same as LANTERN, *s.*, II. 2.

"The Lady Chapel at Ely and the *lantern-tower* in the same cathedral are noble works of the same time."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, i. 195. (Note.)

lantern-wheel, *s.* This is allied to the cog-wheel, the bars or spindles which connect the parallel heads being so spaced and proportioned as to engage with the cogs of the spur-wheel. It is a cheap form of wheel, and is seldom used where facilities are at hand for making better. It bears the relation of a pinion to the spur-wheel. It is sometimes called a wallower or trundle wheel, from the trundles or rundles of which it is made.

lăn'-tẽrn, lăn'-thõrn (*h* silent), *v.t.* [LANTERN, *s.*]

*1. To furnish or provide with a lantern.

"I should walk
Self-*lanthorned*, saturate with sunbeams."
Southey: Nondescripts, iii.

2. To put to death by hanging from a lamp-post. (*American.*)

lăn′-thạn-īte, *s.* [Named from the metal *lanthanum* by Haidinger; suff. *-ite* (q.v.); Ger. *lanthanit.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin plates or tables, sometimes with bevelled edges. Crystallization, orthorhombic; cleavage, micaceous. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. about 2·6. Lustre, pearly; colour, grayish-white, pinkish, yellowish. Compos.: a hydrated carbonate of lanthanum, represented by the formula LaO $CO_2 + 3HO$. Effervesces with acids.

lăn-thạn-ŏç′-ẽr-īte, *s.* [Gr. λανθάνω (*lanthanō*) = to lie hid, and Eng. *cerite.*]

Min.: A variety of cerite (q.v.), containing nearly 10 per cent. of water, and much lanthanum and didymium, with but little cerium.

lăn′-thạ-nŭm, * lăn-tā′-nĭ-ŭm, * lăn′-tāne, *s.* [Gr. λανθάνω (*lanthanō*) = to lie hid.]

Chem.: A metallic diad element, symbol La″, atomic weight, 90·18; discovered by Mosander. It occurs along with didymium and cerium (q.v.) in the mineral cerite, from which it may be separated as an oxide, by the method described under didymium. To obtain the pure metal, the anhydrous chloride is decomposed with sodium, and the chloride of sodium dissolved out with absolute alcohol. It is a dark, lead-gray powder, soft to the touch, and adhering when pressed. Lanthanum appears to form only one set of compounds, and its salts are mostly colourless, their solutions yielding, with alkalis, a precipitate of lanthanum hydrate, LaO_1H_2O, which, when ignited, leaves the white anhydrous monoxide. Lanthanum chloride, LaCl, forms a radio-crystalline mass soluble in alcohol. Lanthanum oxy-chloride, $La_2Cl_2O_3$, is a white powder insoluble in water, but soluble in hydrochloric and nitric acids. Lanthanum sulphide, La_2S, crystallizes in microscopic crystals of a bright yellow colour. Lanthanum sulphate forms small prismatic crystals containing $LaSO_4 3H_2O$.

lăn′-thō-pīne, *s.* [Gr. λανθάνω (*lanthanō*) = to lie hid; ὄπιον (*opion*) = poppy-juice, and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{23}H_{25}NO_4$. An alkaloid homologous with papaverine, discovered by Hesse in 1870, in the aqueous extract of opium. It is a white, tasteless powder, consisting of microscopic prisms, or fan-shaped groups of prisms, sparingly soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether and benzol, but very soluble in chloroform, from which it separates on evaporation in small white prisms. Heated to 190° it turns brown and gradually decomposes. Strong nitric acid dissolves it, giving rise to an orange-red colour. Sulphuric acid gives with it a faint violet colour.

* **lăn′-thõrn** (*h* silent), *s.* [LANTERN, *s.*]

lăn′-tŭm, *s.* [See def.]

Music: A name of uncertain derivation given to a modern instrument, in form not unlike the hurdy-gurdy, but larger, and having metallic reeds or tongues similar to those of the concertina. The air is supplied by a rotatory bellows, the handle of which is at the bottom of the instruments, and the series of small square buttons or keys which are in front are played upon by the fingers.

lăn-ụ-ġĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *lanugo*, genit. *lanugin(is)* = wool; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Connected with or derived from wool.

lanuginic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{33}H_{60}N_{10}O_{20}$. A substance possessing the characters of an acid, obtained by boiling purified wool in a strong solution of baryta water. It is a yellowish, translucent, uncrystallizable powder. Its barium salt is $C_{33}H_{58}N_{10}O_{20}Ba_2$.

* **lạ-nū′-ġĭn-oŭs, * lạ-nūġ′-ĭn-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *lanuginosus*, from *lanugo* = down, from *lana* = wool.] Downy; covered with soft downy hair.

lạ-nū′-gō, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: The first hairs produced in a fœtus. They appear about the fifth month of uterine life, and are often shed before birth.

lăn′-yạrd, lăn-iạrd, * lăn′-iẽr (i as y), * lan-nier, * lan-niard, * lan-yer, *s.* [Fr. *lanière*, a word of doubtful origin, but probably Latin.]

1. *Naut.:* A cord, line, gasket, or sennit for seizing or lashing objects on board ship: as, the rope which passes through the dead-eyes, hearts, or thimbles, used in setting up shrouds or stays; the lanyards of the cat-hook, the fish-tackle; those of the buoy, the lashing; those of the stoppers, &c.

2. *Ordnance:* A strong, double-twisted twine about two inches in diameter, twelve feet long, and having a hook at one end and a toggle at the other. It is used to pull the trigger of the gun-lock of a piece of ordnance, or to jerk the friction-tube, according to the plan of firing cannon.

Lā-ŏ-dĭ-çē′-ạn, *a.* [From Laodicea, a city of Phrygia, situated on the Lycus; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Laodicea or its inhabitants.

2. *Fig.:* Lukewarm in religion. (Rev. iii. 14–16.)

Lā-ŏ-dĭ-çē′-ạn-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *Laodicean; -ism.*] Lukewarmness in religion.

lā-ŏm-ĕd-ē′-ạ, *s.* [Gr. λαομέδων (*laomedōn*) = ruler of the people; in Homer as a proper name.]

Zool.: A genus of Polypes, order Anthozoa, family Campanularidæ. It is closely akin to Campanularia. Four are British: *Laomedea dichotoma, L. geniculata, L. gelatinosa*, and *L. obliqua*. They are found on marine algæ or stones, &c., within tide mark.

lăp (1), * **lappe,** *s.* [A.S. *læppa* = a loosely-hanging portion; cogn. with O. Fris. *lappa* = a piece of a dress; Dut. *lap* = a remnant, a shred, a patch; Dan. *lap* = a patch; Sw. *lapp* = a piece, a patch; Ger. *lappen* = a patch, a shred. From the root seen in Icel. *lapa* = to hang down; Lat. *labor* = to glide; Eng. *lapse.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A loose hanging part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; the loose part of a coat.

> "Then David arose and cut of a *lap* of Saul's cote priueli."—*Bible* (1551); 1 *Kings* xxiv.

(2) That part of a dress or clothes which lies over the knees, when a person sits down; hence, the knees and upper parts of the legs when sitting down.

> "His wallet lay beforne him in his *lappe*."
> *Chaucer: C. T.* 688.

(3) That part of one body which overlies and covers a part of another.

2. *Fig.:* The centre; all the surroundings: as, To be brought up in the *lap* of luxury.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fibre:* A layer or continuous band of cotton fibre made into batting, and wound or lapped upon an axis or roller ready for carding; the sheet of cotton as it enters the carding-machine.

2. *Masonry:* The overlay of a stone in a wall on its bedstone.

3. *Grind. & Polish.:* A wheel, disc, or piece of soft metal used to hold polishing powder, as in cutting and polishing gems. It is usually a rotating-wheel on a vertical or horizontal axis, with a working face or periphery respectively. Laps are made of various metals and alloys.

4. *Roof.:* The distance by which the tail of a shingle or slate overlaps the head of the second course below. The overlap on the course immediately below is the cover. The exposed portion is the margin; the width of the margin is the gauge. The gauge with shingles is about one-third of the length, so that two-thirds is cover. The gauge of slates is something under one-half the length. The excess over twice the gauge is the lap or bond.

5. *Steam-engine:*

(1) Lap of the slide-valve on the steam side is the space which it advances beyond the opening of the steam-port after it has closed it, and is given for the purpose of causing the engine to work expansively, by cutting off the admission of steam before the end of the stroke; inside lap.

(2) Lap on the exhausting side of the piston causes the passage to the condenser to be closed before the end of the stroke, the piston being then said to be cushioned by the elasticity of the confined vapour upon which it descends; outside lap.

6. *Shipbuild.:* A plate covering the line of junction of two iron plates which make a flush-joint, and to which they are both connected by solder or lines of rivets. The usual lap of iron plates in ships is from five to six diameters at double-riveted joints, and about three diameters at single-riveted joints.

7. *Racing, &c.:* The length of a round course which has to be traversed several times by the competitors.

> "Littlewood and Rowell added seven miles and eight *laps* to their score in the first hour."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 27, 1884.

lap-board, *s.*

Tailor.: A board resting on the lap and hollowed out on the side next the user. Employed by tailors and seamstresses to cut out work upon.

* **lap-child,** *s.* A baby dandled in the lap.

lap-dovetail, *s.*

Joinery: A form of secret or concealed dovetailing, which shows the thickness of the lap only on the return edge, where it has the appearance of a thin board.

lap-frame, *s.*

Flax-manuf.: A machine in which several slivers of carded tow from the breaker, or first carding-machine, are united in a lap and wound on a bobbin, from which they may be fed to the finisher-card.

lap-joint, *s.* One layer overlapping the edge of another, as the clincher-build of boats.

lap-jointed, *a.* Having lap-joints.

lap-ring, *s.* An open ring in which the ends lap past each other without touching, so that it may form a connecting link for attaching the single-tree to the clip of the double-tree, or connecting the ends of a broken chain, &c.

lap-roller, *s.*

Fibre: A roller in a lapping-machine, upon which the fleece or wadding is wound.

lap-shaver, *s.* A machine for shaving leather to a thickness by means of a knife set to a graduated distance from a roller on an edge over which the hide or piece of leather is passed. The term is derived from the old practice of shaving away inequalities by means of a knife while the leather lay upon a board in the lap.

lap-stone, *s.* A stone laid in the lap, and used as an anvil by a shoemaker in hammering his leather.

lap-streak, *s.* A structure, usually in boats, in which each streak or plank laps over the one below it.

lap-weld, *s.*

Forging: A weld in which the welding edges are thinned down, lapped, and welded.

lăp (2), *s.* [LAP (2), *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A lick, as with the tongue.

2. *Fig.:* A sound, as of water rippling on a beach.

lap-and-pannel, *s.* Liquor and food. (*Scotch.*)

> "And the gentry had kind hearts, and would have given baith *lap-and-pannel* to any puir gipsy."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxviii.

* **lăp** (1), *v.t.* [LAP (1), *s.*] To rest in the lap of.

> "He oft had worn a softer dress,
> And laid aside that nodding crest,
> To *lap* his head on lady's breast."
> *Praed: Gog*, ii.

lăp (2), * **lappe** (1), * **wlap-pen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A corrupt. of *wrap* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To wrap up, to involve, to fold.

> "Joseph *lappide* it in a clene sendel."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvii.

* 2. To twist, to roll round.

> "Their limpen branches were so *lapp'd* together."
> *Drayton: Man in the Moon.*

3. To lay one thing partly over another.

4. To fold, to bend.

* 5. To surround, to involve.

> "Ever against eating cares,
> *Lap* me in soft Lydian airs.
> *Milton: L'Allegro.*

6. To cut or polish with a lap. [LAP (1), *s.*, II. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To be turned over; to lie partly over one another.

> "The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly."—*Grew.*

lăp (3), * **lappe** (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *lapian*; cogn. with Icel. *lepja* = to lap like a dog; Dan. *labe*; M. H. Ger. *laffen*; O. H. Ger. *laffan*; Wel. *llepio*; Lat. *lambo*; Gr. λάπτω (*laptō*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To lick or take up liquids with the tongue.

2. *Fig.:* To make a sound similar to that of licking up water with the tongue.

> "The wild waters *lapping* on the crag."
> *Tennyson: Morte d'Arthure*, 71.

B. *Trans.:* To lick or take up with the tongue; to lick up. (Absolutely, or followed by *up*.)

> "The jurymen, raging with thirst, soon *lapped up* the whole."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

lăp-ạ-ġĕr′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Josephine Lapagerie, wife of Bonaparte.]

Bot.: A genus of Philesiaceæ. *Lapageria rosea* is a very beautiful twiner, with sweet edible berries, and a root having the qualities of sarsaparilla. (*Lindley*).

lăp′-ạr-ŏ-çēle, *s.* [Gr. λαπάρα (*lapara*) = the flank, the loins, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Rupture in the lumbar region, through the side.

lăp′-ạ-rō-nĕph-rĕc′-tō-my̆, *s.* The surgical operation of removing a kidney through an incision in the abdominal walls.

lăp-ạ-rŏ-stĭc′-tĭ-cạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. λαπάρα (*lapara*) = the flank, and στικτός (*stiktos*) = punctured.]

Entom.: A legion of Scarabeidæ. The abdominal spiracles are all situated in the connecting membrane between the dorsal and ventral area of the abdominal rings. The ligula or tongue is distinct from the mentum (chin). It contains four sub-families: Coprinæ, Aphodiinæ, Geotrupinæ, and Troginæ.

lăp-ạ-rŏt′-ō-mĭst, *s.* One who performs the operation of laparotomy.

lăp-ạ-rŏt′-ō-my̆. *s.* The surgical operation of entering the abdomen by incision of the loin.

lăp′-ạ-thĭn, *s.* [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

lăp′-dŏg, *s.* [Eng. *lap*, and *dog*.] A little dog carried by ladies in their laps; a pet dog.

lạ-pĕl′, lạp-pĕl′, *s.* [Eng. *lap* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-el*.] That part of a dress which is made to lap or fold over.

lạ-pĕlled′, *a.* [Eng. *lapel*; *-ed*.] Provided or furnished with lapels.

lăp′-fûl, *s.* [Eng. *lap*, and *ful(l)*.] As much as can be contained in the lap.

* **lăp′-ĭ-çīde**, *s.* [Lat. *lapicida*, from *lapis* = a stone, and *cædo* = to cut.] A stone-cutter.

* **lăp′-ĭ-däire**, *s.* [Fr.] A lapidary (q.v.).

* **lăp-ĭ-där′-ĭ-ạn**, *a.* [Lat. *lapidarius*, from *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone.] Of or pertaining to stone; engraved or cut on stone.

* **lăp-ĭ-där′-ĭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *lapidarius*.] Consisting of stones; stony.

lăp′-ĭ-dạr-y̆, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *lapidarius* = a stonemason, a jeweller; *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone; Fr. *lapidaire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *lapidario*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One whose business it is to cut, polish, and engrave gems and precious stones.

2. A dealer in gems or precious stones.

3. A connoisseur in gems or precious stones; one who is skilled in the nature, value, &c., of lapidary work.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a stone or stones; specifically, pertaining to the art of cutting, engraving, or polishing gems or precious stones.

lapidary-bee, *s.*

Entom.: *Bombus lapidarius*, the humble bee, with a black body and the apex of the abdomen red. It is called lapidary because it makes its nest in stony places. It is an irascible animal, beyond all its congeners.

lapidary-mill, *s.* The grinding and polishing apparatus of the lapidary.

lapidary-style, *s.* The style appropriate for monumental and other inscriptions.

lapidary-wheel, *s.* The wheel on which a lapidary polishes gems or precious stones. The wheels of the lapidary are of two kinds: the slicer, which is a thin iron wheel touched with diamond dust, and used like a circular saw, and the lap. [LAP (1), *s.*, II. 3.]

* **lăp′-ĭ-dāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *lapidatus*, pa. par. of *lapido* = to stone; *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone.] To stone; to kill by stoning.

> "The season for *lapidating* the professors is now at hand."—*Sydney Smith: To Lady Holland*, 1810.

* **lăp-ĭ-dā′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *lapidatio*, from *lapidatus*, pa. par. of *lapido*.] The act of stoning; the act of killing by stoning.

* **lăp′-ĭ-dā-tõr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who stones.

lạ-pĭd′-ĕ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone.]

Music: An instrument contrived by M. Baudry, made of flints and schist suspended from an iron frame, and struck with a flint hammer to produce the notes. The flints are about forty in number and elongated, but of various lengths and thicknesses. They are arranged in the order of their tone.

* **lạ-pĭd′-ĕ-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *lapideus*, from *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone.] Consisting of stone; of the nature of stone; stony.

> "There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter, before it was concreted into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprisoned, till the matter about it were condensed."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. ii.

† **lăp-ĭ-dĕş′-çẹnçe**, * **lăp-ĭ-dĕs′-çẹn-çy̆**, *s.* [Eng. *lapidescen(t)*; *-ce*, *-cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being lapidescent; the process or state of becoming stone; petrifaction.

> "The induration and especially the *lapidescence* of bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 434.

2. A stony concretion.

> "The *lapidescencies* and petrifactive mutations of hard bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.

* **lăp-ĭ-dĕş′-çẹnt**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *lapidescens*, pr. par. of *lapidesco* = to become stone; from *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Becoming or turning into stone; becoming petrified.

2. Having the quality or power of converting into stone.

> "Sulphureous and other steams, that may be plentifully mixed with water, and there, in likelihood, with *lapidescent* liquors."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 557.

B. *As subst.:* Any substance which has the quality or power of converting other substances into stone.

* **lăp-ĭd-ĭf′-ĭc**, * **lăp-ĭd-ĭf′-ĭck**, * **lăp-ĭd-ĭf′-ĭc-ạl**, *a.* [Lat. *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *lapidifique*.] Forming or converting into stone; petrifying.

> "The coagulating spirits of salt, and *lapidifical* juyce of the sea."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* **lạ-pĭd-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone, and *facio* = to make.]

1. The act or process of converting into stone; petrifaction.

> "Induration, or *lapidification*, of substances more soft, is likewise another degree of condensation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 82.

2. The state of becoming petrified or converted into stone.

* **lạ-pĭd′-ĭ-fȳ**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone; suff. *-fy*.]

A. *Trans.:* To form or convert into stone; to petrify.

B. *Intrans.:* To become formed or converted into stone; to become petrified.

lạ-pĭd′-ĭ-fȳ-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [LAPIDIFY.] (See the verb.)

* **lapidifying-juice**, *s.*

Geol.: A name given in the infancy of geology to an agency imagined to be the agent in the process of petrifaction or fossilization.

* **lăp′-ĭd-ĭst**, *s.* [Lat. *lapis*, genit. *lapid(is)* = a stone; Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A lapidary (q.v.).

> "The factitious stones of chymists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary *lapidist*."—*Ray.*

lăp′-ĭ-dōse, *a.* [Lat. *lapidosus* = full of stones, stony.]

Bot.: Growing in stony places. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

lạ-pĭl′-lī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lapillus*, dimin. of *lapis* = a stone.] Volcanic ashes, consisting of small angular stony or slaggy fragments or particles. They are moderate-sized fragments of rock, generally scoriaceous, lava, and pumice fragments. They occur in deposits of ashes and sand from volcanic or other accumulations. (*Rutley.*)

lā′-pĭs, *s.* [Lat.] A stone.

lapis-causticus, *s.* Caustic potash.

lapis-infernalis, *s.* Lunar caustic.

lapis-lazuli, *s.*

Min.: An isometric mineral, rarely occurring in rhombic dodecahedrous. Cleavage, dodecahedral, imperfect; mostly massive; hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr., 2·38 to 2·45; lustre, vitreous; colours, rich blue, violet-blue, rarely red or green, translucent to opaque; fracture, uneven. Compos.: a silicate of alumina, lime, and soda, with a sulphide of iron and sodium. Used largely in mosaics and decorative work. When powdered, formerly constituted the durable blue paint called ultramarine, but an artificial preparation of similar composition, equal in colour and durability, has replaced the natural mineral, and is extensively used in the arts. Occurs principally in crystalline limestones in Asiatic Russia, Persia, China, Thibet, and in North and South America.

lapis-lydius, *s.*

Min.: Lydian stone. [BASANITE.]

lapis-ollaris, *s.*

Min.: An impure soapstone or steatite (q.v.), formerly used for utensils of various kinds, Occurs in thick beds in old rocks, in Italy. Switzerland, &c.

Lăp′-lănd-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *Lapland*; *-er*.] A native of Lapland; a Lapp.

lăp′-lănd-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Lapland*; *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to Lapland or the Lapps.

* **lăp′-lĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *lap* (1); dim. suff. *-ling*.] One who gives himself to ease and pleasure; a voluptuary; an effeminate person.

> "You must not stream out your youth in wine, and live a *lapling* to the silk and dainties."—*Hewytt: Sermons*, p. 7 (1658).

lạ-plȳş′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [APLYSIA.]

lạ-pör′-tĕ-ạ, *s.* [Named by Gaudichaud, probably from some Frenchman.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ. *Laportea crenulata* is a tree growing in Sikkim, Assam, Eastern Bengal, Burmah, Ceylon, and on the West Coast of India. The fibres can be made into ropes and coarse cloth. *L. canudensis* has been introduced for the textile fibres into Germany. *L. gigus* has a severe sting.

lăp′-pạ, *s.* [Lat. = a bur.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, tribe Carduieæ, now generally made a synonym of Arctium. *Lappa major* is the same as *Arctium lappa*, sub-species Lappa proper; *L. minor* is the sub-species *Arctium minus*. The root of the burdock is tonic, aperient, sudorific, and diuretic, and was formerly used as a febrifuge. It has been given in rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases, and as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

lăp-pā′-cĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *lappaceus*.]

Bot.: Bur-like, round, or roundish, or covered with small hooks. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **lăppe**, *s.* [LAP (1), *s.*]

lăpped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [LAP (1), *v.*]

lăp′-pẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *lap* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who wraps or infolds; a wrapper.

lăp′-pẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *lap* (2), *v.*; *-er*.] One who laps or takes up food with the tongue.

lăp′-pẽr, *v.i.* & *t.* [LOPPER, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To coagulate; to curdle, as milk.

B. *Trans.:* To besmear with any matter which has become coagulated.

lapper-milk, *s.* Coagulated milk; curdled milk. (*Scotch.*)

> "It will set ye better to be slaistering at them and the *lapper-milk*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. x.

lăp′-pĕt, *s.* [Eng. *lap* (1); dim. suff. *-et.*] A little lap or loose part of a dress, especially a part of a head-dress hanging loose.

> "Her head, adorned with *lappets* pinn'd aloft,
> And ribands streaming gay, superbly raised."
> *Cowper: Task*, iv. 540.

lappet-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Gastropacha quercifolia. [Gastropacha.]

lappet-muslin, *s.*

Fabric: A white or coloured, sprigged or striped variety of muslin.

* **lăp′-pĕt,** *v.t.* [Lappet, *s.*] To cover as with a lappet.

Lăp′-pĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Lapp; -ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Lapland or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Laplanders.

lăp′-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lap (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of wrapping or folding.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Lapidary:* Grinding or polishing on wheels whose metallic rims are provided with emery and oil; glazing is done on wooden wheels; polishing on leather-covered wheels; and buffing on leather, with rouge.

2. *Spinning:* [Lapping-machine].

3. *Fabric:* A machine-blanket used by calico-printers.

4. *Ordnance:* Wearing away the land-surface in a rifled gun to ease the entrance of the projectile.

lapping-machine, *s.*

Cotton-man.: A machine in which cotton is reduced to a downy condition, spread equally, subjected to a certain compacting pressure, and then wound in an even continuous wad upon a roller, forming a lap. [Wadding.]

Lăp′-pĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Lapp; -ish.*] Pertaining to Lapland or the Lapps; Lappic.

lăps′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *laps(e); -able.*] Capable of lapsing, falling, or relapsing.

lăp-sā′-na, lămp-sā′-na, *s.* [Lat. *lapsana, lampsana, lampsanium;* Gr. λαψάνη (*lapsanē*), λαμψάνη (*lampsanē*), an edible plant, probably a crucifer.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, the typical one of the tribe Lapsaneæ (q.v.) Four species are known; one, *Lapsana communis*, is common. It is a plant one or two feet high, with small yellow flower-heads, found in waste and cultivated ground, and flowering from July to September.

lăpse, *s.* [Lat. *lapsus*, from *labor* = to glide; Fr. *laps;* Sp. *lapso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of lapsing, gliding, sliding, or gradually falling; an easy, smooth, and almost imperceptible movement, advance, course, or passing away.

> "That great movement which has influenced the greater portion of the human race during the *lapse* of so many centuries."—*Rhys Davids: Hibbert Lectures* (1881), p. i.

2. A slip, a fault, an error; a failing in duty; a deviation from what is right.

> "Since the original *lapse*, true liberty
> Is lost." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 83.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles. Law:* (See extract).

> "*Lapse* is a species of forfeiture, whereby the right of presentation to a church accrues to the ordinary by neglect of the patron to present; to the metropolitan, by neglect of the ordinary; and to the crown by neglect of the metropolitan. The term, in which the title to present by *lapse* accrues from the one to the other successively, is six calendar months."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 15.

2. *Theol.:* A term sometimes used as synonymous with fall, and applied to the fall of Adam.

lăpse, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *lapso* = to slip, freq. of *labor* = to glide (pa. par. *lapsus*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fall, to slide, to slip.

2. To glide; to fall back.

> "A tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended."—*Swift.*

3. To slip, as by inadvertency or mistake.

> "Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character, and departed from that serious air essential to an epick poem."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 27.

4. To fail in anything; to make a slip or slight fault; to fail in duty.

> "A sprout of the fig-tree which was to hide the nakedness of *lapsed* Adam."—*Decay of Piety.*

5. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by omission, negligence, or failure on the part of some one, as a patron, a legatee, &c.

> "If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To allow to slide or slip away; to let pass; to lose.

> "As an appeal may be deserted by the appellant's *lapsing* the term of law, so it may also be deserted by a lapse of the term of a judge."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. To catch, to seize.

> "For which, if I be *lapsed* in this place,
> I shall pay dear." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

lăpsed, *pa. par., a., & s.* [Lapse, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Fallen away; having slipped or glided away.

2. Fallen from rectitude or duty.

> "Who can imagine a God of wisdom and sincerity, not to say goodness, should so deal with the generality of *lapsed* men."—*Whitby: Five Points*, disc. i., ch. iii., § 1.

C. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*).: The name given to such of the early Christians as fell away in times of persecution. It came into prominence in the Decian persecution (A.D. 249–251), the most severe of all. The Church allowed the lapsed to be restored to Christian communion after a long course of penance; the Donatists denied all such restoration. Those who apostatized by actual sacrifice to idols were called *sacrificati* or *thurificati;* those who, without actually sacrificing, purchased a certificate that they had done so were called *libellatici;* other were known as *acta facientes*, because they allowed their names to appear in the official list, as having obeyed the imperial edict. Cyprian, *de Lapsis*, is the chief authority on the subject.

lapsed-devise, *s.*

Law: A devise which lapses or becomes void by reason of the devisee's death during the testator's life-time, or by reason of such devise being contrary to law.

lapsed-legacy, *s.*

Law: (See extract).

> "If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost or *lapsed-legacy*, and shall sink into the *residuum*, except it be a gift to a child or other issue of the testator, which does not lapse if the legatee die leaving issue which survives the testator. And if a contingent legacy be left to any one, as when he attains, or if he attains, the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a *lapsed-legacy*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 28.

lăp′-sīd-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *lap*, and *sided.*] The same as Lopsided (q.v.).

lăp′-sŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A slip.

lapsus linguæ, *s.* A slip of the tongue; a mistake in speaking.

lapsus pennæ, *s.* A slip of the pen; a mistake in writing.

* **la-pū′-tan,** *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Laputa, the flying island in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, the inhabitants of which were always engaged in chimerical or impossible projects: hence, chimerical, absurd, ridiculous.

lăp′-wĭng, * lap-winke, *s.* [A. S. *hleápewince*, from *hleapan* = to leap, and *winke*, from O. H. Ger. *winchan;* M. H. Ger. *winken* = to move from side to side.]

Ornith.: The genus Vanellus, and spec. *V. cristatus.* The specific name refers to the occipital feathers of the male in winter, which are very loose, long, and curved upwards, so as to constitute an erectile crest. This crest, the top of the head, the front of the neck and breast are glossy black, the upper parts green with brilliant reflections. The sides of the neck, the under parts pure white, most of the tail black, lower coverts reddish, bill blackish, feet reddish brown. Length about a foot. Colour of the female fainter. Albinoes sometimes occur. It is seen in spring flying over fields and downs, turning somersaults in the air, and uttering a musical cry, from which it is often called peewit. It lays four eggs, and lures intruders away from its nest by simulating lameness. The so-called "plover's" eggs of the London market are those of the lapwing. The "Lapwing" of Scripture (Lev. xi. 19, Deut. xiv. 18), is probably the Hoopoe (q.v.).

> "Fresh as the fountain under ground,
> When first 'tis by the *lapwing* found."
> *Moore: Light of the Harem.*

lăp′-wõrk, *s.* [Eng. *lap* (1), s., and *work.*] Work in which one part laps over another.

> "The ground is a pack-thread cani woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of *lapwork*, the quills of porcupines, not split."—*Grew: Musæum.*

lă′-quĕ-ăr (qu as kw), *s.* [Lat.]

Arch.: A ceiling consisting of sunk or hollowed compartments, having bands or spaces between. [Lacunar.]

* **Lar** (1), * **Lars,** * **Larth,** *s.* [Etruscan = lord, king, hero; Gr. Λάρας (*Laras*), Λάρος (*Laros*).]

1. *Literally:*

(1) An Etruscan prænomen borne by Porsena, Tolumnius, and other chieftains. From the Etruscans the title passed over to the Romans. Lar Herminius was Consul B.C. 448.

> "Nought spake he to *Lars* Porsena."
> *Macaulay: Horatius*, viii.

(2) A leader, a prince, a commander.

> "She spoke . . . of those
> That lay at wine with *Lar* and Lucumo."
> *Tennyson: Princess*, ii. 113.

2. *Fig.:* The Supreme Being.

> "You . . . have separated yourselves from the heathen by casting all your household gods to the ground, instead of recognising, in the places of their many and feeble *Lares*, the presence of your One and Mighty Lord and *Lar*."—*Ruskin: Crown of Wild Olive* (1866), p. 101

Lar (2) (pl. **Lär′-ēş,** more rarely **Larş**), *s.* [Lar (1).]

Compar. Religions: A tutelary divinity, usually a deified ancestor or hero. The worship of Lares is a species of Manes Worship (q.v.), and was very prevalent among the Romans. They were of two kinds—(1) Domestic, and (2) Public. Of the former the *Lar familiaris*, regarded as the founder of the family, and inseparable therefrom, was the most important, and corresponded to the eponymic hero of the Greeks. The latter were divided into Præstites (Ovid: *Fast.*, v. 128–35), guardians of a whole city: Compitales (*ib.* 140) watching over a certain portion of a city; Rurales (Tibullus: *Carm.*, i. 20), gods of the country; Viales (Plautus: *Merc.*, v. 2, 24), protecting travellers; and Marini or Permarini (Liv., xl. 52), gods of the ocean. [Penates.]

> "The statues of the household *Lars* were set at the fireplace, arrayed in dog-skins, with a figure of a dog beside them. Garlands were hung on them, and offerings of food, wine, and incense made to them once every month on either the Kalends, Nones, or Ides."
> *Keightley: Myth. of Greece & Italy*, p. 486.

lar-gibbon, *s.*

Zool.: Hylobates Lar, the White-handed Gibbon. It is an ape with a small muzzle, a snub nose, a long neck and arms, of variable colour, found abundantly in all the forests skirting the hills of Tenasserim, south of Burmah, and making its haunts vocal from morning to evening with its cries.

lar′-bõard, * lar-boord, *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As substantive:*

Naut.: The left side of a vessel to a person standing on deck and facing the bow. Port is now substituted for larboard, to prevent that word being mistaken for "starboard" (q.v.), owing to similarity of sound.

> "The Portuguese beginning their voyage not far from the same streights, leave Africk on the *larboard*, and bend their course to the east."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. iii., ch. i., § 2.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or situated on the left side of a vessel; port.

> "When on the *larboard* quarter they descry
> A liquid column tow'ring shoot on high."
> *Falconer: Shipwreck*, ii.

* **lar′-çẹn-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *larcen(y); -er.*] One who commits larceny; a thief.

* **lar′-çẹn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *larcen(y); -ist.*] A thief, a larcener. (*Daily Telegraph*, Mar. 7, 1882.)

lar′-çẹn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *larcen(y); -ous.*]

1. Of the nature of larceny; pertaining to larceny.

2. Given to larceny; guilty of larceny; thievish.

lar′-çen-oŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *larcenous*; *-ly.*] In a larcenous manner; thievishly.

"*Larcenously* conveying the ideas of *Lés Precieuses Ridicules* from a piece acted two years before."—*Daily News*, Jan. 3, 1882.

lar′-çen-ỹ, *s.* [O. Fr. *larrecin*, *larcin*; Fr. *larcin*, from Lat. *latrocinium*, from *latro* = a robber.]

Law: (See extract).

"*Larceny*, or theft, is distinguished by the common law into two sorts: the one called simple *larceny*, or plain theft unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixed or compound *larceny*, which also includes in it the aggravation of a taking from one's house or person. Simple *larceny* is 'the felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another.' Mixed or compound *larceny* is such as has all the properties of simple *larceny*, but is accompanied with either one or both of the aggravations of a taking from one's house or person. Formerly the stealing of goods above the value of twelve pence was called grand *larceny*; when of goods of that value, or under, it was petit *larceny*; offences which were considerably distinguished in their punishment. The distinction has been abolished; every *larceny* being now deemed grand *larceny*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

¶ *Petty larceny:* [PETTY-LARCENY].

larçh, * **larche**, *s.* [O. F. *larege*; Sp. *larice*, *alerce*; Ital. *larice*; N. H. Ger. *lerche*; M. H. Ger. *larche*, all from Lat. *larix* = Gr. λάριξ (*larix*) = the larch.]

Bot.: Abies larix, sometimes called *Larix communis*, the larches being elevated into a genus. It is called more fully the Common White Larch. It is a deciduous tree, growing rapidly, and furnishes a durable timber, which, however, tends to twist and warp. It is a native of the mountains of Central Europe, and extends into the far north of Asia. The bark is used in tanning, being second in value, in this respect only, to oak. The Common Larch yields Venetian turpentine, the branches a saccharine substance, called Manna of Briançon, and when larch forests take fire, a gum called *Gummi orenbergense* exudes from the branches. The American Larch, *L. americana*, the Tamarack or Hackmatack, is a noble tree, whose timber is valuable. It is found along the Alleghany Mountains and elsewhere. Other American species are *L. occidentalis*, the Western Larch, and *L. Lyallii*. The Golden Larch, of Japan (*L. Kœmpferi*), grows to a height of 130 feet.

¶ *Tincture of larch:*

Pharm.: Tinctura laricis. It is formed of coarsely powdered larch-bark, 2½ ozs., with rectified spirit, a pint. It is used in chronic bronchitis, cystitis, and purpura. (*Garrod.*)

larch-bark, *s.*

Phar.: Laricis cortex. It is deprived of its outer layer. It is used in the preparation of Tincture of Larch (q.v.).

larch-red, *s.*

Chem.: A substance obtained from larch-bark, by boiling it with very dilute sulphuric acid. When fused with sodium hydroxide, it yields proto-catechuic acid.

* **larçh′-ẹn**, *a.* [Eng. *larch*; adj. suff. *-en.*] Of larch. (*Keats: Meg Merrilies.*)

* **larçh′-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *larch*; *-er.*] The larch.

"The *larcher* tree, whose gum is exceeding bitter."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xv. (Comment.)

* **lar′-çoṅ**, *s.* [Fr.] A pilferer, a thief.

"Some poor pretty *larcons* and pilferers."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, v. 181.

lard, * **larde**, *s.* [Fr. *lard*, from Lat. *larda* = lard; Ital. & Sp. *lardo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The fat of hogs melted and separated from the flesh.

"Whereupon she got a piece of *lard* with the skin on and rubbed the warts all over with the fat side."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 997.

* 2. The flesh of swine; bacon.

"By this the boiling kettle had prepared,
And to the table sent the smoaking *lard!*"
Dryden: Ovid; Baucis & Philemon, 107.

II. *Pharm.:* Prepared lard as used in the preparation of ointments. It is emollient, and is sometimes added to poultices to prevent their becoming dry and hard. (*Garrod.*)

lard-oil, *s.* A valuable kind of oil extracted from lard, and used for burning and lubricating purposes.

lard-press, *s.* A press in which cooked lard is pressed from the cracklings.

lard-renderer, *s.* A tank-boiler or vessel in which cut lard is cooked to obtain the clear fat apart from the membrane and watery portions.

lard-stone, *s.*

Min.: A popular name for Agalmatolite.

lard, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *larder*, from *lard* = lard.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To stuff with the flesh of swine.

"The blood of oxen, goats, and ruddy wine,
And *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i. 68.

* 2. To fatten.

"It is the pasture *lards* the brother's sides."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

3. To cover or smear with lard.

"Terribly gay
In his huff doublet, *larded* o'er with fat
Of slaughtered brutes." *Somervile: Hobbinol.*

* 4. To enrich; to make rich or fertile.

"Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

* 5. To mix with something else; to interlard.

"To what form, but that he is, should wit *larded* with malice, and malice forced with wit, turn him to?"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To grow fat; to fatten.

lăr-dā′-çĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Fr. *lardacé*, from *lard* = lard.] Of the nature, or consisting, of lard; resembling lard.

lardaceous-disease, *s.*

Pathol.: The material which is characteristic of albuminoid disease is pale, structureless, and at first nearly transparent, and may undergo a fatty and granular degeneration, known as lardaceous, albuminoid, amyloid, or waxy. The parts chiefly affected are the kidney, liver, spleen, and absorbent glands. It is also known as one form of chronic Bright's disease.

lardaceous-tissues, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Tissues of which, from morbid causes, the appearance, the colour, and the consistence are like those of lard.

lăr′-dẽr, *s.* [O. Fr. *lardier*, from *lard* = lard.]

*1. A tub in which to keep bacon while being salted.

2. A room in a house where meat is kept.

"His *larder* and his kitchen [he] observes."
King: On Cookery.

3. A stock of provisions: as, He keeps a good *larder*.

lar-dẽr-ĕll′-īte, *s.* [Named by Bechi after the locality, Larderello, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very light mineral, appearing under the microscope to consist of a mass of closely-aggregated, minute, oblique, rectangular tables. Colour, white; tasteless. Compos.: boracic acid, 68·556; ammonia, 12·734; water, 18·325; corresponding to the formula, $NH_4O,4BO_3+4HO$. Found at Larderello, near Sasso, Tuscan Lagoons.

* **lard′-ẽr-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *larder*; *-er.*] One who has charge of the larder.

* **lard′-ẽr-ỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *larder*; *-y.*] A larder.

lard′-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. Fr. *lard* = bacon; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). *Pierre de lard* (*Dufrénoy*).]

Min.: A doubtful mineral species, probably the product of an alteration, or a mixture. Dana makes it a synonym of Pagodite, a name which is itself, however, but a synonym of Agalmatolite (q.v.).

lar-dĭ-zăb′-ạ-lạ, *s.* [Named after Michael Lardizabala, of Uribe, mentioned in the *Flora Peruviana.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Lardizabalaceæ (q.v.).

lar-dĭ-zăb-ạ-lā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lardizabal(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Lardizabalads. An order of diclinous exogens, alliance Menispermales. It consists of twining smooth shrubs, with alternate compound exstipulate leaves, and white, lilac, deep purple, or pale-yellow, sometimes fragrant, flowers. Sepals three, or six in two rows; deciduous. Petals six, in two rows, opposite the sepals; the inner smaller, or gland-like, or none. Stamens six, opposite the petals. Ovules many, or one sunk in sockets on the inner surface of the ovary. Fruit short, stalked, berried, many seeded. Found in the cooler parts of South America or of China. Known genera, seven; species, fifteen. (*Lindley.*)

lar-dĭ-zăb′-ạl-ădṣ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lardizabal(a)*; Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the Lardizabalaceæ (q.v.).

lar′-doṅ, *s.* [Fr.] A bit of bacon; a strip of lard.

* **lar′-drỹ**, *s.* [A contract. of *lardery* (q.v.).] A larder.

lard′-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *lard*; *-y.*] Of the nature of or containing lard; lardaceous.

* **läre**, * **lear**, *s.* [LAIR.] Pasture, feed.

* **läre**, *v.t.* [LARE, *s.*] To feed, to fatten.

lạ-rĕn′-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [A name of Flora, or from Acca Larentia, the nurse of Romulus and Remus. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Larentidæ (q.v.). Four or more species are British.

lạ-rĕn′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *larent(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, tribe Geometrina. Antennæ never plumose, though sometimes pectinated. Wings not angular, the anterior ones often with transverse wavy lines. Larva long, with a small rounded head. It feeds exposed or on folded leaves. It contains the Pug moths, the Carpets, the Highflyers, &c. Known British species, 132. (*Stainton.*)

lär′-ēṣ, *s. pl.* [LAR, (2).]

larġe, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *largus*, a word of uncertain origin; Sp., Port., & Ital. *largo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Being of great size or dimensions; big, bulky.

"Make me *large*, and make me larger,
Ten times larger than the others."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xvii.

2. Wide, extensive.

"Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is *large* enough for them."—*Genesis* xxxiv. 21.

3. Consisting of or containing a great number or quantity; numerous, abundant; ample, copious.

"It is certainly now more than seven times as great as the *larger* of these two sums."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 4. Liberal, free, open-handed, bountiful, generous, lavish.

"And tho he was so *large* & hende of hys giftes al so." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 109.

5. Liberal; not narrow; comprehensive, far-seeing.

"The character of the *large* yet cautious mind of Halifax."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 6. Free; unrestrained; and, in a bad sense, licentious.

"I never tempted her with words too *large*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

* 7. Free; not tied or bound. [¶ 1.]

"Of burdens all he set the Paynims *large*"
Fairf

8. Ample, considerable, great.

"The English Government . . . . had been wil to make *large* allowance for Berwick's peculiar tion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* 9. Diffuse, full, free.

"I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education, and say a great many things which have been said before."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

* **B.** *As substantive:*

Music: A note formerly in use, of the value of two longs, or four breves.

¶ 1. *At large:*

(1) Freely; without restraint.

"[The] high permission of all-ruling Heaven
Left him *at large* to his own dark designs."
Milton: P. L., i. 265.

(2) Fully, diffusely: as, To treat of a subject *at large*.

2. *To give* (or *sail*) *large:*

Naut.: To have the wind crossing the direction of a vessel's course in such a way that the sail feels its full force and the vessel attains its highest speed.

large-acred, *a.* Having large estates.

large-eared, *a.* Having large ears.

Large-eared spear-nosed bat:

Zool.: Lonchorhina aurita, a West-Indian bat, akin to the Vampires.

large-face, *a.* (See the compound.)

Large-face lathe:

Wood-working: A lathe for turning patterns of wheels, heavy mouldings, and other large circular work. It has a hinged tool-rest on a bracket, which may be moved so as to allow the work to swing to the floor if necessary; or even larger work may be done by preparing a pit for the object to swing in.

large-greaved, *a.* Having the legs protected by large plates resembling greaves.

Large-greaved tortoise:

Zool.: *Podocnemis expansa*, a chelodine belonging to the Emydes. Habitat, the streams and marshy lands of the region of the Orinoco and Amazon. Length about thirty-two inches.

large-handed, *a.*

1. Having large hands: hence, rapacious, greedy, grasping.

> "*Large-handed* robbers your grave masters are."
> *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 1.

2. Profuse: as, *large-handed* charity.

large-headed, *a.* Having a large head.

Large-headed Chinese River-tortoise:

Zool.: *Platysternon megacephalum.* It has a long flat buckler, and a very long tail. It occurs in swamps, marshes, and streams in China, and is sometimes sold in the Canton markets.

large-limbed, *a.* Having large, strong limbs.

large-tailed, *a.* Having a large tail.

Large-tailed crustacea:

Zool.: The sub-order of Decapoda, called Macroura (q.v.), containing the Lobsters, &c.

larġe′-heart-ĕd (ea as a), *a.* [Eng. *large*, and *hearted*.] Having a large or liberal heart or disposition; liberal, free.

larġe′-heart-ĕd-nĕss (ea as a), *s.* [Eng. *largehearted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being largehearted; magnanimity.

> "He had not the *largeheartedness* and the heroism to place himself at the head of the peasants."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. v.

larġe′-lȳ, * large-lic, *adv.* [Eng. *large*; *-ly*.]

1. In a large, wide, or extensive manner; widely; extensively.

2. Abundantly; without sparing; liberally, bountifully, freely.

> "Man feels the spur of passions and desires,
> And she gives *largely* more than he requires."
> *Cowper: Hope*, 56.

3. To a great extent; greatly.

> "An object of aversion with which contempt was *largely* mingled."—*Macaulay: Eng. Hist.*, ch. iv.

4. Freely, plentifully.

> "This done, at once his future plain repast
> Unleaven'd on a shaven board he cast,
> With tepid lymph first *largely* soaked it all,
> Then gather'd it with both hands to a ball."
> *Cowper: The Salad.* (Trans.)

5. Copiously, diffusely, fully.

> "Where the author treats more *largely*, it will explain the shorter hints and brief intimations."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

larġe′-nĕss, * large-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *large*; *-ness*.]

1. Great size, bigness, bulk.

> "The porter stood woundring at the *largeness* of the beast."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. iii., § 14.

2. Width, extent, wideness.

> "Supposing that the multitude and *largeness* of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can easily prove, that the extent of the ocean could be no less."—*Bentley.*

3. Greatness in number or quantity.

* 4. Liberality, generosity, bounteousness.

5. Liberality, comprehensiveness, extensiveness.

> "There will be occasion for *largeness* of mind and agreeableness of temper."—*Collier: Of Friendship.*

* 6. Diffuseness, fulness.

lar′-ġĕss, *s.* [Fr. *largesse*, from Lat. * *largitia*, from *largitio*, from *largitus*, pa. par. of *largior* = to bestow; Sp. & Port. *largueza*; Ital. *larghezza*.] A present, a gift, a reward, a bounty (usually from master to dependants, or superior to inferiors).

> "Right well my *largess* shall repay
> His welcome speed." *Byron: The Giaour.*

lar′-ġĕt, *s.* A piece of bar-iron, cut off to a length (and weighing about fourteen pounds for an average sheet), forming a blank to be heated and rolled into a sheet of iron. It is to the sheet what the loop is to the bloom, the faggot or ball to the bar.

lar-ghĕt′-to (*h* silent), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Rather broadly; widely; at a slow pace, but not so slow as *largo*.

lar-ghĭs′-sĭ-mō (*h* silent), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Exceedingly slow; as slow as possible.

* **lar-ġĭf′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *largus* = large, full, and *facio* = to make.] Generous, bountiful, liberal, free, ample.

* **lar-ġĭf′-lû-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *largifluus*, from *largus* = large, full, and *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing freely or copiously.

* **lar-ġĭl′-ô-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *largus* = large, full, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Speaking boastfully or bombastically; grandiloquent.

larġ′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *larg(e)*: *-ish*.] Rather large; somewhat large.

* **lar-ġĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *largitio*, from *largitus*, pa. par. of *largior* = to bestow; *largus* = large.] The bestowing of a gift or largess.

lar′-gō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Slowly, broadly.

largo assai, *adv.* Quite slow.

largo di molto, *adv.* Very slow.

largo, ma non troppo, *adv.* Slow, but not too slow.

lăr′-ĭ-at, *s.* [Sp. *lariata*.] A lasso; a long cord or thong of leather, with a running noose, used in catching wild horses, &c. A rope, 1¼ inches in circumference and 30 feet long, used for picketing horses in camp. It is fastened to a ring on the picket-pin, which is driven into the ground, permitting the horse a limited circle in which to graze.

lăr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lar(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Gulls; a family of Gaviæ (Sea-birds), commonly placed under a more comprehensive order Natatores (Swimmers). The bill is slender, much compressed, and gradually bent; the nostrils are placed laterally in the bill; the wings are very long; the hind toe is small, elevated above the level of the ground, and not united by a web to the outer toes; the plumage is usually white and gray, the former predominating. Species exist on the coasts of most countries. The family is divided into three sub-families: Rhyncopinæ (Scissor-bills or Skimmers), Sterninæ (Terns), and Larinæ (True Gulls).

la-rī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lar(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: True Gulls; a sub-family of Laridæ (q.v.). The bill is comparatively stout and curved, with a prominent angle on the lower and a swelling on the upper mandible; the wings are long and pointed; the feet powerful. Two genera, Larus and Lestris, or Stercorarius, are common forms.

lăr′-ĭx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λάριξ (*larix*) = a larch.]

Bot.: A genus of Pinaceæ, tribe Abieteæ; sometimes it is merged in Abies. *Larix Griffithii*, a tree growing on the Himalayas, in Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bhootan, between 8,000 and 12,000 feet high, yields a durable wood imported into Thibet. [Larch.]

lăr-ĭx-ĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *larix* (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. *-in(e)*, *-ic*.] (See the compound.)

larixinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$. A volatile acid obtained from the bark of the larch-tree (*Pinus Larix*) by exhausting it with water at 80°, evaporating the filtered extract to a syrup, and distilling in a glass retort. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, often an inch long, and having a silvery lustre, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It sublimes at 93°, melts at 153°; has a bitter, astringent taste and the odour of camphor. Nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid; ferric chloride produces, even in dilute solutions, a beautiful purple-red colour.

lark (1), * **larke,** * **lev-er-ock** (*Eng.*), **lar-ick, ler-rik, lav-er-ock** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *lâwerce*, *lâwerc*; Dut. *leeuwerck*, *leeuwrik*, *leeuwerk*, *leverik*; N. H. Ger. *lerche*; Sw. *lärka*; Dan. *lärke*; Icel. *lævirki*.]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Alauda. Five are British: the Skylark, *Alauda arvensis*; the Shorelark, *A. alpestris*; the Crested Lark, *A. cristata*; and the Woodlark, *A. arborea*. The Skylark, with some variations of colouring, leading some ornithologists to suppose that there may be more species than one, extends all through Europe to the Himalayas and China. The Skylark is celebrated for its song, which it gives out as it rises in the air. It has been introduced to some extent into the United States, but is little known here. The Meadow Lark, a bird common to our fields, belongs to a different family, and is not properly a lark at all.

> "Just when the *larks* and when the shepherds rise."
> *Cowper: Hope*, 86.

2. *Pl.:* The family Alaudidæ (q.v.).

lark-bunting, *s.*

Ornith.: *Plectrophanes nivalis*, the Snow bunting (q.v.).

lark-heel, *s.* [Lark's-heel.]

lark-heeled, *a.* Having a long hind toe like a lark.

Lark-heeled cuckoos:

Ornith.: Centropus, a genus of Coccyzinæ, which have a long hind toe. They are found in the south-east of Asia and Australia.

lark-like, *adv.* Like a lark.

> "Pleasure, *lark-like*, rests upon the ground."
> *Young: Night Thoughts*, v. 20.

lark-worm, *s.*

Zool.: *Tænia platycephala.* It has a peculiar flattened head, with four suctorial discs. It derives its popular English name from the fact that it is found in several land birds, especially in the lark. (*Wood.*)

lark's-claw, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Lark-spur (q.v.).

lark's-heel, lark-heel, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Tropæolum majus*; (2) the same as Larkspur (q.v.).

lark (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of M. E. *lak*, *laik*, from A.S. *lác* = game, sport; cogn. with Icel. *leikr* = game; Sw. *lek*; Dan. *leg*; Goth. *laiks*.] A piece of sport or merriment; a game, sport.

lark, *v.i.* [Lark (2), *s.*] To sport, to make game. (*Slang.*)

* **lark′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *lark* (1), *s.*; *-er*.] One who catches larks.

lark′-spũr, *s.* [Eng. *lark*, and *spur*. Named from the fact that the dorsal sepal is spurred behind, a little like the hind claw of the lark.]

Bot.: The genus Delphinium (q.v.), and specially *Delphinium Ajacis*, a native of Switzerland, brought to this country in 1573, now a common garden plant. The specific name *Ajacis* refers to certain markings in the flower like the Greek letters A I. Some regard it as only a variety of another species, *D. consolida*.

lar′-mĭ-ẽr, *s.* [Fr., from *larme* = a tear.]

1. *Arch.:* The corona or dripstone of a doorway or window.

2. *Zool.:* A membranous sac, secreting a dense black unctuous humour, situated under the suborbital fossa at or below the inner corner of the eye in deer and antelopes.

lăr′-ra, *s.* [A name give by Dr. Leach, apparently without a meaning. (*McNicoll.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Larridæ (q.v.). *Larra ichneumoniformis* is British.

lăr′-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *larr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Hymenopterous Insects, section Fossores. The labrum is more or less concealed, the mandibles deeply notched on the inner side near the base. There are many European species.

lăr′-rĭ-kĭn, lăr′-a-kĭn, *s.* & *a.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *larking*.] (For def., see extract.)

A. *As substantive:*

> "It was in a Sydney newspaper that I read about *larrikins*, but the term would appear to have spread throughout Australia. 'H. de S.' tells me that *larrikin* was originally Melbourne slang, applied to rowdy youngsters, who, in the early days of the gold fever, gave much trouble to the police. 'An Australian Born' spells the word *larakin*. . . . Finally, Archibald Forbes tells me: 'A *larrikin* is a cross between the street Arab and the hoodlum, with a dash of the rough thrown in to improve the mixture. It was thus the term had its origin. A Sydney policeman of the Irish

persuasion brought up a rowdy youngster before the local beak. Asked to describe the conduct of the misdemeanant, he said, "Av if it plase yer honnor, the blagard wor a larrakin' (larking) all over the place." The expression was taken hold of and applied.'"—*G. A. Sala: Echoes*, April 4, 1884.

B. *As adj.:* Rough, disorderly, rowdy.

"In Melbourne the *larrikin* element is becoming a danger and a nuisance to decent people."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 10, 1883, p. 614.

lăr′-rĭ-kĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Colonial *larrikin* (q.v.); *-ism.*] (For def., see extract.)

"From the Australian Club, Cambridge, yet another correspondent writes: '*Larrikinism* is a purposeless, destructive rowdyism, which finds expression, from my own experience, in knocking off the heads of statues in a mason's yard, and knocking out the eyes of Chinamen with a shanghai (*anglicè*, catapult).'"—*G. A. Sala: Echoes*, April 4, 1884.

lăr′-rŭp, *v.t.* [Cf. Dut. *larp* = a lash; *larpen* = to thrash.] To thrash, to flog. (*Provincial.*)

"There was no rope-dancing for me! I danced on the bare ground, and was *larruped* with the rope."—*Dickens: Hard Times*, ch. v.

lăr′-rȳ, *s.* [Lorry.]

1. A coal-truck on a railway; a lorry, a waggon.

2. A kind of long-handled iron hoe which is used for mixing grouting.

* **lăr′-ŭm,** *s.* [A contr. for *alarum* (q.v.).]

1. An alarm; a notice or warning of danger.

"Tambourgi! tambourgi! thy *larum* afar
Gives hope to the valiant, and promise of war."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 72.

2. An alarm clock (q.v.).

lăr′-ŭm, *v.i.* [Larum, *s.*] To sound an alarm.

"Down, down they *larum* with impetuous whirl,
The Pindars and the Miltons of a Curl."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 163.

lär′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λάρος (*laros*) = a ravenous sea-bird, perhaps a cormorant or a gull.]

Ornith.: Gull; the typical genus of the subfamily Larinæ and the family Laridæ (q.v.). The bill is much compressed, the outer half of the culmen much curved, the gonys strongly angulated; the tail short, even; the tarsi at least as long as the middle toe; the hind toe very short. [Gull.]

lar′-vạ (pl. **lar′-væ**), *s.* [Lat. = (1) a ghost, a spectre, (2) a mask. Named by Linnæus because the larval state of an insect differs from and in a manner "masks" the ultimate form.]

1. *Comp. Relig.:* [Lemur].

2. *Entom.:* The first condition of an insect on its issuing from the egg, when it is usually in the form of a grub, caterpillar, or maggot. (*Darwin.*) The name applied to an immature insect from the time that it breaks through the egg-shell, whatever state of development it may have reached *in ovo*. In the orders Orthoptera, Hemiptera, and Homoptera, the larvæ resemble the perfect insect, except in wanting wings; while in the Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, Neuroptera, Lepidoptera, and Diptera, they completely differ. Those larvæ which have legs and prolegs are called caterpillars; others, with a head and with feet or no feet are called grubs; and those which want both a head and feet maggots. As a rule, a larva cannot propagate its kind, but Wagner has discovered that this can be done by the maggot of a dipterous genus of insects, Cecidomyia; and Grimm that it can be done by the flies of the genus Chironomus.

3. *Zool.:* The term is sometimes used of the half-developed state of animals belonging to other classes. Thus Darwin (*Origin of Species*, ch. xiv.) speaks of the larva of a Cirriped.

lar′-vạl, *a.* [Eng. *larv(a)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a larva.

lar′-vāte, lar′-vāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *larvatus*, from *larva* = a mask.] Masked; wearing a mask.

* **larve,** *s.* & *a.* [Larva.]

A. *As subst.:* The same as Larva (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Larval.

lar′-vĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *larva* = a larva, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of or resembling a larva, grub, or caterpillar. (*Owen.*)

lar-vĭp′-ạ-ra, *s. pl.* [Lat. *larva* (q.v.), and *pario* = to bring forth.]

Entom.: Insects which bring forth larvæ instead of depositing eggs.

lar-vĭp′-ạ-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *larva* (q.v.); *pario* = to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Entom.: Producing its young in the condition of larvæ.

lạ-rȳn′-ġĕ-ạl, † **lạ-rȳn′-ġĕ-ạn,** *a.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*), genit. λάρυγγος (*larunggos*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ean*, *-eal.*] Of or pertaining to the larynx. Thus there are *laryngeal* arteries, veins, nerves, &c.

lăr-ȳn-ġĭs′-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. λαρυγγισμός (*larunggismos*) = croaking.] (See the compound.)

laryngismus-stridulus, *s.*

Path.: A spasmodic affection of the glottis, spasmodic croup, or child-crowing, of nervous origin, and differing from true croup by not being constant, absence of inflammation, and of false membrane. The *par vagum* nerve is alone affected.

lăr-ȳn-ġī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*), genit. λάρυγγος (*larunggos*) = the larynx (q.v.); suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Path.: Inflammation of the windpipe. It may be acute, chronic, mucous, or œdematous, and is produced by cold or damp or as an accompaniment of certain zymotic diseases such as scarlatina, small-pox, and measles. When membranous it is called croup, and may also be frequently found associated with diphtheria. In œdematous laryngitis, as in croup, tracheotomy is sometimes necessary to save life, and is usually successful. It is not confined to infancy, but is common to adults.

* **lăr-ȳṅ-gȯ-lŏġ′-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *laryngology*; *c* connective, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to laryngology; studying laryngology: as, The American *Laryngological* Association.

lăr-ȳṅ-gŏl′-ȯ-gȳ, *s.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*), genit. λάρυγγος (*larunggos*) = the larynx, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The branch of medical science which treats of the larynx and its diseases.

lăr-ȳṅ-gŏph′-ȯ-nȳ, *s.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*), genit. λάρυγγος (*larunggos*) = the larynx, and φωνή (*phōne*) = a sound.] The sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope, when placed over the larynx.

lăr-ȳṅ′-gȯ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*), genit. λάρυγγος (*larunggos*) = the larynx, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument, invented by Señor Manuel Garcia, for obtaining a view of the larynx. It consists of a small plane mirror on a long, slender stem, which is introduced to the back of the throat, and a large concave mirror for reflecting light (solar or artificial). This last reflector may be either fixed to a stand or suspended from the forehead of the operator. An inverted image is seen in the small mirror.

lăr-ȳṅ-gō-scŏp′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *laryngoscop(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to the laryngoscope or the inspection of the larynx.

lăr-ȳṅ-gŏt′-ȯ-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*), genit. λάρυγγος (*larunggos*) = the larynx, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An operation by which an incision is made into the larynx to aid in the operation of breathing, when obstruction to it exists, to remove foreign bodies, or for any similar cause. In the first case a little funnel-shaped silver instrument is inserted into the opening to keep it from closing too soon.

lăr′-ȳṅx, *s.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*).]

1. *Anat.:* The windpipe. It is built up on the cricoid cartilage above the trachea, containing the arytenoid cartilages and vocal ligaments, terminating in the glottis and epiglottis; it is the organ of voice (q.v.).

2. *Pathol.:* There may be polypi, cancer, fibrous tumours, or ulceration of the larynx, besides laryngeal catarrh, phthisis, &c.

* **las,** *s.* [Lace.]

lăs-car′, *s.* [Pers. & Hind. *lashkar.*] In the East Indies a native sailor employed on European vessels; also a labourer employed in arsenals, &c.

* **lạs-çĭv′-ĭ-ẹn-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *lasciviens*, pr. par. of *lascivio* = to be wanton.] Lasciviousness.

"The enormous *lasciviency* of the bodily life."—*Hallywell: Melampr.*, p. 9.

* **lạs-çĭv′-ĭ-ẹnt,** *a.* [Lasciviency.] Lascivious, wanton, frolicsome.

"The *lascivient* life of the vehicle suggested to him."—*More: Philosoph. Cabbala*, ch. iii., § 1.

lạs-çĭv′-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [A corrupt. (under the influence of Fr. *lascif*), from Lat. *lascivus*; Ital. & Sp. *lascivo.*]

1. Lewd, wanton, lustful.

"The Fauns and Satyrs, a *lascivious* race,
Shrieked at the sight." *Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.*

2. Exciting or provoking to lasciviousness.

"The *lascivious* pipe and wanton song,
That charm down fear." *Cowper: Table Talk*, 402.

3. Characterized by lewdness or wantonness; lewd.

"Sundrie wanton speeches and *lascivious* phrases."—*Gascoigne: To the Reverend Deuines.*

lạs-çĭv′-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lascivious*; *-ly.*] In a lascivious manner; wantonly, lewdly, lustfully.

lạs-çĭv′-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lascivious*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being lascivious; wantonness, lewdness, lustfulness.

"The misery of Florimell, the virtuousnes of Belphebe, the *lasciviousnes* of Hellenora; and many the like."—*Spenser: Explan. of Faerie Queene.*

2. A tendency to excite lust or wantonness.

lā′-sẽr, *s.* [Lat. = the juice of *Laserpitium* (q.v.).] The laser, or, more fully, *laser cyrenaicum*, implying that it was brought from Cyrene, was a drug to which the ancients attributed miraculous properties, believing that it could cure envenomed wounds, restore sight to the blind and youth to the aged, &c. Lindley believed it came from Thapsia, and probably from *Thapsia garganica*, an umbelliferous plant. It was called also Asadulcis.

lā-sẽr-pĭ′-tĭ-ŭm (t as sh), *s.* [Lat. *laserpitium*, *laserpicium.*]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferæ, family Thapsidæ. The fruit is eight-winged. *Laserpitium glabrum* is the Glabrous Laserwort, found in mountainous districts in the south of Europe. Its root is violently purgative, and even caustic. *L. Siler*, found in Greece, *L. gummiferum* in Spain and Portugal, and other species of the genus, yield gum resins. Some are used as domestic remedies. [Laser.]

lā′-sẽr-wòrt, *s.* [Lat., &c. *laser* (q.v.), and Eng. *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) The genus Laserpitium (q.v.); (2) *Thapsia Laserpitii.*

lăsh (1), * **lasche,** * **lasshe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *lasche* = a flap.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The thong or cord at the end of a whip; a whip, a scourge.

"In his hand, as the sign of his sway,
A scourge hung with *lashes* he bore."
Cowper: The Morning Dream.

(2) A stroke with anything pliant and tough; a stroke with a whip.

"The *lash* resounds, the rapid chariot flies."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 457.

* (3) A leash or string in which an animal is held; a snare.

2. *Fig.:* A stroke of satire; sarcasm, satire, vituperation.

"The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Weaving:* A thong formed of the combined ends of the cords by which a certain set of yarns are raised in the process of weaving Brussels carpet. Each yarn (termed an end) passes through an eye (the mail), to which is attached a cord passing over a pulley above the frame of the loom. The cords required to raise to the surface a certain set of yarns, required for one row in the pattern, are bound together into a lash, so as to be operated by a single pull.

lash-free, *a.* Free from the lash or scourge of satire or sarcasm.

lăsh (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An eyelash (q.v.).

lăsh, * **lasch-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lash, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To strike or flog with anything pliant and tough, as a whip; to whip; to flog; to drive with a whip.

"These, with his bow unbent, he *lashed* along."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 584.

2. To beat or dash against.

> "The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
> And big waves *lash* the frighted shores."
> *Prior: Lady's Looking-Glass.*

3. To throw or dash out suddenly or with a jerk.

> "The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows:
> He falls; and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws.
> *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xii.

4. To fasten or bind with a rope or cord; to secure or tie with a cord or string.

* **5.** To throw out, to scatter.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To satirize; to assail fiercely with satire.

> "Juvenal was wholly employed in *lashing* vices."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedication.)

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To use a whip; to flog.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To satirize; to make use of satire or sarcasm.

2. To break out; to launch out into extravagance.

¶ *To lash out:*

1. To become extravagant.

2. To kick out, as a horse.

3. To utter wildly.

> "He *lasheth out* scripture in bedelem."—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 287.

* **lăsh,** *a.* [Prob. from Lat. *laxus* = loose.] Soft and watery, but without flavour. (*Forby: Vocab. of East Anglia.*)

> "Fruits being unwholesome and *lash* before the fifth year."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus,* ch. v.

lăsh'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lash*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who lashes or flogs.

2. A weir in a river; the water collected below a weir.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ichthy.:* [FATHER-LASHER].

2. *Naut.:* The rope which binds a gun to the rings at the cheek of the port.

lăsh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LASH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of flogging or whipping.

2. *Naut.:* A rope or gasket, by which anything is secured on board ship, by wrapping around it; as the lashing of a studding-sail boom; the lashing of the parts of a pontoon-bridge; the lashing at the head of shears; the lashing of a tail-block. Also the act of binding one thing to another.

3. (*Pl.*): Abundance of anything. (*Vulg.*)

* **lăsh'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *lash* (2), *s.*; *-less.*] Having no lashes.

> "His *lashless* eyelids stretch
> Around his demon eyes." *Keats: Lamia,* pt. ii.

lā-sĭ-ăn'-dra, *s.* [Pref. *lasi(o)-*; Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Lasiandridæ (q.v.). The fruit of *Lasiandra argentea* and some others is used in Brazil for dyeing black.

lā-sĭ-ăn'-drĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lasiandr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Melastomads, tribe Melastomeæ.

lā-sĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. λάσιος (*lasios*) = hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly.] (For def. see etym.)

lā-sĭ-ō-bŏt'-rȳs, *s.* [Pref. *lasio-* (q.v.), and Gr. βότρυς (*botrus*) = a bunch of grapes.]

Bot.: A genus of Ascomycetous Fungi. *Lasiobotrys loniceræ* grows on the horny leaves and stems of various kinds of honeysuckle. (*Berkeley.*)

lā-sĭ-ō-căm'-pa, *s.* [Pref. *lasio-* (q.v.), and Gr. κάμπη (*kampē*) = a caterpillar.]

Entom.: A genus of Bombycidæ, sometimes made the type of a family Lasiocampidæ (q.v.). *Lasiocampa rubi* is the Fox-moth, *L. trifolii* the Grass Eggar, *L. quercus* the Oak Eggar, and *L. callunæ*, possibly only a variety of the last, the Heath Eggar. [EGGAR.]

lā-sĭ-ō-căm'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lasiocamp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A genus of moths, by Mr. Stainton and others included in Bombycidæ. It consists of large or medium-sized moths, with stout, hairy bodies and strong wings, generally brown, reddish-brown, or yellow. Caterpillars covered with soft hair. [LASIOCAMPA.]

lā-sĭ-ŏm'-ma-ta, *s.* [Pref. *lasi(o)-* (q.v.), and Gr. ὄμματα (*ommata*), pl. of ὄμμα (*omma*) = the eye.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Nymphalidæ, sub-family Satyridi. *Lasiommata Ægeria* is the Speckled Wood Butterfly, and *L. Megæra* the Wall Butterfly.

lā'-sĭ-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. λάσιος (*lasios*) = hairy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in hair-like crystals on limonite in the Jura limestone at Amberg, Bavaria; now determined to be the same as Wavellite (q.v.).

lā-sĭ-ō-pĕ-tăl'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lasiopetal(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Byttneriaceæ or Byttnereæ.

lā-sĭ-ō-pĕt'-a-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *lasio-* (q.v.), and Lat. *petalum*; Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Lasiopetaleæ (q.v.).

lā-sĭ-ŏp'-tẽr-a, *s.* [Pref. *lasio-* (q.v.), and Gr. πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of two-winged flies, family Cecidomyidæ. *Lasioptera obfuscata* destroys wheat like the Wheat Midge (*Cecidomyia tritici*). Both occur in Britain. They deposit their eggs in the flowers of the plant, on which their maggots feed. They bury themselves in the ground before becoming pupæ.

lā-sĭ-ō-sī'-phŏn, *s.* [Pref. *lasio-* (q.v.), and Gr. σίφων (*siphōn*) = a siphon.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelaceæ. *Lasiosiphon eriocephalus*, or *eriocephala*, a large shrub, growing in Bengal and Southern India, yields a fibre. (*Calcutta Exhibition Report.*) Its bark is used for poisoning fish

* **lăsk,** * **laske,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *lax* (q.v.).] A flux.

* **lăsk** (1) * **laske,** *v.i.* [LASK, *s.*] To suffer from diarrhœa.

lăsk (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: To sail large, or with a wind about 45° abaft the beam. [LARGE, ¶ 2.]

lăs'-kĕt, *s.* [Cf. Sw. *laska* = to stitch; *lask* = a scarf, a joint; Dan. *laske* = to join; *lask* = a scarf.]

Naut.: One of the rings of cord on the head of a bonnet or drabbler to secure it to the foot of the sail above, by a lacing cord. A latch.

lăs'-prĭng, last'-sprĭng, *s.* [Eng. *las(t)*, a., and *spring.*] A young salmon.

lăss, * **lasse,** * **lasce,** *s.* [A contraction of *laddess*, a feminine form of *lad* (q.v.).] A young woman, a girl, a maid, a wench. (Often used as a term of endearment.)

> "You solitary Highland *lass!*"
> *Wordsworth: Solitary Reaper.*

¶ *Hallelujah-lass:* [HALLELUJAH-LASS].

* **lasse,** * **las,** *a.* [LESS.]

lăs'-sĭĕ, *s.* [Eng. *lass*; dimin. suff. *-ie* = *-y.*] A little girl; dimin. of lass. (Used as a term of endearment.)

> "'The *lassie!* the puir *lassie!*' said the old man: 'mony such a night have I weathered at hame and abroad.'"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. vii.

lăs'-sĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lassitudo* = faintness, from *lassus* = weary, faint; Sp. *lassitud*; Ital. *lassitudine.*] The state of being weary or languid; weakness, weariness; loss of energy or animation; languor arising from exhaustion either bodily or mental; enervation.

> "All *lassitude* is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 730.

* **lăss'-lorn,** *a.* [Eng. *lass*, and *lorn.*] Forsaken by one's mistress; jilted.

> "Brown groves,
> Whose shadow the dismissed batchelor loves,
> Being *lasslorn.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest,* iv. 1.

lăs'-sō, laz'-ō, *s.* [Port. *laço*, from Lat. *laqueus* = a snare; Sp. *lazo.*] A rope with a running noose, used in the Western States, Texas and Spanish America for catching cattle. The cowboys of the West and Southwest use it with remarkable dexterity. It has been used effectively in warfare.

> "The *lazo* consists of a very strong, but thin, well-plaited rope, made of raw-hide. One end is attached to the broad surcingle, which fastens together the complicated gear of the recado, or saddle, used in the Pampas; the other is terminated by a small ring of iron or brass, by which a nooze can be formed. The Gaucho, when he is going to use the *lazo*, keeps a small coil in his bridle-hand, and in the other holds the running nooze, which is made very large generally, having a diameter of about eight feet. This he whirls round his head, and by the dexterous movement of his wrist keeps the noose open, then throwing it, he causes it to fall on any particular spot he chooses. The *lazo*, when not used, is tied up in a small coil to the after part of the recado."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 44.

lasso-cells, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Minute extensile weapons not retractile of Actiniæ, called also cnidæ, nettling cells, and thread capsules.

lăs'-sō, *v.t.* [LASSO, *s.*] To catch with a lasso.

lăss'-ŏck, *s.* [Eng. *lass*; dimin. suff. *-ock.*] A little lass; a young girl. (*Scotch.*)

last, *a. & adv.* [A contraction of *latest*; the intermediate form being *latst*; Dut. *laatst*, super. of *laat* = late.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming after all others in order of succession; hindmost.

> "The seventh and *last.*"
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.,* ii. 2.

2. Coming after all others in order of time; latest.

> "From the first day to the *last.*"—*Nehemiah* viii. 18.

3. Closing, final, ultimate.

> "His *last* of days
> Shall set in glory."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xvi. 796.

4. Utmost, extreme.

5. Lowest, meanest; coming after all others in regard to rank or quality: as, He won the *last* prize.

6. Furthest from the thoughts; the least likely to suggest itself to the mind; the most unlikely: as, It is the *last* thing I should expect.

7. Next before the present; immediately preceding the present: as, *last* week, *last* year.

B. *As adverb:*

1. The last time or occasion; for the last time.

> "Since I saw you *last.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest,* v.

2. After all others.

> "Do not leave me *last.*" *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 90.

* **3.** Lately.

> "Yet I was *last* chidden for being too slow."
> *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona,* ii. 1.

¶ (1) *At last,* * *at the last:* At or in the end; ultimately; in the conclusion.

(2) *To the last:* To the end.

(3) *On one's last legs:* In an extreme stage of exhaustion; on verge of ruin; ruined in health.

¶ *Last* and *ultimate* respect the order of succession; *latest* the order of time: *final* the completion of an object . . . The *last* is opposed to the first; the *ultimate* is distinguished from that which might follow; the *latest* is opposed to the earliest; the *final* to the introductory or beginning.

* **last-court,** *s.* A court held by the twenty-four jurats in the marshes of Kent and summoned by the bailiffs, wherein orders are made to lay and levy taxes, impose penalties, &c., for the preservation of the said marshes.

last-heir, *s.*

Law: He to whom lands come by escheat for want of lawful heirs; in some cases, the lord of whom the lands are held, in others, the crown.

last (1), * **last-en,** * **lest-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *lǽstan* = to observe, to last, to remain; prop., to follow in the steps of, from *lǽst* = a foot-track; cogn. with Goth. *laistjan* = to follow; *laists* = a foot-track; Ger. *leisten* = to perform, to follow out; *leisten* = a form, a shoemaker's last.]

1. To continue in existence; to remain; to endure.

> "Will never cease as long as the world *lasts.*"—*Hakewill: Apologie,* ch. iii. § 6.

2. To hold out; to continue without being exhausted: as, The provisions will *last* for a month.

3. To continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish: as, A colour *lasts.*

last (2), *v.t.* [Last (2), *s.*] To form on or by a last.

***last** (1), *s.* [Last (1), *v.*] Power of holding out; endurance, stamina.

> "It's a fair trial of skill and *last* between us."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

last (2), * **leste,** *s.* [A.S. *lást, leást* = a foot-track, a path, the trace of feet; cogn. with Dut. *leest* = a last, a shape; Icel. *leistr* = the foot below the ankle; Sw. *läst* = a last; Dan. *læst;* Ger. *leisten;* Goth. *laistr* = a footstep.] A wooden mould on which shoes are fashioned. A foot-shaped block placed inside a shoe, to give shape to the upper and hold the parts, which are tacked thereto previous to pegging.

> "Should the big *last* extend the shoe too wide,
> Each stone will wrench the unwary step aside."
> *Gay: Trivia*, i. 35.

last-finishing machine, *s.* A machine in which the ends of lasts, which are held in the chucks of a last-turning machine, are dressed up and finished.

last-holder, *s.*

Shoemaking: A standard for the last while lasting, pegging, sewing, soleing, &c.

last (3), *s.* [A.S. *hlæst* = a burden, from *hladan* = to load; cogn. with Icel. *lest* = a load, from *hladha* = to load; Dan. *last* = a weight, a burden, a cargo; *læs* = a load; *lade* = to load; Sw. *last* = a burden; *lass* = a cartload; Dan. & Ger. *last,* from *laden* = to load.]

1. A load; a certain weight or quantity. (See extract.)

> "A *last* of white herrings is twelve barrels, of red herrings 20 cades or thousand; and of pilchards 10,000; of corn 10 quarters, and in some parts of England 21 quarters; of wool 12 sacks; of leather 20 dickers, or ten score; of hides or skins 12 dozen; of pitch, tar, or ashes 14 barrels; of gunpowder 24 firkins, weighing a hundred pounds each."—*Tomline: Law Dictionary.*

2. The cargo or burden of a ship.

last (4), *s.* [Last, *a.*] The same as Last-court (q.v.).

last′-āge (age as ĭg), *s.* [Eng. *last* (3), *s.; -age.*]

1. A cargo, a load, the loading of a ship.

2. Ballast.

> "All maner of ships accustomed to come to the said port (s. of Caleis) out of the countrey of England shall bring with them all their *lastage* of good stones convenient for stuffing the said beakens."—*Stat.* 21 *Richard II.*, c. 18.

3. Stowage-room for goods.

4. A duty paid in some markets—

(1) For the right to carry goods where one wills;

(2) On wares sold by the last;

(3) For freight or carriage.

> "So that they shall be free from all toll, and from all custome; that is to say from all *lastage,* tallage, passage, cariage, &c."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 117.

last′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *last* (2), s.; *-er.*] A tool for stretching the upper leather over a last.

last′-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Last (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Continuing in existence; enduring, remaining; not ceasing to exist; permanent, durable.

> "The only amaranthine flower on earth
> Is virtue: the only *lasting* treasure, truth."
> *Cowper: Task*, iii. 289.

2. Remaining or continuing unimpaired by time: as, a *lasting* colour.

3. Of long continuance.

> "And there, like them, cold, sunless relics hang.
> Each fixed and chilled into a *lasting* pang!"
> *Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Endurance, continuance, permanence.

> "Nothing procureth the *lasting* of trees, bushes, and herbs, so much as often cutting."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 586.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:*

(1) A five-leaf twill stuff; a stiff woollen fabric in which horsehair was formerly interwoven to form a stiffening for stocks or dresses.

(2) A woollen fabric used in making women's shoes.

2. *Shoemaking:* The process of drawing the upper leather smoothly over the last.

last′-ĭng (2), *s.* [Last (2), *v.*] The act of forming on a last.

lasting-awl, *s.*

Shoemaking: A sewing-awl for shoe-closers. The awl, being passed through the leather, carries the thread with it; then being slightly drawn back, it forms a loop through which a second thread is passed. The entire withdrawal of the awl then makes a lock-stitch, similar to that made on some sewing-machines.

lasting-jack, *s.*

Shoemaking: An implement to hold the last while straining and securing the upper on it; and for centreing or adjusting the insole and outsole for the subsequent action of the pegging or sewing-machine. Sometimes used in hand-pegging.

lasting-machine, *s.*

Shoemaking: A contrivance for drawing the upper leather of a boot or shoe smoothly over the last, turning the projecting edges down upon the insole, and holding them until they are properly secured by tacks, pegs, or other fastenings.

lasting-pinchers, *s. pl.*

Shoemaking: A tool to grip the edges of the upper leather of a boot and draw it over the last; a lasting-tool.

lasting-tool, *s.* [Lasting-pinchers.]

last′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lasting; -ly.*] In a lasting manner; permanently, durably, with continuance.

> "He that hath his portion last, must have it *lastingly.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

last′-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lasting; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lasting; durability, permanence, continuance.

> "The *lastingness* of their motion, without needing of a new supply."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, ch. iii.

last′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *last* (a.); *-ly.*]

1. In the last place.

> "I will justify the quarrel; secondly, balance the forces; and *lastly,* propound variety designs for choice, but not advise the choice."—*Bacon.*

2. At last; finally; in the end, in conclusion.

> "I for his sake will leave
> Thy bosom, and the glory next to thee
> Freely put off, and for him *lastly* die."
> *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 240.

lăs-træ′-a̤, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Bot.: A genus now reduced to a sub-genus of Ferns placed under Nephrodium. It has a reniform indusium, attached by the sinus, and the veins free. All the British species of Nephrodium belong to the one genus Lastræa.

lăs̤′-ṳ-rīte, *s.* [Low Lat. *lazur;* Arab. *lájward* = lapis lazuli; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Azurite (q.v.).

lăs̤-ȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sal(ic)ylic* reversed.] (See the compound.)

lasylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_4O_2$. An acid whose phenyl-ether, $C_{13}H_8O_2 = C_7H_3(C_6H_5)O_2$, is produced, together with hydrochloric acid, by the action of oxychloride of phosphorus in excess on salicylate of sodium. When the temperature rises high, a viscid liquid passes over, which, on standing, deposits tabular crystals of the phenyl-ether, leaving a mother-liquor, which smells of hydrate of phenyl. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, iii. 471.)

* **lăt,** *v.t.* [Let, *v.*]

lăt (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Calamus leptospadix.*

lăt (2), *s.* [Pali & Sansc.]

Architecture:

1. *Booddhist:* The simplest form of "tope," a kind of sthamba (pillar), constituting a marked feature of Booddhist architecture. Several yet remain. There is one at Delhi, three more exist in Tirhut, near the Gunduck River, and one was removed to Allahabad. It was on a "lat" that the celebrated proclamation of Asoca against taking human life was carved.

2. *Hindoo:* The lat, borrowed, perhaps, from the Booddhists, exists in connection with Hindoo architecture emanating from the professors of Brahmanism.

lăt-a̤-kî′-a̤, *s.* [See def.] A superior kind of Turkish tobacco, of a mild flavour, named from Latakia (the ancient Laodicea), near which it is grown.

la̤-tā′-nĭ-a̤, *s.* [From *latania,* the name of one species in the Isle of Bourbon. See def.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Borasseæ. It contains two species, *Latania bourbonica,* from the Isle of Bourbon, and *L. rubra,* from the Mauritius. They have palmate, fan-shaped leaves, yellow flowers, and yellowish-coloured drupes. The leaves are used by the natives for covering their huts, and for making fans and umbrellas. The pulp of the fruit is astringent, the kernel bitter and purgative, and the sap of the trees antiscorbutic.

lătçh (1), * **lacche,** * **lach,** * **lahche,** * **latche,** *s.* [A.S. *læccar* = to catch.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A door-fastening, consisting of hinge-bolt and catch. A latch may be opened from either side of the door or gate.

> "They lifted the *latch,* and they bade him be gone."
> *Scott: Rokeby*, iii. 30.

* (2) A cross-bow.

* (3) A snare.

2. *Fig.:* Any entrance or means of admission.

> "The soft hand of sleep had closed the *latch*
> Of the tired household of corporeal sense."
> *Wordsworth: Ode.* (January, 1816.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Knitting-machine:* The piece hinged to the needle, which closes over the engaged loop to hold it in position in the needle while the latter is penetrating another loop. The latch is subsequently opened by the latch-lifter to allow the loop to be pushed back upon the needle, and is then closed by the latch-closer to enable the knock-off to disengage the formed loop or stitch. The latch is sometimes called the fly.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A cord clamp which holds the in-board end of a mackerel-line; a mackerel-latch.

(2) A loop on the head-rope of a bonnet-sail; a lasket.

latch-closer, *s.*

Knitting-machine: The piece which closes the latches, to enable the knock-off to slip the formed loops off the needles.

* **latch-drawer,** * **latche-drawer,** *s.* A thief, who stole into houses by drawing the latch.

> "Thauh lyers and *latche-drawers,* and lolleres kuocke,
> Let hem abyde tyl the bord be drawe."
> *P. Plowman*, p. 143.

latch-key, *s.* A private key for a street-door latch.

latch-lifter, *s.*

Knitting-machine: The rod or finger which lifts and reverses the latches to enable the loops or stitches to be pushed back along the needles.

lătçh (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A miry or swampy place.

> "Another part of the *latch,* less promising, as Brown thought."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

lătçh (1), * **lacche,** * **latche,** *v.t.* [A.S. *læccan.*]

* 1. To catch, to seize.

> "Those that remained threw darts at one man, and *latching* our darts, sent them again at us."—*Golding: Cæsar*, p. 60.

2. To fasten with a latch.

> "He had strength to reach his father's house: the door was only *latched.*"—*Locke.*

* **lătçh** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *lècher* = to lick.] To lick, to smear, to anoint.

> "Hast thou yet *latcht* the Athenian's eyes
> With the love-juice?"
> *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

* **latche,** *s.* [Latch, *s.*]

* **latche,** *v.t.* [Latch (1), *v.*]

lătçh′-ĕt, * **lach-et,** *s.* [Fr. *lacet,* dimin. O. Fr. *lags;* Fr. *lacs.*] A string used to fasten or tie a shoe or sandal.

> "There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose."—*Mark* i. 7.

lătçh′-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *latch* (1), s.; *-ing.*]

Naut.: A loop formed on the head rope of a bonnet-sail, by which it is connected to the foot of the sail to which it forms an appendage.

lāte, * **lat,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *læt* = slow, late; cogn. with Dut. *laat* = late; Icel. *latz* = slow, lazy; Dan. *lad* = lazy; Sw. *lat* = lazy; Goth.

lats = slothful; Ger. *lass* = weary; Lat. *lassus* = fatigued.] [LATER, LATTER, LAST.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming after the usual or proper time; behind time, slow, tardy, long delayed: as, a *late* harvest.

* 2. Slow, not quick; slow of belief.

> "A *lat* man." *Joseph of Arimathie*, 695.

3. Advanced towards the close or end: as, *late* hours of the day.

4. Existing at a previous time, but now gone or ceased: as, the *late* storms; espec., used of a person deceased, lately or recently in office or place.

> "Our *late* noble master!"
> *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

5. Recent.

> "As, of *late* days, our neighbours,
> The upper Germany, can dearly witness."
> *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

6. Keeping late hours; dissipated.

> "The rudeness and swilled insolence
> Of such *late* wassaillers." *Milton: Comus*, 179.

B. *As adverb:*

1. After the usual or proper time; after delays.

> "Bring thy news so *late*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 6.

2. Far advanced into the day or night; at a late hour.

> "Was it so *late*, friend, ere you went to bed?"
> *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

3. A short time ago or previously; lately, recently.

> "She leaps that was but *late* forlorn."
> *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 1,026.

* 4. Formerly; of old.

> "Where is the life that *late* I led?"
> *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

5. In a late season; late in the season.

> "To make roses or other flowers come *late*, is an experiment of pleasure; for the ancients esteemed much of the *rosa sera*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

¶ *Of late:*

1. A short time ago or previously; lately.

> "Which of you saw Sir Eglamour *of late*?"
> *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

2. In the last time; latterly.

> "Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
> That have *of late* so huddled on his back."
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

* 3. Formerly.

> "That was *of late* an heretic."
> *Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

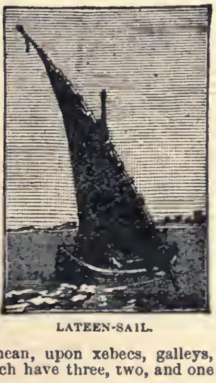
lăt-ĕ-brĭc′-ŏ-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *latebricola* = one who lives in lurking-places or brothels: *latebra* = a hiding-place, from *lateo* = to lie hid, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Zool.: The name given by Walcknäer to a subdivision of the Araneidæ, living in holes and fissures. All have eight eyes. The genera Mygalc, Oletera, and Filistata have them aggregated. They are segregated in Missulena and Sphodros

* **lāt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Either from the adj. *late*, or as a contraction for *belated* (q.v.).] Belated; overtaken by night.

> "The *lated* peasant shunned the dell."
> *Scott: Rokeby*, ii. 10.

lăt-ēen′, *a.* [Fr. *latine*, in *voile latine* = a lateen sail; Sp. *Latina vela.*] Latin; used by Latin races. (Employed only in the compounds.)



LATEEN-SAIL.

lateen-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A triangular sail, having its upper edge fastened to a long yard, which is inclined at an angle of about 45°. The yard is slung at a point three-quarters of its length from the peak end. It is used principally in the Mediterranean, upon xebecs, galleys, and feluccas, which have three, two, and one mast respectively.

lateen-yard, *s.* [LATEEN-SAIL.]

lāte′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *late*; *-ly.*] A short time ago; not long ago; recently.

> "So *lately* found and so abruptly gone."
> *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 9.

* **lăt′-ẹn,** *s.* [LATTEN.]

* **lā′-tẹnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *laten(t)*; *-ce.*] The same as LATENCY (q.v.).

> "Infinite Love,
> Whose *latence* is the plentitude of all."
> *Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.*

* **lā′-tẹn-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *laten(t)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being latent or concealed.

> "Which undesignedness is gathered from their *latency*, their minuteness, their obliquity."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

lāte′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *late*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being late or after the usual or proper time: as, the *lateness* of the seasons, the *lateness* of a harvest.

2. Time far advanced in any particular period.

> "Your *lateness* in life (as you so soon call it) might be improper to begin the world with."—*Swift: To Gay*, Nov. 23, 1727.

lā′-tẹnt, *a.* [Lat. *latens*, pr. par. of *lateo* = to lie hid.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Lying hid or concealed; not visible, not seen, not manifested, not apparent; hidden, concealed.

> "Why to the ground she bends her downcast eye—
> Why is she silent, while her son is nigh?
> The *latent* cause, O sacred seer, reveal!"
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xi. 178.

2. *Pathol.* (*Of diseases*): At work in the system, but with external symptoms so slight that they are discernible only by the very observant eye. There may be *latent* inflammation, *latent* pleurisy, &c.

¶ *Latent period of a disease:* [INCUBATION].

latent-fault, *s.*

Scots Law: A blemish or defect in a commodity purchased, which was concealed from the purchaser, or was not manifest. This entitles the purchaser to reject the article.

latent-heat, *s.*

Physics: [HEAT].

¶ (1) *Latent Heat of Fusion:* The same as LATENT HEAT. [HEAT.]

(2) *Latent Heat of Vaporisation:* Heat absorbed in converting a liquid into a vapour or into gas.

latent process, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: The *latens processus* of Bacon; the secret and invisible progress by which sensible changes are brought about. It seems, in Bacon's acceptation, to involve the principle since called the Law of Continuity, according to which no change, however small, can be effected but in time.

> "In the firing of a cannon, for example, the succession of events during the short interval between the application of the match and the expulsion of the ball, constitutes a *latent process* of a very remarkable and complicated nature."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1880), ii. 131.

latent schematism, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: (See extract).

> "The *latent schematism* is that invisible structure of bodies on which so many of their properties depend. When we inquire into the constitution of crystals, or into the internal structure of plants, &c., we are examining into the *latent-schematism*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1880), ii. 131.

lā′-tẹnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *latent*; *-ly.*] In a latent manner; not openly.

lāt′-ẽr, *s.* [Lat.] A brick or tile.

lāt′-ẽr, *a. & adv.* [LATE.]

A. *As adj.:* More late, after another, posterior, subsequent.

B. *As adv.:* After some time, after delay.

> "That general diffusion of knowledge which the art of printing must sooner or *later* produce."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, pt. ii., § 1. (Introd.)

lăt′-ẽr-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *lateralis*, from *latus* (genit. *lateris*) = a side; Fr. *latéral*; Sp. & Port. *lateral*; Ital. *laterale.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the side or sides; on the side.

> "Making the one reflect more from the *lateral* and strawy parts than do the rest."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 678.

2. Directed towards the side.

3. Proceeding from the side.

> "Thwart of these as fierce
> Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds
> Eurus and Zephir with their *lateral* noise."
> *Milton: P. L.*, x. 705.

* **lateral-equation,** *s.*

Math.: An obsolete term for an equation of the first degree.

lateral-operation, *s.*

Surg.: A particular case of lithotomy (q.v.), in which the prostate gland and the neck of the bladder are divided laterally.

lateral-pressure, lateral-stress, *s.*

1. *Mech.:* A pressure at right angles to the length of a beam.

2. *Geol.:* Pressure acting laterally—i.e., more or less horizontally—on strata, so as to distort them into folds, curves, sharp synclinals, anticlinals, &c. It may be caused by landslips, by earthquake action, &c. Lateral pressure is seen largely in the Alps, the Andes, and other mountain ranges, and also in nearly level countries. (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xi.)

lateral-roots, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Secondary roots: those which spring laterally from the stem, or from the primary root, as the clasping roots of ivy.

lateral-strength, *s.*

Mech.: The force with which a body, as a bar or beam, placed horizontally, resists another force acting upon it in a direction at right angles to its length, and tending to break it.

lateral-stress, *s.* [LATERAL-PRESSURE.]

lateral-teeth, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The teeth on each side of the cardinal (hinge) teeth in a bivalve shell.

lateral ventricle, *s.*

Anat.: A cavity in the centre of the cerebral hemispheres of the brain.

* **lăt-ẽr-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *lateral*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being lateral; the quality of having distinct sides.

2. That which is lateral.

> "We may reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

lăt′-ẽr-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lateral*; *-ly.*] In a lateral manner, direction, or position; on or from the side; sideways.

> "For some couple *laterally* or side-wise, as worms."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

Lăt′-ẹr-ạn, *s.* [Named after Plautius *Lateranus*, on the site of whose house the church is built, and who was put to death by Nero.] The principal church of Rome, dedicated to St. John Lateranus, and built originally by Constantine the Great. It is the episcopal church of the pope.

Lateran-Councils, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: In the church of St. John Lateran—"Omnium urbis et orbis ecclesiarum mater et caput"—five General Councils have been held, besides an important council, not œcumenical, against the Monothelites (q.v.) in A.D. 649.

1. The Ninth General Council, and the first held in the West, under Calixtus II., in 1123. More than 300 bishops and 600 abbots attended. Its object was to end the strife on Investiture between the Emperor Henry V. and the See of Rome.

2. The Second Lateran (Tenth General) Council was held in 1139. Innocent II. presided over more than 1,000 prelates. Anacletus II. was declared an anti-pope, Roger of Sicily, his champion, excommunicated, and silence imposed on Arnold of Brescia.

3. The Third Lateran (Eleventh General) Council, 1179, under Alexander III., decreed the necessity of a majority of two-thirds to secure the election of a pope.

4. The Fourth Lateran (Twelfth General) Council surpassed in importance all councils previously held. It was opened by Innocent III. in 1215, and had two definite objects—the recovery of the Holy Land and the internal reform of the Church; 412 bishops, 800 abbots, and the representatives of many Catholic sovereigns were present. The Bishop of Constantinople was made the first of the Eastern patriarchs, and the supremacy of Rome insisted on. The Council decreed the necessity of, at least, annual confession to one's parish priest, and defined the absolute Unity of God, the Roman doctrine concerning the sacraments, and transubstantiation.

5. The Fifth Lateran (Eighteenth General) Council was opened by Julius II. in 1512, and closed by Leo X. in 1517. It declared the decrees of the Schismatic Council of Pisa null, condemned the Pragmatic Sanction (q.v.), and approved the French concordat. It defined (in the bull *Pastor æternus*) the pope's authority over councils, and (in the bull *Apostolici regiminis*) condemned those who

held that the intellectual soul is mortal, or only one in all men. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

The Fourth Lateran (Twelfth General) Council, the Council of Trent (Twentieth General), and the Vatican Council (Twenty-first General, still unfinished), are the three most important Councils in the history of Christendom.

* **latered,** *a.* [Eng. *later; -ed.*] Delayed.

lā-tĕr-ĭ-fō′-lĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *latus* (genit. *lateris*) = a side; *folium* = a leaf; and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (*Of a flower, &c.*): Growing on the side of a leaf.

lā-tĕr-ĭ-grā′-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *latus* (genit. *lateris*) = a side, and *gradior* = to step, to walk.]

Zool.: A name given by Walcknäer to the spiders of the family Thomisidæ (Crab-spiders), from their frequently running sideways. [THOMISIDÆ.]

lăt′-ẽr-ĭ-nẽrved, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *laterinerv(um)* (*Ach. Richard*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ed.*]

Bot.: The same as STRAIGHT-NERVED. (Used of the veins of grasses, palms, orchids, &c.)

lăt′-ẽr-īte, *s. & a.* [Lat. *later* (genit. *lateris*) = a brick, a tile; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*) (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Petrol.: A red jaspery rock, composed of silicate of alumina and oxide of iron. (*Lyell.*) A red earthy rock occurring in beds between basalt and other lava flows, and resulting from their decomposition. It is strongly impregnated with sesquioxide of iron, and sometimes contains hæmatite and beanxite. From being derived from various rocks it varies greatly in character. (*Rutley.*) It abounds in the Deccan and some other parts of Central and Southern India.

B. *As adj.:* The same as LATERITIC (q.v.).

lăt-ẽr-ĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *laterit(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to, containing, or characterized by laterite.

lăt-ẽr-ĭ′-tious, *a.* [Lat. *lateritius*, from *later*, (genit. *lateris*) = a brick.] Like bricks; of the colour of red bricks.

lateritious-sediment, *s.*

Pathol.: An epithet applied to the brick-dust-like sediment occasionally met with in the urine of persons suffering from fever. (*Dunglison.*)

lăt-ẽr-ŏ-flĕx′-iŏn (x as ksh), *s.* [Lat. *later* (genit. *lateris*) = a bending; Fr. *lalériflexion.*]

Pathol.: A bending to one side. Used of the uterus when it is bent and its fundus fixed at the right or left side, the cervix remaining in the medium line. (*Tanner: Pract. of Med.*, ii. 417.)

lăt-ẽr-ŏ-vẽr′-sion, *s.* [Lat. *latus* (genit. *lateris*) = a side, and *versus* (pa. par. of *verto*) = to turn; Fr. *latériversion.*]

Pathol.: Used of the uterus when the os uteri is turned to one side and the fundus to the other. (*Tanner: Pract. of Med.*, ii. 419.)

lā′-tēş, *s.* [From Lat. *latus*; Gr. λᾶτος (*latos*) = a fish of the Nile.]

Ichthy: A genus of Percidæ. It scarcely differs from Perca, except by strong indentations, and even one small spine at the angle of the preoperculum, and by stronger indentations on the suborbital and humeral bones. (*Cuvier.*) *Lates niloticus* (*Cuvier*), *Perca nilotica* (*Linnæus*) is a large perch of silvery colour, occurring in the Nile. It was known to the ancients, who prized it for food.

* **la-tĕs′-çençe,** *s.* [Eng. *latescen(t); -ce.*] The quality or state of being latescent or concealed from public view or cognizance.

* **la-tĕs′-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *latescens*, pr. par. of *latesco* = incept. of *lateo.*=to be hid.] Lying hidden or concealed; latent; not apparent; not obvious.

lāt′-ĕst, *a.* [Super. of *late* (q.v.).]

lāte′-wāke, *s.* [LICHWAKE.]

* **lāte′-ward,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *late; -ward.*]

A. *As adj.:* Somewhat late; backward.

B. *As adv.:* Somewhat late.

lā′-tĕx, *s.* [Lat. = any liquid, especially water.]

Bot.: The peculiar juice, becoming milky when exposed to the air, which is found in the laticiferous vessels of Euphorbiaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cichoraceæ, and other "milky" plants. It appears to consist of a watery fluid, with albumen in solution, with floating particles of caoutchouc and sometimes of starch.

latex-granules, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Minute particles in the fluid filling the laticiferous vessels.

lath (1), lat, * latt, * latte, *s.* [A.S. *lathe*, pl. *lætta, latta*; cogn. with Dut. *lat*; Ger. *lathe, lat*; Fr. *latte.* Cf. Welsh *llath* = a rod, staff, yard.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A slip of wood.

> "If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a dagger of *lath* . . . I'll never wear hair on my face more."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* One of the strips of wood nailed to the rafters to support the roof-covering.

2. *Domestic:* A bedstead slat for supporting the mattress.

3. *Plastering:* One of the narrow strips nailed to the studs of partitions to support plastering. Strips of metal are sometimes used for this purpose in fire-proof structures. Such laths have means for securing to the studding or wall, and also affording a key to the mortar which is laid thereon.

(1) *Lath and plaster:* Made of laths plastered over. (Said of a partition in a house; hence unsubstantial, flimsy.)

> "A home should be built, or with brick, or with stone,
> Why 'tis *plaster and lath*; and I think that's all one."
> *Prior: Down Hall.*

(2) *Lath floated and set fair:* Three-coated plasterers' work. The first is called pricking-up, the second floated, the third finishing.

(3) *Lath laid and set:* Two-coated plasterers' work. The first is called laying, the second finishing.

lath-brick, *s.* A long brick, 22 × 6 inches, used for oast or grain-kiln floors.

lath-cutter, *s.* An instrument for cutting lath from a board or balk.

lath-nail, *s.* A small cut nail for fastening laths to studding.

lath-render, lath-splitter, *s.* One who rends or splits wood up into laths.

Lath-render's knife: A knife resembling a small shingle-knife or froe, for splitting joggles into laths. [FROE.]

lath-rending, lath-splitting, *s.* The act or business of splitting wood up into laths.

lath-splitter, *s.* [LATH-RENDER.]

lath-splitting, *s.* [LATH-RENDING.]

lath (2), * lathe (1), *s.* [A.S. *ladh.*] A part or division of a country, comprising several hundreds; the term now only survives in Kent, in which there are five lathes.

> "As Alured divided the shires first, so to him is owing the constitution of hundreds, tithings, *lathes*, and wapentakes."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion.* (Note.)

* **lath-reeve, * lathe-reeve, * lath-reve,** *s.* An official who presided over a lath of a county.

> "These had formerly their *lathe-reeves* and rape-reeves, acting in subordination to the shire-reeve."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd. § 4.)

lath, *v.t.* [LATH (1), *s.*] To cover or line with laths.

> "A small kiln consists of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every side."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

lāthe (2), * lath (3), *s.* [Icel. *lödh*, gen. sing. & nom. pl. *ladhar*; Dan. *lad.* Perhaps connected with Icel. *hladhr* = to load.]

1. A machine for turning and polishing flat, round, cylindrical, or other shaped pieces of wood, ivory, metal, &c., in which the object revolves while it is shaped or polished by a tool applied to it. Lathes are of various kinds, and known by various names, according to the construction, mode of driving, &c. [¶] The parts of the lathe are:—The bed, sheers, cheeks, sides, on which the puppets, which form the head-stock and tail-stock, slide. The mandrel, or live spindle of the live head, and on which is the speed-pulley; the centres on the live or front spindle, and the dead or back spindle, respectively, on which the work is turned; the fly-wheel (of a foot-lathe), on which is the cord passing to the speed-pulley of the head stock; the treadle, or foot-board, to which the power is applied; the collar-plate, cone-plate, face-plate, chuck, or other means of connecting the work; the rest for the tool.

> "Could turn his word, and oath, and faith,
> As many ways as in a *lath.*"
> *Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 2.

2. *Weaving:* The wooden frame beam which forces up the weft; the lay or batten.

¶ The bar-lathe has a single beam or shear, generally of a triangular shape. On this the heads or puppets slip. The bed-lathe is the usual form, and has two parallel shears. The centre-lathe has head and tail stocks, which afford centres for each end of the work turned. The chuck-lathe supports the work being turned, by means of a grasping tool or socket on the mandrel of the head-stock. The geometric-lathe is an instrument for producing wavy or eccentric patterns with a general concentric arrangement. The hand-lathe is driven by a crank or bow, and is of small size, for the bench or table. The watchmaker's lathe is a small bench-lathe, sometimes having pivot centres, on which the work is turned by a bow, and sometimes a hand-lathe or a foot-lathe of small proportions. The last-lathe is a lathe for turning irregular forms. The mandrel-lathe supports the work on a spindle, which is attached to the axle of the head-stock, or on the head and tail centres, according to circumstances. The pivot-lathe is a small bench-lathe whose centres are the ends of rods clamped in the heads and not partaking of the revolution. The pole-lathe supports the work on puppets, and the cord passes from the treadle two or three times round the work, and then upward to a spring-bar. The power-lathe is driven by horse-power, water, or steam. The rose-engine lathe is a form of the geometric. The spindle-lathe has a rotating axis in the head stock, to which the work is attached. The spoke-lathe is a lathe for turning irregular forms. The turn-bench is a small portable lathe for the work bench or desk.

lathe-bed, *s.* That part of a lathe on which the puppets slide.

lathe-chuck, *s.* A chuck for holding work to the live mandrel, or a mandrel between centres of a lathe.

lathe-dog, *s.* [DOG, *s.*, II. 3 (3).]

lathe-drill, *s.* A bar-lathe arranged as a horizontal drilling-machine.

lathe-head, *s.* The poppet-head which contains the mandrel, on which is a cone-pully for the belt and means for attaching a face-plate or chuck for the work.

lathe-tool holder, *s.* A socket or holder for a lathe-tool, having a shank which is held by the set-screw on the post of the slide-rest.

* **lathe (2),** *s.* [Icel. *hlatha*; Dan. *ladi.*] A barn, a granary.

> "Why ne had thou put the capel in the *lathe?*"
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,085.

* **lath′-en,** *a.* [Eng. *lath* (1), s.; *-en.*] Made of a lath or of laths.

lăth′-ẽr, *s.* [A.S. *leádhor*; cogn. with Icel. *laudhr, lödhr* = froth, foam, scum; *laudhra, lödhra* = to foam; *leydhra* = to wash. From the same root as Lat. *lavo* = to wash; Eng. *lave.*]

1. Froth or foam made by soap moistened with water.

> "By this process the water yields a *lather* immediately."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, ch. v.

2. Froth or foam caused by profuse sweating, as on a horse.

lăth′-ẽr (1), *v.i. & t.* [LATHER, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To form a foam as with soap and water; to froth.

B. *Trans.:* To cover over with lather.

> "The damsel with the soap-ball *lathered* him with great expedition."—*Smollett: Don Quixote*, iii. 281.

* **lăth′-ẽr (2),** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. connected with (1), or else with *leather*, v. (q.v.).] To beat, to thrash, to flog. (*Slang.*)

lath′-ĭng, *s.* [LATH (1), *v.*]

1. The act of covering or lining with laths.

2. A coating, covering, or lining with laths for walls, &c.

lathing-clamp, *s.* A clamp to hold a set of spaced laths while nailing to the studding.

lathing-hammer, *s.* A hatchet, whose bit and poll present a straight line, so that the bit does not interfere with nailing up laths in corners of rooms. The bit is used for cutting laths to a length, and has a notch for withdrawing nails.

lăth-ræ′-a̤, *s.* [From Gr λαθραῖος (*lathraios*) = secret, hidden, concealed.]

Bot.: Toothwort, a genus of Orobanchaceæ. One species, *Lathrœa squamaria*, is British. It is a pale purplish, fleshy parasite on the roots of hazel, &c., flowering in April or May. It is attached by rootlets to the plant it preys on. The stamens are four to six when high; the racemes four to six inches; the flowers half an inch. Its roots were formerly used in epilepsy but without success.

lăth-rĭd-ī′-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lathridi(us)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of beetles, tribe Necrophaga or Clavicornia. They are small, oblong, or linear beetles, having eleven-jointed antennæ, one, two, or three of them constituting the club; three simple joints in the tarsi. More than 350 are known, forty-six of them British.

la̤-thrĭd′-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λαθρίδιος (*lathridios*) = secret, covert, furtive.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Lathridiidæ. Sharp enumerates eighteen British species.

lath′-wõrk, *s.* [Eng. *lath* (1), s., and *work.*] A covering or lining of laths to receive plaster.

lath′-y̆, *a.* [Eng. *lath* (1), s.; *-y.*] Like a lath; thin as a lath; made of a lath

> "The which he tossed to and fro amain
> And eft his *lathy* falchion brandished."
> *West: Abuse of Travelling.*

lăth′-y̆-rŭs, *s.* [Lat. *lathyros*; Gr. λάθυρος (*lathuros*) = a kind of pulse; a vetchling.]

Bot.: Everlasting Pea, Bitter Vetch, or Vetchling. A genus of Papilionaceous plants, It resembles Vicia, but has fewer leaflets, broader petals, an obliquely truncate staminal tube, and a style longitudinally flattened and bearded on the inner face. A hundred species of the genus are known. The genus is divided into the subgenera Aphaca, Nissolia, Lathyrus proper, and Orobus. *Lathyrus pratensis*, the Meadow Vetchling, a climbing plant, two to three feet long, with yellow flowers, is frequent. The roots of *Lathyrus tuberosus* are eatable. The seeds of *L. Aphaca* can be eaten when green, but when ripe produce headache and are narcotic. Christison says that flour in which those of *L. Cicera* have been ground is poisonous. *L. sativus* is used as green fodder for cattle in the North of India. It is said to produce paralysis in pigs. *L. Aphaca* and *L. imphalensis* (Watt), are also used in India as fodder plants. Nearly sixty species of the genus are widely cultivated for their handsome flowers—yellow, red, scarlet, purple, and blue. The larger kinds are well adapted for arbours and shrubberies, but require branches for their support.

lā′-tĭ-a̤-līte (tĭ as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *Latium*, the ancient name for the Campagna, Rome; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as HAÜYNITE (q.v.).

Lā′-tĭ-a̤n (t as sh), *a.* [From Lat. *Latium*, one of the districts of Ancient Italy.] Of or pertaining to Latium.

> "The Tusculan Mamilius
> Prince of the *Latian* name."
> *Macaulay: Horatius*, xii.

* **la̤-tĭb′-u̥-līze,** *v.i.* [Lat. *latibulum* = a hiding-place; *lateo* = to lie hid; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To retreat and conceal one's self; to lie hid; to retire and lie dormant during the winter.

* **la̤-tĭb′-u̥-lŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] A hiding-place; a den, a burrow, a cavity.

lăt-ĭ-çĭf′-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *latex* (genit. *laticis*) = sap, juice; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Bearing or producing latex or elaborated sap.

laticiferous-cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Long-branched, simple cells occurring in the Euphorbiaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, &c.

laticiferous-tissue, *s.*, **laticiferous-ducts, laticiferous-canals, laticiferous-vessels,** *s. pl.*

Bot.: The tubular and often ramified canals containing the latex, or milky juice of many plants. Attention was directed to them by C. H. Schultz, of Berlin, in 1836, and by Dippel and Hanstein in 1863. Some branch, but do not unite with the neighbouring tubes; others form a network.

* **lā′-tĭ-clāve,** *s.* [Lat. *laticlavum*, from *latus* = wide, broad; and *clavus* = a stripe.]

Rom. Antiq.: A broad stripe of purple worn by Roman Senators on the front of their tunics, as a mark of their rank.

* **lā-tĭ-cŏs′-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *latus* = wide, broad, and *costatus* = having a rib; *costa* = a rib.] Having broad or wide ribs.

lā-tĭ-dĕn′-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *latus* = wide, broad, and *dentatus* = toothed; *dens* = a tooth.] Having wide or broad teeth.

lā-tĭ-fō′-lĭ-a̤te, lā-tĭ-fō′-lĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *latifolius*, from *latus* = wide, broad, and *folium* = a leaf.] Having wide or broad leaves; broad-leaved.

* **lat-ĭ-fŭn′-dĭ-a̤n,** *a.* [Lat. *latus* = wide, and *fundo* = to pour.] Widespread.

> "The interest of a very *latifundian* faction."—*North: Examen*, p. 414.

* **lăt′-ĭ-mẽr,** *s.* [A corruption of *Latiner* (q.v.).] An interpreter.

Lăt′-ĭn, * **Lat-ine,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Latin*, from Lat. *Latinus* = pertaining to *Latium*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *Latino.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Latium or its inhabitants; Roman; as, the *Latin* language.

2. Pertaining to or written in or about the language of the Latins or Romans . as, a *Latin* grammar.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Latin races (q.v.).

> "But Turkish force and *Latin* fraud
> Would break your shield however broad.'
> *Byron: Don Juan*, iii.

4. Belonging to, characteristic of, or in any way connected with the Latin Church (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Latium; a Roman.

2. The language of the ancient Romans.

3. A member of one of the Latin races.

4. The members, and especially the clergy, of the Latin Church.

5. A school-exercise, consisting in the rendering of translation of English into Latin.

Latin Church, *s.*

Church Hist.: The Church of the West, as distinguished from the Oriental Church.

> "Its authors affected to speak of errors in the *Latin Church*."—*Vaughan: Vatican Council*, p. 80.

Latin cross, *s.* A cross the transverse beam of which is one-third the length of the vertical one.

Latin-league, *s.*

Hist.: An offensive and defensive alliance of Latin nations advocated by Señor Castelar, and proposed by him in the Spanish Assembly, January 15, 1884, to restore the balance of power in Europe, and check the increasing influence of Germany.

> "One of Señor Castelar's tirades on the *Latin-league*."—*Saturday Review*, March 18, 1882, p. 323.

Latin races, *s. pl.*

Ethnol.: A loose expression denoting those peoples whose language is of Latin origin; specif., the French, Spaniards, and Italians.

> "He continued his eulogy of the *Latin races*, which were first in the world at nearly all points."—*Times*, Jan. 16, 1884, p. 5.

Latin-rite, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: The liturgy and ritual of the Latin, as distinguished from that of the Greek Church.

Latin Union, *s.* An alliance formed in 1865 for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a uniform system of gold and silver coinage. The parties thereto at the outset were France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium; but Greece joined the alliance subsequently. [MONETARY-CONVENTION.]

* **Lăt′-ĭn,** * **lat-ine,** *v.t.* [LATIN, *a.*]

1. To render or translate into Latin.

2. To mix or interlard with Latin words or phrases.

> "Such fellowes will so *Latine* their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetoricke*, bk. iii.

Lăt′-ĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *latinisme*; Low Lat. *latinismus.*] A Latin idiom or mode of expression; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin language. (*Addison: Spectator*, No. 285.)

† **Lăt′-ĭn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Latin*; *-ist.*] One learned or versed in the Latin language.

> "Oldham was considered as a good *Latinist*"—*Oldham: Life.*

* **Lăt-ĭn-ĭst′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *Latinist*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Latin language; in a Latin style.

* **la̤-tĭn′-ĭ-tās-tẽr,** *s.* [Formed from *Latin* on the analogy of *poetaster*, &c.] One who has a smattering of Latin.

la̤-tĭn′-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Fr. *latinité*, from Lat. *latinitatem*, accus. of *latinitas*, from *Latinus* = Latin; Ital. *latinità*; Sp. *latinidad.*] The Latin tongue; the use or idioms of the Latin language; specif., purity of Latin style or idiom. (*Eustace: Italy*, i. Prel. Dis.)

Lăt-ĭn-ī-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *Latiniz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of latinizing or rendering into Latin.

Lăt′-ĭn-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *Latin*; suff. *-ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To render or translate into Latin.

2. To give a Latin appearance or character to; to give Latin terminations or forms to.

> "He uses coarse and vulgar words, or terms and phrases that are *latinized*, scholastick, and hard to be understood."—*Watts.*

3. To render subject to the See of Rome.

> "The assertion that Rome seeks to *Latinize* their Church, and destroy its autonomy."—*Vaughan: Year of Preparation*, p. 78.

B. *Intrans.:* To make use of Latin words, idioms, or phrases; to use words borrowed from Latin.

* **lăt′-ĭn-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *latin*; *-less.*] Without a knowledge of Latin.

> "Those Latinless young lubbers."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. xxii.

* **Lăt′-ĭn-ly̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *Latin*; *-ly.*] With purity of Latin style; in a pure Latin style.

> "Nor one amongst an hundred that can [express himself in Latin] *Latinly*."—*Heylin: Voyage of France*, p. 296.

* **lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *latio*, from *latus*, pa. par. of *fero* = to bear.] The act of bearing, carrying, or transporting from one place to another; carriage, transportation, translation.

> "The notions, *lations*, and the signs."
> *Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 48.

* **lā-tĭ-rŏs′-troŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *latus* = wide, broad, and *rostrum* = a beak.] Having a wide or broad beak.

> "In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads, the eyes are placed at some distance; in *latirostrous* and flat-billed birds, they are more laterally seated."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. i.

lā′-tĭ-sĕpt, *a.* [Lat. *latus* = wide, broad, and *septus*, pa. par. of *sepio* = to surround with a hedge.]

Bot.: A term used of the dissepiment or septum in the silicule of a cruciferous plant when in transverse sections it is seen to occupy the longer diameter. (*Thomé: Text Book of Bot.* (ed. *Bennett*, 1879, p. 413.)

lā-tĭ-sĕp′-tæ, *s. pl.* [LATISEPT.]

Bot.: Cruciferous plants, having the fruits latisept (q.v.).

lāt′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *lat(e)*; *-ish.*] Somewhat or rather late.

> "The passion for literature came *latish* in his case." —*D. Masson*, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, vol. xlv., p. 73.

lā-tĭ-stẽr′-na̤l, *a.* [Lat. *latus* = broad, wide; *sternum* = the sternum (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-al.*] Having a broad, flat sternum, one of the characteristics of the anthropoid apes.

> "The anatomical characters of man's body have much more resemblance to those common to the *latisternal* group than to those presented by any other section of the order Primates."—*St. George Mivart: Man & Apes*, p. 173.

latisternal apes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name for the Anthropoid or Anthropomorphous Apes.

> "They agree with man in the possession of a broad, flat chest (whence their name of *Latisternal Apes*), in having an *appendix vermiformis* to the cæcum, and in the fact that the liver, except in the gorilla, is of a very simple structure."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1880), p. 779.

* **lā′-tĭ-tạn-çy̆,** *s.* [Eng. *latitan(t); -cy.*] The act or state of lying hid; the act of lurking.

"In vipers she has abridged their malignity by their secession or *latitancy*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

* **lā′-tĭ-tạnt,** *a.* [Lat. *latitans*, pr. par. of *latito* = to lie hid; freq. from *lateo* = to be hid.] Lying hid; concealed, latent, lurking.

"Snakes, lizards, snails, and divers other insects *latitant* many months in the year."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

* **lā′-tĭ-tăt,** *s.* [Lat., = he is in concealment; 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of *latito* = to lie hid.]

Law: An obsolete writ calling upon a person to appear in the Court of King's Bench to answer as on the supposition that he was hiding.

"The bill was always founded on a plaint of trespass *quare clausum fregit*, and was a kind of capias, which accusation indeed it was, that gave the court of King's Bench jurisdiction in civil causes, which must have been served on the defendant, if found by the sheriff; but, if he returned '*non est inventus*,' then there issued out a writ of *latitat*, to the sheriff of another county, as Berks; which recited the bill of Middlesex and testified that the defendant, '*latitat et discurrit*,' lurked and wandered about in Berks; and therefore commanded the sheriff to take him, and have his body in court on the day of the return; but in the King's Bench, as in the Common Pleas, it ultimately became the practice to sue out a *latitat* upon a supposed, and not an actual, bill of Middlesex."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.

* **lā-tĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *latitatio*, from *latito* = to lie hid.] The act or state of lying hid.

lăt′-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *latitudo* = breadth, from *latus* = wide, broad; Sp. *latitud;* Ital. *latitudine;* Port. *latitude.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Breadth, width; extent or distance from one side to the other.

* (2) Room, space: as, There is little *latitude* for motion.

(3) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Extent, wideness.

(2) Wideness, comprehensiveness; looseness of application; want or absence of strictness.

(3) Wideness, comprehensiveness, extent.

"Albertus, bishop of Ratisbon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, sirnamed Magnus."—*Browne.*

(4) Extent of deviation from a standard or rule; laxity; freedom from rule, restraint, or limits.

"I took this kind of verse, which allows more *latitude* than any other."—*Dryden: Second Misc.* (Pref.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The angular distance of a star from the ecliptic, measured on a great circle drawn through the star and the pole of the ecliptic. This method of measurement is now not much used, that by right ascension and declination having largely taken its place.

¶ Latitude is the most potent, though not the only cause in determining the climate of the several countries.

2. *Geog.:* The latitude of a place on the surface of the earth, is its angular distance from the equator, measured on the meridian of the place. Latitude is north or south, according as the place is north or south of the equator. Circles whose planes are parallel to that of the equator, are called circles of latitude, or parallels of latitude, because the latitude of every point of each circle is the same. The latitude of a place is always equal to the inclination of the axis of the earth to the horizon of the place, and conversely. A degree of latitude is sixty nautical or about sixty-nine and half English miles.

3. *Surv.:* The distance between two east and west lines drawn through two extremities of a course. If the course is run towards the north, the latitude is called northing, if towards the south, it is called southing.

¶ (1) *Difference of latitude of two points:*

Naut.: The arc of any meridian intercepted between the parallels of latitude through the points, expressed in degrees. When the two latitudes are of the same name, the algebraic difference is the same as the arithmetical difference of the latitudes; when they are of different names, the algebraic difference is the arithmetical sum, the southern latitude being regarded as negative.

(2) *Middle latitude:* In navigation, the mean of two latitudes found by taking half of their algebraic sum.

(3) *Middle latitude sailing:*

Naut.: A combination of plane and parallel sailing, so named from the use of the middle latitude.

(4) *Parallels of latitude:* Small circles parallel to the equator.

lăt-ĭ-tūd′-ĭn-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *latitudo* (genit. *latitudinis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

lăt-ĭ-tūd-ĭn-är′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *latitudinaire*, from Lat. *latitudo* (genit. *latitudinis*) = width, breadth.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Wide in range or scope; not confined within narrow limits; free.

2. *Church Hist.:* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in any way connected with the persons or teaching described under B.

"The party contained . . . a Puritan element and a *Latitudinarian* element."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A party in the Church of England, about the middle of the seventeenth century, who, wearied by the fierce religious disputes of the time, aimed at a broad or comprehensive system which might reconcile the contending parties, or at least diminish the vehemence of their controversies. They were attached to Episcopacy, but were prepared to welcome as brethren those who believed in other forms of church government. The right settlement of the question between Calvinism and Arminianism was not essential to salvation: it, therefore, need not cause alienation of feeling among those who were agreed as to essentials. The chief latitudinarians were John Hales, William Chillingworth, Henry More, Ralph Cudworth, Theophilus Gale, John Whichcote, and Archbishop Tillotson. They were opposed both by the Puritans and by the High Church party. The first of them that appeared were denounced as Socinians, Deists, Atheists, &c. But on the restoration of Charles II. they were advanced to high dignity. They were the precursors of the modern Broad Church party.

lăt-ĭ-tūd-ĭn-är′-ĭ-ạn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *latitudinarian; -ism.*] Freedom or liberality of opinion, especially in matters relating to religion; absence of bigotry; laxity or indifference in respect to religious doctrines.

"Roving into the dreary and pathless wilds of *latitudinarianism*."—*Dr. Parr: Tracts by a Warburtonian.*

* **lăt-ĭ-tūd′-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *latitudinosus*, from *latitudo* (genit. *latitudinis*) = breadth, width.] Having latitude, breadth, or large extent.

* **lat-on,** * **lat-oun,** *s.* [Sp. *laton.*] The same as LATTEN (q.v.).

"He hadde a cros of *latoun* ful of stones."
Chaucer: C. T., 701.

* **lā′-trạnt,** *a.* [Lat. *latrans*, pr. par. of *latro* = to bark.] Barking.

"Thy care be first the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race."
Tickell: On Hunting.

* **lā′-trāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *latratum*, sup. of *latro* = to bark.] To bark, as a dog.

* **lạ-trā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *latratio*, from *latro* = to bark.] The act of barking; a bark.

* **lạ-treût′-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Gr. λατρεύω (*latreuō*) = to serve.] Ministering; acting as a servant; pertaining or relating to latria (q.v.).

"That in this sacred supper there is a sacrifice in that sense wherein the fathers spake, none of us ever doubted; but that is then, either *latreutical*, as Bellarmin distinguishes it not ill, or eucharistical."—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 4.

lā′-trĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λατρεία (*latreia*).]

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A technical term for that supreme worship which can lawfully be offered to God alone. In this sense the word was used by the Greek Fathers, and at the second Council of Nice (Seventh General, A.D. 787), St. Augustine (*cont. Faust.*, xx. 21) adopted it, on the ground that it expressed exactly what no single Latin word would express; and it was probably owing to his influence that it passed into general use.

lạ-trîne′, *s.* [Lat. *latrina*, *lavatrina* = a bath, from *lavo* = to wash.] A privy, a water-closet. (Used principally in the army, and in the hospitals and prisons.)

lạ-trōb′-īte, *s.* [Named by Brooke after the Rev. C. J. Latrobe; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pale rose-red variety of Anorthite, from the Isle of Amitok, coast of Labrador, resembling Amphodelite (see these words). It has three cleavages with, according to Miller, the mutual inclinations, 101° 45′, 93° 30′, and 109°.

* **lạ-trŏç-ĭn-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *latrocinium* = thieving, a theft; *latro* = a thief.] The act of robbing or thieving; theft.

* **lăt-rō-çĭn′-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The prerogative or right of judging and executing thieves.

2. Theft, larceny. [LARCENY.]

II. *Church Hist.:* A term applied by Pope Leo the Great to the heretical Council of Ephesus, A.D. 449, convoked by the Empress Eudocia, at the request of Dioscorus, patriarch of Alexandria, who wished to reverse the decisions of Chalcedon (Fourth General, A.D. 451), which condemned Eutyches, and affirmed two natures—a divine and human nature—in Jesus Christ. Dioscorus employed violence towards the Papal legates, and is accused of falsifying the Acts, which were afterwards confirmed by Theodosius, but the Churches of Asia Minor, Pontus, Syria, and the West rejected them.

"The council which for its evil repute has earned the name of *Latrocinium* or Robber-synod."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 137.

* **lạ-trŏç′-ĭn-y̆,** *s.* [Lat. *latrocinium.*] Theft, larceny (q.v.),

lā-trō-dĕc′-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. λάτρον (*latron*) = pay, hire, and δεκτός (*dektos*) = received. (*Agassiz.*)]

Zool.: A genus of Spiders, family Theridiidæ. *Latrodectus malmignattus*, the Malmignatte, is a black spider, with about thirteen blood-red spots on the abdomen. Though but half an inch long, it is said to have a bite sometimes attended by fatal results to man. Its ordinary food is grasshoppers, small locusts, &c. It inhabits the south of Europe and the north of Africa.

lā-trŭn′-cụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a robber, a freebooter.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Gobiidæ. *Latrunculus albus* is the White Goby, a small transparent fish, occurring in the south of Scotland.

lăt′-tẹn, * **lat-on,** * **lat-oun,** * **lat-tin,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *laton* (Fr. *laiton*), from *latte* = a lath, because the metal was hammered into thin sheets or plates. Cf. Ital. *latta* = tin; Sp. *laton* = latten brass; *latas* = laths; *hoja de lata* = tin-plate; Port. *lata* = tin-plate; *latas* = laths.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A kind of mixed metal; a finer kind of brass, of which the incised plates for sepulchral monuments [BRASSES], crosses, and a great proportion of the candlesticks, &c., used in parochial churches were made.

"His helme of *latoun* bright."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,806.

2. Thin metal; metal in sheets.

3. Tin-plate.

¶ Black-latten is brass in milled sheets, used by braziers and for drawing into wire. Shaven latten is a thinner article. Roll latten is polished on both sides, ready for use. Latten-wire is wire made from latten-plate. It was thus made before the invention of wire-drawing.

B. *As adj.:* Made of latten.

"I challenge combat of this *latten* bilbo."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.

latten-brass, *s.* The same as BLACK-LATTEN (q.v.).

lăt′-tẽr, *a.* [Another form of *later* (q.v.).]

1. Coming or happening after something else; more late; more recent; later; opposed to former.

"If the *latter* husband die, which took her to be his wife."—*Deut.* xxiv. 3.

2. Mentioned the last of two.

3. Modern, present; lately done or past.

"Hath not navigation discovered in these *latter* ages whole nations in the bay of Soldinia?"—*Locke.*

* 4. Last, latest, final.

"At the *latter* day."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

latter-born, *s.* Last-born, youngest.

> "My wife, more careful for the *latter-born*,
> Had fasten'd him unto a small spare mast."
> *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

Latter-day Saints, *s. pl.*

*1. The Fifth Monarchy Men of the English Commonwealth. [FIFTH MONARCHY.]

2. [MORMON.]

¶ *Anti-Polygamy Latter-day Saints:* [MORMON].

latter-kin, *s.*

Plumb.: A pointed piece of hard wood, used for clearing out the grooves of the cames in fret-work glazing.

* **latter-mint,** *s.* A late kind of mint.

> "Savoy, *latter-mint*, and columbines."
> *Keats: Endymion*, iv.

lăt'-tĕr-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *latter*; *-ly*.]

1. Of late; in time not long past; lately.

2. At last; ultimately.

3. Toward or on the last part of life.

> "*Latterly* Milton was short and thick."—*Richardson*

lăt'-tĕr-math, *s.* [Eng. *latter*, and *math* (q.v.).] A later or second mowing or crop; aftermath.

* **lăt'-tĕrn,** *s.* [LECTERN.]

lăt'-tĭçe, * lat-tis, * lat-is, * lat-ys, *s.* [Fr. *lattis* = lath-work, from *latte* = a lath; Ger. *latte*.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Any wooden structure composed of laths or thin pieces of wood crossing and forming open chequered or reticulated work.

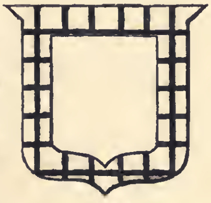
> "Of old time our countrie houses in steed of glasse did vse much *lattise*, and that made either of wicker or fine ribs of oke in checkerwise."—*Holinshed: Desc. of Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. A window formed of laths or strips of metal crossing each other diagonally like network. Such windows were once common in England. The panes are diamond-shaped, set with an acute angle upward.

> "Through the dim *lattice* o'er the floor of stone."
> *Byron: Lara*, i. 11.

3. A blind for a window similarly constructed.

II. *Her.:* A bordure formed of perpendicular and horizontal bars, either interlaced or not.



LATTICE.

lattice-bridge, *s.* A bridge supported by a girder whose web consists of diagonal crossing pieces.

lattice-girder, *s.* A girder consisting of two horizontal bars united by diagonal crossing-bars.

lattice-leaf, lattice-plant, lattice-leaf plant, *s.*

Bot.: Ouviranda fenestralis and *O. Berneriana*, endogenous plants belonging to the Juncaginaceæ. Their leaves consist almost wholly of a perforated lace-like net-work. They are from Madagascar.

lattice-truss, *s.* A truss having horizontal chords and inclined intersecting braces.

lattice-window, *s.* The same as LATTICE, *s.*, 2.

lattice-work, *s.* The same as LATTICE, *s.*, 1.

> "These supplied
> Of texture firm a *lattice-work*, that braced
> The new machine." *Cowper: Task*, i. 42.

* **lăt'-tĭçe,** *v.t.* [LATTICE, *s.*]

1. To form or construct in fashion of a lattice.

2. To furnish with a lattice or lattice-work.

> "At times, from out her *latticed* halls,
> Look o'er the dark blue sea."
> *Byron: Composed during a Thunderstorm.*

3. To intertwine.

> "Shed
> Disparted moonlight through the *latticed* boughs."
> *Glover: Athenaid*, bk. xxvii.

* ¶ *To lattice-up:* To hide from the light of day; to obscure; to eclipse.

> "Therein it seemeth he hath *latticed-up* Cæsar."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 621.

lăt'-tĭçed, *a.* [LATTICE, *s.*]

latticed-cell, *s.*

Bot.: A cell, the partition walls of which are thickened in some like manner, but not actually perforate. (*Thomé.*)

latticed-heath, *s.*

Entom.: Stenia clathrata, a whitish ochry geometer moth, of the family Fidonidæ.

latticed siliceous-shells, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Rhizopodous shells of the family Radiolaria.

lā'-tus rĕc'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a right side.]

Conic Sections: [PARAMETER].

lauch, *v.i.* [LAUGH, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

lauch, *s.* [LAW.] Law, custom, usage. (*Scotch.*)

> "Aweel, aweel, Maggie, ilka land has its ain *lauch*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

* **lâud, * laude,** *s.* [O. Sp. *laude*; Ital. *laude*, *lode*; Lat. *laudem*, accus. of *laus* = praise.] [LAUD, *v.*]

1. Praise, honour paid, honourable mention, glory.

> "So do well and thou shalt haue *laude* of the same (that is to say, of the ruler)."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 111.

2. Praise, thankful adoration.

> "*Laud* be to heaven."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

3. That part of divine worship which consists of praise.

4. A song of praise, a hymn.

> "She chanted snatches of old *lauds*."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7. (Quarto.)

5. *Pl.:* [MATINS].

* **lâud, * laude,** *v.t.* [Lat. *laudo* = to praise, from *laus* (genit. *laudis*) = praise; Ital. *laudare*; O. Sp. *laudar*; Fr. *louer*; Port. *louvar*.] To praise, to celebrate, to commend.

> "If thou *laudest* and joyest any wight."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. i.

lâud-ạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *laudabilitas*, from *laudabilis* = laudable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being laudable or praiseworthy; laudableness.

lâud'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *laudabilis*, from *laudo* = to praise, to laud (q.v.); Ital. *laudabile*; Sp. *laudable*; Fr. *louable*.]

1. Deserving of praise or commendation; praiseworthy, commendable.

> "It was *laudable* in the kinsmen and friends of a prisoner to contribute of their substance in order to make up a purse for Jeffreys."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 2. Healthful, wholesome, salubrious.

lâud'-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *laudable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being laudable or praiseworthy; praiseworthiness.

lâud'-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *laudab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a laudable manner or degree; so as to deserve praise or commendation.

> "Obsolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are sounding or significant."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

lâu'-dạ-mĭne, *s.* [LAUDANINE.]

lâu'-dạ-nĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *laudan(um)*; *-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{25}NO_3$. Laudamine, Landanine. An alkaloid, homologous with morphine and codeine, obtained from the aqueous extract of opium. It melts at 165°, and solidifies in the crystalline state on cooling. It is soluble in benzol, chloroform, and boiling alcohol; slightly soluble in cold alcohol; insoluble in ether. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid with a rose-red colour, in nitric acid with an orange-red colour, and in ferric chloride with a bright green colour. Laudanine is tasteless, but its salts are very bitter. From their solutions, potash and ammonia precipitate the base in white, amorphous flocks, soluble in excess of the precipitant. Landanine sulphate crystallizes in groups of needles, very soluble in water. The hydrochloride forms delicate colourless prisms, soluble in water and alcohol.

lâu-dăn'-ȯ-sĭne, *s.* [Eng. *laudan(um)*; second element doubtful, and suff. *-ine*. (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$. An alkaloid discovered by Hesse, in 1871, in the aqueous extract of opium. It crystallizes in microscopic needles, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but very soluble in ether and chloroform.

lâu'-dạ-nŭm, *s.* [LADANUM.]

Chem.: The popular name for Tincture of Opium (q.v.).

¶ *Dutchman's laudanum:*

Bot.: Passiflora rubra. A Jamaica plant. The tincture of its flowers is used as a substitute for opium.

lâu-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *laudatio*, from *laudatus*, pa. par. of *laudo* = to praise; Ital. *laudazione*.] The act of praising; praise, commendation.

> "The immense and confident *laudation* bestowed upon his writings."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 65.

* **lâud'-ạ-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *laudativus*, from *laudatus*, pa. par. of *laudo* = to praise; Fr. *laudatif*; Ital. & Sp. *laudativo*.]

A. *As adj.:* Praising, laudatory.

B. *As subst.:* A panegyric, a eulogy.

> "I have no purpose to enter into a *laudative* of learning."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. i.

* **lâu-dā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who praises or extols; a panegyrist, a eulogizer.

2. *Law:* An arbitrator.

lâud'-ạ-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *laudatorius*, from *laudatus*, pa. par. of *laudo* = to praise; O. Fr. *laudatoire*; Ital. & Sp. *laudatorio*.]

A. *As adj.:* Containing or expressive of praise; extolling.

> "My discourse shall not be altogether *laudatory*."—*Bishop Hall: Sermon*, March 24, 1618.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which contains or expresses praise; a panegyric.

> "A *laudatory* of itself obtruded in the very first word."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

lâud'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *laud*, v.; *-er*.] One who lauds or extols.

laugh (ugh as **f**), *** lagh-en, * lauh-en, * lauh-wen, * lehgh-en, * lihgh-en, * lah-hen, * lah-en, * laughwe, * laugh-en, * leigh-hen, * lauch, * laughe, * lighe** (pa. t. * *lough*, * *loughe*, * *louhe*, * *lowe*, * *leighed*, * *logh*, * *lauhwed*, * *laghed*, *laughed*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *hlehhan*, *hlihhan*, *hlihan*, *hlyhhan* (pa. t. *hlóh*); cogn. with Dut. *lagchen*; Icel. *hlæja* (pa. t. *hló*); Dan. *lee*; Sw. *le*; Ger. *lachen*; Goth. *hlahjan* (pa. t. *hloh*), and allied to Gr. κλώσσω (*klōssō*) = to chuckle as a hen; κλώζω (*klōzō*) = to cry as a jackdaw; κρώζω (*krōzō*) = to caw, &c.; Lat. *crocito*, *glocio*; Eng. *cruke*, *creak*, *clack*, *click*, *cluck*, &c. (*Skeat*, &c.)]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To express merriment, pleasure, or gratification by a brightening or change of the countenance, accompanied generally by a chuckling noise, characteristic of mirth in the human species; to express pleasure or mirth visibly and audibly.

> "For sometimes she would *laugh*, and sometimes cry,
> And sudden waxed wroth, and all she knew not why." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 76.

2. To be pleased and amused.

> "All Europe read and admired, *laughed* and wept."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

II. *Fig.:* To appear gay, bright, cheerful, or brilliant.

> "With splendour flame the skies and *laugh* the fields around." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xix. 389.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To express by laughing; to utter with a laugh.

> "From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause."
> *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3.

2. To deride, to mock, to ridicule. (Followed by *away*, *down*, or *out*: as, To *laugh* a scheme *down*; to *laugh* a person *out* of a fancy, &c.)

> "[He] *laughs* the sense of misery far *away*."
> *Cowper: Table Talk*, 239.

¶ (1) *To laugh at:* To mock, to deride, to ridicule, to treat with contempt.

> "Two, *laughing at* their lack of strength,
> Dragged Caliburn in cumbrous length."
> *Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, i. 17.

(2) *To laugh to scorn:* To deride; to treat with the utmost contempt.

> "Lochiel would undoubtedly have *laughed* the doctrine of non-resistance *to scorn*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(3) *To laugh in one's sleeve:* To laugh privately or secretly while maintaining a serious or demure countenance.

> "The gods *laugh in their sleeve*
> To watch man's doubt and fear."
> *Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna*, i. 2.

(4) *To laugh out of the other side* or *corner of the mouth*, *To laugh on the wrong side of one's mouth* or *face:* To be made to feel regret, vexa-

tion, or disappointment, especially after a display of exultation or satisfaction.

"By-and-by thou wilt *laugh on the wrong side of thy face.*"—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. iii.

*(5) *Laugh and lay down:* An old game of cards, in which the winner laid down his cards upon the table, and laughed, or was supposed to do so, at his luck.

¶ We *laugh at* a person to his face; but we *ridicule* his notions by writing or in the course of conversation: we *laugh at* the individual; we *ridicule* that which is maintained by one or many.

laugh (ugh as f), *s.* [LAUGH, *v.*] An expression of mirth or satisfaction peculiar to man; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

"The loud *laugh* that spoke the vacant mind."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

***laugh-worthy,** *a.* Deserving of being laughed at; laughable, ridiculous

laugh'-a-ble (ugh as f), *a.* [Eng *laugh; -able.*] Calculated to raise a laugh; deserving of being laughed at; comical, ridiculous.

"They'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable.*"
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice, i. 1

laugh'-a-ble-nĕss (ugh as f), *s.* [Eng. *laughable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being laughable.

laugh'-a-blў (ugh as f), *adv.* [Eng. *laughab(le); -ly.*] In a laughable, comical, or ridiculous manner or degree; so as to excite laughter; ridiculously

laugh'-ẽr (ugh as f), *s.* [Eng. *laugh; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who laughs

"A time came when the *laughers* began to look grave in their turn."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Zool.:* A variety of the domestic pigeon (*Columba livia*). Tegetmeier thus quotes from Moore's *Columbarium*—

"This pigeon is about the size of a middling runt, and, as I am informed, has a very bright pearl eye, almost white; as for its feather, it is red mottled, and some tell me they have seen blues. They are said to come from the Holy Land, near Jerusalem."

The popular name is derived from its note—a prolonged gurgling coo.

laugh'-ĭng (ugh as f), *pr. par., a., & s.* [LAUGH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Indulging in a laugh; expressive of mirth or merriment.

"She whispers him with *laughing* eyes,
'Remember, love, the Feast of Roses!'"
Moore Light of the Harem.

C. *As subst.:* The expression of mirth or merriment by a laugh; a laugh.

"*Laughing* without offence must be at absurdities and infirmities abstracted from persons"—*Hobbes. Human Nature*, ch. ix

laughing-crow, *s.*

Ornith.: Cinclosoma erythrocephalus, one of the Merulidæ.

laughing-gas, *s.*

Chem.: Nitrous oxide It is so named because when inhaled it produces violent exhilaration.

laughing-goose, *s.*

Ornith.: Anser albifrons It is an American migratory bird living east of the Rocky Mountains, in summer going north as far as 73° N. latitude, and in winter removing to the Middle and Southern States.

laughing-hyæna, *s.*

Zool.: Hyæna striata, the Striped Hyæna, the voice of which resembles an unearthly laugh. [HYÆNA.]

laughing-jackass, *s.* [JACKASS.]

laughing-stock, *s.* One who or that which is an object of ridicule; a butt for laughter or jokes.

"The club, from being a bugbear, became a *laughing-stock.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

laughing-thrush, *s.*

Ornith.: Trochaloptera phœniceum.

laugh'-ĭng-lў (ugh as f), *adv.* [Eng. *laughing; -ly.*] In a laughing manner; with laughter; merrily.

"For, said he *laughingly*, his chaplaine gave him councaile."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs*, p. 1,385

laugh'-tẽr (ugh as f), *s.* [A.S. *hleahtor;* Icel. *hlátr;* Dan. *latter;* Ger. *lachter.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The expression of mirth, merriment, or satisfaction by laughing; merriment, mirth.

"The parapets and towers were built after a fashion which might well move disciples of Vaubau to *laughter.*" —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Physiol.:* The sound of laughter is produced by a deep inspiration, followed by quick, short, interrupted, and spasmodic contractions of the chest, and especially of the diaphragm. From this cause the head nods to and fro with occasional quivering of the lower jaw. The mouth opens more or less widely with the corners drawn far backwards, through the action of the *oris orbicularis* and other muscles, as well as a little upwards, and the upper lip somewhat raised. The upper and lower orbicular muscles of the eye are at the same time more or less contracted, for, as in weeping, there is an intimate connection between them and some of the muscles of the upper lip.

***laugh'-tẽr-lĕss (ugh as f),** *a.* [Eng. *laughter; -less.*] Without laughter; not laughing.

***laugh'-y (ugh as f),** *a.* [Eng. *laugh; -y.*] Disposed or inclined to laugh.

lâuk, *interj.* [A corrupt. of or euphemism for *lord.*] An exclamation of wonder or surprise.

lâu'-mŏn-ĭte, *s.* [LAUMONTITE.]

lâu'-mŏnt-īte, *s.* [Named after Gillet Laumont, who first observed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral included in the unisilicates of Dana. Found in distinct crystals, also radiating or divergent. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 2·25 to 2·36; lustre, vitreous; transparent, translucent, becoming opaque and friable on exposure, through loss of water. Compos. a hydrated silicate of alumina and lime. Occurs in cavities in igneous and metamorphic rocks, also in veins traversing clay-slate.

lâu-næ'-a, lâu-nē'-a, *s.* [Named after Mordant de Launay.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, tribe Lactuceæ (q.v.). *Launœa pinnatifida* is common on the sandy coasts of India. The juice is used in that country as a soporific for children, and, mixed with oil prepared from *Pongamia glabra*, as an external application in rheumatism.

launçe (*u* silent) (1), *s.* [LANCE.]

Ichthy.: A name for any of the Sand Eels, especially for *Ammodytes lancea*, the Sand Launce, called, on the Sussex coast, the Riggle, and for *A. lanceolatus*, the Greater Sand Eel.

***launçe** (*u* silent) (2), *s.* [Lat. *lanx* (genit. *lancis*) = a plate, a scale of a balance.] A balance.

"Need teacheth her this lesson hard and rare
That fortune all in equal *launce* doth sway."
Spenser F. Q., III. vii. 4.

***launçe** (*u* silent) (3), *s.* [LANCE.]

***launçe'-gāy** (*u* silent), *s.* [LANCEGAY.]

launçh (*u* silent), ***lanch,** ***launce,** ***law-cyn,** ***lawn-chyn,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *lancer* = to throw, to hurl, to dart, from *lance* = a lance (q.v.). *Launch* and *lance* are thus doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw, to hurl, to dart, to let fly. as, a lance or dart.

"He spoke, and *launched* his javelin at the foe."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 349.

*2. To pierce or cut, as with a lance; to lance.

"Whose sides with cruel steel
Through *launched*, forth her bleeding life doth raine."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 38.

3. To let glide or slide into the water; to cause to move into the water; to push into the water.

"The bubbles, where they *launched* the boat,
Were all unbroken and afloat."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 12.

*4. To pierce.

"Her gentle hart,
Which being whylome *launcht* with lovely dart."
Spenser: F Q., IV. vi 40.

5. To hurl; to fulminate.

†6. To put out or place in another sphere or field of life, duty, &c.: as, To *launch* one on the world.

B. *Intransitive:*

† 1. To dart; to dash forward. (*Scott: The Chase*, xi.)

2. To put a ship or boat out into the sea; to put to sea.

"Their cables loose, and *launch* into the main."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 93.

3. To enter into or upon a new sphere or field of life, duty, &c.

"He then *launched* further into business."—*Pennant: Tours in Scotland*, p. 133.

4. To expatiate in language; to enter into a full or diffuse discussion upon a treatment of any subject.

launçh (*u* silent), ***launce,** *s.* [LAUNCH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A spring, a leap

"He shall be free from life, ere long, with a *launce.*" —*Whetstone: Promos & Cassandra*, ii

2. The act of launching a boat or vessel

*3. A cut, a lancing.

"I will not sticke to give you a *launch* or two."—*Maitland. On Reformation*, p. 80.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Shipbuilding:* A term comprehending the apparatus for launching a ship.

2. *Naut.:* The largest boat belonging to a ship of war It is only used for service which cannot be performed by the smaller boats, being hoisted on board and kept on deck just abaft the foremast, where it serves as a receptacle for lumber and stores. In large men-of-war the launch is sometimes decked over, and is capable of mounting several light guns. The corresponding boat of merchant vessels is called the long-boat. The launch is from thirty to forty feet long, having a beam from ·29 to ·25 of its length. It has ten or twelve oars, and is carvel-built. [STEAM-LAUNCH.]

launçh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LAUNCH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst:* The act or process of causing a boat or vessel to move into the water; the act of pulling to sea

launching-planks, launching-ways, *s. pl.* [BILGE-WAYS.]

***lâund** (*u* silent), ***lawnd,** *s.* [LAWN.] A lawn, a plain or open space between woods; a park.

"For through this *laund* anon the deer will come."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI, iii. 1.

***laun'-dẽr** (*u* silent), ***lav-an-der,** ***lav-en-der,** *s.* [Fr. *lavandier, lavandière*, from Low Lat. *lavanderia*, from *lavandus*, pa. par. of Lat. *lavo* = to wash, to lave (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who washes; a washer-woman, a laundress

"It will not only make him an Amazon but a *launder*"—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

2. *Mining:* A wood water-gutter or pipe. A trough for conveying water to a stamp-mill or other hydraulic apparatus for comminuting or sorting ore. Also a trough or box to receive the slimes from the stamps.

***laun'-dẽr** (*u* silent), ***lan-der,** *v.t.* [LAUNDER, *s.*]

1. To wash, to wet.
2. To wash and dress, as clothes.

"If 'twere pruned and starched and *landered.*"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. 1.

***laun'-dẽr-ẽr** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *launder; -er.*] A man who followed the occupation of a laundress.

"Of ladies, chamberers, and *launderers*, there were aboue three hundred at the least."—*Holinshed: Richard II.* (an. 1399).

laun'-drĕss (*u* silent), ***laund-er-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *launder; -ess.*] A woman whose occupation is to wash and dress clothes: a washer-woman.

"He carries with him cooks, confectioners, and *laundresses.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii

***laun'-drĕss** (*u* silent), *v i* [LAUNDRESS, *s.*] To follow the occupation of a laundress.

laun'-drў (*u* silent), ***lav-en-drye,** *s.* [Eng. *launder*, v.; *-y.*]

*1. The act of washing.

"Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of cloaths, which wear out apace."—*Bacon.*

2. A room or place where clothes are washed and dressed, or an establishment where this work is carried on.

*3. A laundress.

¶ *Laundry blue:* (1) Indigo-blue (q.v.), (2) soluble Prussian-blue. [See PRUSSIAN-BLUE and FERROCYANIDE OF IRON]

laun'-drў, *v.t.* To launder. (*U. S.*)

laundry-maid, *s.* A female servant engaged in a laundry.

lâu'-ra, *s.* [Gr. λαύρα (*laura*) = a lane, an alley, . . . a monastery.]

Church Hist.: An aggregation of separate cells tenanted by monks, "under the not very strongly defined control of a superior." (*Dict. Christ. Antiq.*) Usually but one monk occupied a cell, but in the laura of Pachomius one cell was assigned to three monks. For five days in the week the monks were occupied in basket-making in their cells; on Saturday and Sunday they took meals in the refectory, and worshipped in the common church. The discipline of the laura was an intermediate stage between the eremitical life of St. Anthony and the monasticism founded by SS. Basil and Benedict. It flourished in the fourth and fifth centuries in the desert country near the Jordan. SS. Euthymius and Sabbas and the abbot Gerasimus were its chief types and promoters. The latter is said to have foretold the conversion of the laura into the monastery proper. This change took place soon after his death. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

lâu-rā'-çĕ-æ, lâu-rĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *laur(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -ineæ.*]

Bot.: Laurels; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Daphnales. It consists of trees often of large size, with exstipulate alternate or occasionally opposite leaves, entire or very rarely lobed; inflorescence paniculate or umbellate; calyx four to six-cleft; petals none; stamens definite, opposite, the three inner segments of the calyx sterile or deficient, the three outer ones rarely abortive; anthers dehiscing by recurved valves; style one; stigma two or three-lobed; ovary superior, formed of three valvate carpellary leaves, but by abortion one-celled; ovules one or two, pendulous; fruit baccate or drupaceous. Found in the tropics of both hemispheres, one straggling into Europe, and Africa having but few. Genera forty-six, known species 450. (*Lindley.*)

lâu'-rātes, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *laur(us); -ates.*]

Chem.: Salts of lauric-acid (q.v.).

lâu'-rĕ-ạte, * lâu'-rĕ-ạt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *laureatus* = crowned with laurel; *laurea* = laurel; Fr. *lauréat*; Ital. *laureato*; Sp. & Port. *laureado.*]

A. *As adj.:* Crowned or decked with laurel; encircled with laurel.

> "The crown
> Which Petrarch's *laureate* brow supremely wore."
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 57.

B. *As subst.:* One who is crowned with laurel; specif., a poet-laureate (q.v.).

*** lâu'-rĕ-āte,** *v.t.* [LAUREATE, *a.*]

1. To crown with laurel.

* 2. To confer an honour upon in the universities together with the presentation of a wreath of laurel.

> "About the year 1470, one John Watson, a student in grammar, obtained a concession to be graduated and *laureated* in that science."—*Warton: Hist. of Poetry*, ii. 129.

3. To confer the office or dignity of poet-laureate on.

lâu'-rĕ-ạte-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *laureate; -ship.*] The office of a laureate; specif., the office of a poet-laureate.

*** lâu-rĕ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [LAUREATE, *v.*] The act of crowning with laurel; specif., the conferring of a degree upon in the universities, together with a wreath of laurel. [POET-LAUREATE.]

> "These scholastic *laureations* however seem to have given rise to the appellation in question."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 129.

laur'-ẹl (aur as ŏr), * laur-eil, * laurer, * lor-er, *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *laurer*, from Fr. *laurier*, from Lat. * *laurarius*, from *laurus* = laurel; Sp. *laurel, lauro*; Ital. *lauro, alloro*; Port. *loureiro, louro.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II. 2.**

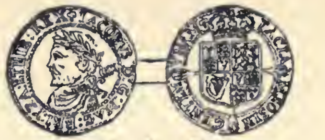
> "Min herte and all my limmes ben as grene,
> As *laurer* thurgh the yere is for to sene."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,339.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A crown of laurel: hence, fame, distinction, honour, renown.

> "Their temples wreath'd with leaves that still renew;
> For deathless *laurel* is the victor's due."
> *Dryden: Flower & Leaf*, 541.

(2) A gold coin, struck by James I. in 1619, and so called from the king's head being crowned with laurel



LAUREL OF JAMES I.

II. *Botany:*

1. The genus Laurus (q.v.), and specially the Bay, *Laurus nobilis*, the Laurus of the Romans and the Daphne of the Greeks. Linnæus called it *nobilis* because it was anciently reserved for priests, heroes, and sacrifices. In its native region—the south of Europe—it is thirty, forty, or even sixty feet high, but sends forth so many suckers and low shoots as to have a shrubby appearance. The colour is deep green, inclining to olive; the ripe berries dusk, purple, or black. There are glands on the backs of the leaves, which excrete nectar. The berries, the leaves, and the oil have a fragrant smell, an aromatic astringent taste, and narcotic and carminative properties. Water distilled from them contains prussic acid.

2. *Cerasus Laurocerasus*, called the Common or Broad-leaved Laurel. It has oblong, lanceolate, remotely serrated pale-green evergreen leaves; flowers in racemes. A native of Trebizond, but now abundant in Britain. Its leaves, bark, and fruit are virulent poisons.

3. The United States have two species of cherry laurel, *Prunus caroliniana* of the Southern States and *P. ilicifolia* of California. They are both small and handsome evergreens. The plants generally known as laurels in the United States, however, belong to the genus Kalmia, consisting of evergreen shrubs, with red, white, or pink flowers, generally in corymbs. The flowers are very delicate and beautiful, the corolla being in the shape of a wide and shallow bell. There are two well-known species, the Common Laurel of the lowland woods, and the Mountain Laurel, which occupies large tracts in the Alleghanies. It grows to a height of ten feet, the wood being very hard. The leaves are poisonous to many animals, and the plant has narcotic and dangerous properties.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, consisting or made of laurel: as, a *laurel* wreath, a *laurel* crown.

¶ Obvious compounds: *laurel-crowned, laurel-leaf.*

laurel-bay, *s.*

Bot.: *Laurus nobilis.* [LAUREL.]

> "And round the Champion's brows were bound
> The crown that Druidess had wound,
> Of the green *laurel-bay*."
> *Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 39.

laurel-bound, *a.* Crowned with laurel.

> "Their living temples likewise *laurel-bound*."
> *Bp. Hall: Satires*, bk. i., sat. i.

laurel-cherry, *s.*

Bot.: *Cerasus Laurocerasus.*

laurel-water, *s.* Water distilled from the leaves of the Common or Cherry Laurel, *Prunus laurocerasus*. It contains the poisonous principle of prussic acid.

lâu-rē'-lĭ-ạ, *s.* [Latinized from the English word *laurel* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Atherospermaceæ. *Laurelia sempervirens* is the Peruvian Nutmeg. It is used as a spice in Chili and Peru. *L. Novæ Zealandiæ* is 150 feet high. It yields a yellowish timber, used in New Zealand for boatbuilding.

lâu-rĕl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *laurel; -ic.*] Derived from or contained in laurel.

laurelic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained, according to Grosourdi, from the berries of *Laurus nobilis.*

laur'-ẹlled (aur as ŏr), *a.* [Eng. *laurel; -ed.*] Crowned or decked with laurel, or a laurel wreath.

> "And thine the wheels of triumph
> Which, with their *laurelled* train
> Move slowly up the shouting streets."
> *Macaulay: Prophecy of Capys*, xxi.

lâu-rĕn'-çĭ-ạ, *s.* [From a proper name Lawrence.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Laurenciaceæ (q.v.). It contains yellowish-green, purple, or pink-coloured pinnated seaweeds. Several are British. *Laurencia pinnatifida* is called, from its pungency, Pepper dulse. *L. obtusa* is sold as Corsican Moss. The two occur both in the northern and southern hemispheres.

lâu-rĕn-çĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *laurenci(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Florideous Algals, formerly placed under the order Ceramiaceæ, and sub-order Lomentarieæ. It consists of rose-red or purple seaweeds, generally with the frond cylindrical or compressed, rarely flat; linear branching frond; fructification conceptacles external, ovate, with a terminal pore, with pear-shaped spores; tetraspores immersed in the branches, racemate, and finally antheridia. Four genera have British representatives.

lâu'-rēne, *s.* [Eng. *laur(el); -ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{16}$, laurol. A liquid produced by distilling camphor with fused zinc-chloride at a temperature not exceeding 188°. Its sp. gr. is 0·887 at 10°, and it boils when pure at 187°. Bromine gradually converts it into tribromolaurene, $C_{11}H_{13}Br_3$, which crystallizes from boiling alcohol in long needles, melting at 125°. When heated with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, laurene is converted into a nitro-compound, which melts at 84°.

Lâu-rĕn'-tĭ-ạn (t as sh), *a.* [From the St. Lawrence river in North America.] Of or belonging to the river St. Lawrence.

Laurentian-group, *s.*

Geol.: A vast series of rocks, 30,000 feet in thickness, and covering an area of at least 200,000 square miles north of the St. Lawrence river. It is lower, and consequently older, than the Cambrian. In consists of an immense series of crystalline rocks, gneiss, mica-schist, quartzite, and limestone. It is divided into Upper and Lower Laurentian. The Upper, more than 10,000 feet thick, consists of stratified crystalline rocks, in which no organic remains have yet been found. It mainly consists of felspars, containing from about one to seven per cent. of soda and potash. Sometimes they alone form mountain masses, at others they are associated with augite and hypersthene. They are often granitoid in structure. The Lower Laurentian, about 20,000 feet in thickness, is unconformable with the Upper. It consists mainly of a reddish gneiss, with orthoclase felspar; interstratified with thin hornblendic and micaceous schists, with beds of usually crystalline origin, and others of plumbago. The limestone may possibly be of animal, and the plumbago of vegetable origin, but the only known fossil is the *Eozoon canadense.* [EOZOON.] The Laurentian volcanic rocks of Ottawa, Argenteuil, &c., in Canada, consist of fine-grained dark greenstone or dolerite. They vary from a few feet to a hundred yards in thickness. They send forth branches, and are cut through by intrusive syenite. Sir Roderick Murchison and Dr. Geikie were of opinion that the fundamental gneiss of the Scottish Highlands and Islands was of Laurentian age, and they constructed a geological map of Scotland on this hypothesis.

lâu'-rĕ-ōle, *s.* [Lat. *laureola*, from *laurus* = laurel.] Spurge-laurel.

*** laur-er,** *s.* [LAUREL.]

lâu'-rĕs-tīne, *s.* [LAURUSTINE.]

lâur'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *laur(us); -ic.*] (See the compounds.)

lauric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{24}O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}C_{12}H_{23}O\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Lauro-stearic acid, pichuric acid. A monobasic acid obtained from the fat of the pichurim-beans, the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, butter, cocoa-nut oil, &c. It may also be prepared synthetically by heating cetylic-alcohol with potash-lime to a temperature of 275° to 280° It crystallizes from alcohol in spear-like silky needles, which melt at 43·6° to a colourless oil, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Its sp. gr. is 0·883 at 20°, and it boils at 225·5° under a pressure of 100 mm., but is partially decomposed on distillation at ordinary pressure. Lauric acid combines with bases to form salts, having the general formula, $C_{12}H_{23}MO_2$. Barium laurate, $C_{12}H_{23}BaO_2$, crystallizes from its aqueous solution in snow-white flakes. The lead-salt, $C_{12}H_{23}PbO_2$, is a white amorphous powder, with a beautiful nacreous lustre. The silver-salt, $C_{12}H_{23}AgO_2$, crystallizes in slender microscopic needles. By distilling the calcium-salt, lauric acid is resolved into laurostearone and calcium-carbonate.

lauric-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{23}CHO$. Prepared by the dry distillation of an intimate mixture of calcic formate and calcic laurate. It forms a brilliant, white, odourless, crystalline mass, melting at 44·5°.

lauric-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{23}O_2{\cdot}C_2H_5$. Laurate of ethyl; is prepared by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of lauric acid. It is a colourless oil, possessing a fruity odour, and having a sp. gr. of 0·86 at 20°. It boils at 269°, with partial decomposition.

* **lâu-rĭf′-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *laurus* = laurel, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Bearing or producing laurel.

lâu′-rĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *laur(us)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{30}O_3$. Bayberry camphor, a crystalline substance discovered by Bonastre in the leaves and berries of the bay-tree. It has neither taste nor smell, is insoluble in water and the alkalis; but very soluble in alcohol and in ether. It cannot be distilled without decomposition. [Bayberry, 1.]

lâu′-rĭn-ŏl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *laurin*; *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O$. [Camphor.]

lâu′-rīte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; named by Wöhler.]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in small octahedrons mixed with platinum in the platinum and gold washings in Borneo. Cleavage octahedral, distinct; hardness above 7; sp. gr. 6·99; lustre metallic, bright; colour, iron-black; powder, dark-gray; brittle. Decrepitates before the blow-pipe, is infusible, and gives off sulphurous and then osmic acid fumes. Compos.: a sulphide of osmium and ruthenium. Lately found under similar conditions in Oregon.

* **lâu′-rīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *laur(el)*; *-ize.*] To crown with laurel.

> "Our humble notes, though little noted now,
> *Lauriz'd* hereafter."
> *Sylvester: Posthumous Sonnets*, iii.

lâu′-rŏl, *s.* [Laurene.]

lâu′-rōne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *laur(in)*, and *(acet)one.*]

Chem.: $C_{23}H_{46}O = C_{12}H_{23}O{\cdot}C_{11}H_{23}$, laurostearone. Obtained by the dry distillation of laurate of calcium. It crystallizes from alcohol in shining plates, which melt at 66°. Laurone is the acetone of lauric acid.

lâu-rō-stē-ăr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lauro(ne)*, and *(stear)ic.*] (See the compound.)

laurostearic-acid, *s.* [Lauric-acid.]

lâu-rō-stē′-ạr-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *lauro(ne)*, and *(stear)in.*]

Chem.: $C_{39}H_{74}O_6$, laurate of glyceryl. A fatty body found in the berries of the sweet bay-tree, *Laurus nobilis*, in cocoa-nut oil, and in pichurim-beans. It crystallizes in white needles, having a silky lustre, insoluble in water and cold alcohol, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in ether. It melts at 44°, and by dry distillation yields acrolein.

lâu-rō-stē′-ar-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *lauro(ne)*, and *stearone.*] [Laurone.]

lâu-rŏx-ȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lauro(l)*, and *xylic.*] (See the compound.)

lauroxylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_3\left\{\begin{matrix}(CH_3)_2\\ CO_2H\end{matrix}\right.$. An acid isomeric with xylic acid, produced by the action of dilute nitric acid on laurene. It is insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in acetic acid. Its barium salt, $(C_9H_9O_2)_2Ba + 4H_2O$, crystallizes in concentrically-grouped needles, very soluble in water. The silver salt, $C_9H_9O_2Ag$, is a white crystalline powder, soluble in boiling water.

lâur′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the bay-tree (*Laurus nobilis*) (see def.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Lauraceæ. The stamens are twelve, all fertile. The female flower has the succulent fruit surrounded by the persistent base of the calyx. The leaf has a single midrib. *Laurus nobilis* is the Bay Laurel, the Noble Laurel. [Laurel.] Various other species, formerly placed under Laurus, have now been removed to the genera Cinnamomum, Camphora, Sassafras, &c. (q.v.).

laur-ŭs-tī′-nŭs, laur′-ĕs-tīne (laur as lŏr), *s.* [Lat. *laurus* = the laurel, and *tinus* = the laurustinus.]

Bot.: *Viburnum Tinus*, a shrub with pinkish white flowers, and dark-blue berries, oblong permanent leaves, hairy beneath, flowering in winter. It is a native of Southern Europe, woods of it occurring in Corsica. It is cultivated in England.

lâut′-īte, *s.* [Named by Frenzel after the place where found; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral found in small brilliant, short prismatic crystals belonging to the orthorombic system of crystallization; also massive, compact, columnar, radiated, and granular. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr., 4·96; lustre metallic; colour iron-black. Formula reduced from three analyses, Cu, As, S, in which part of the Cu is replaced by Ag. Found at Lauta, Marienberg, Saxony.

* **lâu-tĭ′-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *lautitia* = splendour, magnificence.] Costly.

> "Meet and tire on such *lautitious* meat."
> *Herrick: Hesperides.*

* **lâu′-tū,** *s.* [Peruv. *llautu.*] A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty.

la′-vạ, *s.* [Ital. = a torrent of rain overflowing the streets; from Ital. *lavare*; Lat. *lavo* = to wash; Sp. *lava*; Fr. *lave.* (*Mahn.*)]

Petrol. & Geol.: A term used vaguely of all molten matter existing within or flowing in streams from volcanic vents, but more specifically confined to the latter, the former being called trap. The lower part of it, which has consolidated slowly and under pressure, tends to be of stony consistency, whilst the upper is scoriaceous. If, however, the lava flow came first and became scoriaceous, it remains so, even if stony material be piled above it. The more compact lavas are often porphyritic, and contain crystals. So do the scoriaceous kinds, the crystals having been derived from older rocks and remained infusible when the original matrix in which they had been imbedded was melted. Lavas vary greatly in composition. Some are trachytic, as in the Peak of Teneriffe; many are basaltic, as in Vesuvius and Auvergne; others andesitic, as in the volcanos of Chili. Some of the most modern in Vesuvius consist of green augite, and many of those of Etna of augite and Labrador felspar. (*Lyell: Student's Elem. of Geology*, pp. 491, 492.) Rutley says that the lavas of Etna are for the most part plagioclase basalts rich in olivine; those of Vesuvius are leucite sanidine lavas. [Leucite, Sanidine.]

lava-flow, *s.* A sheet of lava which has flowed forth from some more or less adjacent volcanic vent. If it is subsequently covered by sedimentary strata, alteration by igneous action is seen only on the stratum below, whereas, in the case of intrusive sheets, the rocks both above and below the sheet are altered.

lava-like, *a.* Resembling lava in any of its characteristics.

* **lavacre,** *s.* [Lat. *lavacrum*, from *lavo* = to wash.] A font, a washing.

> "To the end that we shoulde not thynke to bee sufficient, that all our synnes haue been forgeuen vs through the *lauacre* of baptisme."—*Udal: Luke* iv.

* **la-vâṅge′,** *s.* [Fr.] A great fall of snow from mountains; an avalanche.

> "As falls
> The loosed *lavange* from its aërial station,
> Down, down it rolled."
> *Wiffen: Jerusalem Delivered*, c. xi., st. 38.

lăv′-ạ-rĕt, *s.* [Fr.]

Ichthy.: *Coregonus*, or *Thymallus Lavaret*, a fish of the salmon family, found in European lakes, though not in Britain.

la-vạ-tĕr′-ạ, *s.* [Named after the two Lavaters, celebrated physicians and naturalists of Zurich.]

Bot.: Tree Mallow, a genus of Malvaceæ, tribe Malveæ. It consists of tall, hairy herbs or shrubs with angled or lobed leaves, axillary flowers, with a five-cleft calyx, and a trifid involucel, a long staminal column, and many-celled ovary, each cell with one ovule. Eighteen species are known. *Lavatera arborea*, the Tree Mallow, has large purple glossy flowers, three to six feet high, and grows on rocks by the seaside.

lạ-văt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lava*; *t* connective; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Consisting of or resembling lava; lavic.

* **lạ-vā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lavatio*, from *lavo* = to wash.] The act of washing.

> "Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets sung before the chariot on the solemn day of her *lavation.*"—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., ch. i., § 7.

lăv′-ạ-tõr-ȳ, * lav-a-tor-ye, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *lavatorium* = a lavatory, neut. sing. of *lavatorius* = pertaining to washing or a washer; *lavo* = to wash; Fr. *lavatoire*; Ital. *lavatojo*; Sp. *lavatorio.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A room or place for washing.

* **2.** The act of washing; lavation.

> "He made dukes and earls to serve him of wine, with a say taken, and to hold the bason at the *lavatory.*"—*Baker: Henry VIII.* (an. 1518).

* **3.** A vessel for washing in; a basin, a laver.

> "And in the foure corners were undersetters under the *lavatorye.*"—*3 Kings* vii. (1551.)

* **4.** A wash or lotion for a diseased part.

> "*Lavatories*, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently profligate, and keep off the venom."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

II. *Mining:* A place where gold is obtained by washing.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Washing; cleansing by washing.

* **lăv′-ạ-tụre,** *s.* [Lat. *lavaturus*, fut. par. of *lavo* = to wash.] A wash, a lotion.

lāve, laive, *s.* [A.S. *láf* = a remainder, a residue.] The rest; what is left; the residue, the remainder.

> "Trouts, grilses, and salmon, and a' the *lave* o't."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. vi.

† **lāve** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *laver*, from Lat. *lavo* = to wash.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To wash, to bathe.

> "And *laveth* hem in the lavendrie."
> *Piers Ploughman*, p. 281.

2. To flow up against, to wash against, as the sea.

> "Oh! are they yet in time to save?
> His feet the foremost breakers *lave.*"
> *Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii. 24.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To wash one's self, to bathe.

> "Dissolute man,
> *Lave* in it, drink of it,
> Then, if you can." *Hood: Bridge of Sighs.*

2. To wash, as the sea on the beach or on rocks.

> "There, through the summer day,
> Cool streams are *laving*."
> *Scott: Marmion*, iii. 10.

* **lāve** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps connected with *lade.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lade or bale out, as water; to throw out water.

> "A fourth, with labour, *laves*
> The intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves."
> *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* v.

2. To pour.

3. To draw, to derive.

> "[Orpheus] songe in wepeinge, all that ever he had received and *laved* out of the noble welles of his mother Caliope the goddesse."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To flow.

* **lāve** (3), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; probably connected with *lap* (q.v.).] To hang down loosely; to flap.

> "His ears hang *laving* like a new lugg'd swine."
> *Bp. Hall: Satires*, bk. iv., sat. 1.

* **lave-eared,** *a.* Having ears hanging loosely down.

* **lạ-veër′, * la-ver,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Dut. *laveren.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To tack; to change one's course or direction.

> "But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laveering* go,
> Must be at once resolved, and skilful too."
> *Dryden: Astrea Redux*, 65.

B. *Trans.:* To turn in a different direction.

> "[He] like the famed ship of Trever,
> Did on the shore himself *laver.*"
> *Lovelace: Lucasta*, pt. ii.

* **lăve′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *lave; -ment.*]

1. The act of washing or laving; a bath.

2. A clyster.

* **lăv′-ĕn-dĕr** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *lavandière.*] [Launder, *s.*] A washerwoman, a laundress, a launder.

> "Envie is *lavender* of the court alwaie."
> *Chaucer: Legende of Good Women.* (Prol.)

lăv′-ĕn-dĕr (2), *s. & a.* [Fr. *lavande,* from Ital. *lavanda* = lavender; Sp. *lavandula;* Ital. *laventola;* Low Lat. *lavendula;* Ital. *lavanda* = a washing, from Lat. *lavandus,* ger. of *lavo* = to wash; so called from its being laid up with newly-washed linen.]

A. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

> "Here's flowers for you;
> Hot *lavender,* mints, savory, marjoram."
> *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 3.

2. A pale bluish-gray colour.

II. *Bot.: Lavandula vera,* a menthoid plant with hoary leaves and grayish-blue flowers; wild in the south of Europe and in Western Africa. In more northern regions it is generally cultivated in gardens, for its delightful fragrance, and for the sake of the fragrant, volatile oil combined with a bitter principle, contained in the flowers, and used in perfumery. Medicinally they are carminatives, stimulants, tonics, and sternutatories. French Lavender is *Lavandula Spica,* brought from the south of Europe to England before 1558. The name French Lavender is sometimes given also to *Lavendria Stœchas,* which is neither as fragrant as the true lavender, nor used medicinally in Europe. But the Hindoo doctors prescribe it in chest diseases, and those of Arabia as an anti-spasmodic. Dr. Dymock says that it is a resolvent, deobstruent, and carminative. It yields Oil of Spike, used by painters on porcelain, and to make varnishes for artists. Sea Lavender is the genus Statice.

B. *As adj.:* Of a pale, bluish-gray colour, like lavender.

¶ (1) *Oil of Lavender:* An oil obtained by distillation from the True Lavender. It is used in the preparation of Eau de Cologne, and is sometimes prescribed in hysterical and nervous headache.

(2) *Spirits of Lavender:*

Chem. & Pharm.: A preparation consisting of oil of lavender one fluid ounce, and rectified spirits forty-nine fluid ounces. It is used in hysteria.

(3) *Tincture of Lavender; Compound Tincture of Lavender:*

Pharm.: A carminative and anti-spasmodic used in hysteria, hypochrondriasis, &c., and is the colouring matter in *Liquor arsenicalis.*

(4) *To lay in lavender:* To lay up or put aside carefully, as linen with sprigs of lavender; to pawn, to pledge.

lavender-cotton, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Santolina. The Common Lavender Cotton is *Santolina Chamæcyparissus,* a plant often seen in gardens. It has a hoary pubescence and yellow chamomile-like heads of flowers.

lavender-thrift, *s.*

Bot.: Statice Limonium.

lavender-water, *s.* A liquid perfume, consisting of essential oil of lavender, ambergris, and spirits of wine.

* **lăv′-ĕn-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Lavender, *s.*] To perfume with lavender.

> "The solemn clerk goes *lavender'd* and shorn."
> *Hood: Two Peacocks of Bedfont.*

la̤-vĕn′-du̥-la̤, *s.* [From Lat. *lavo* = to wash, from the use made of its distilled water.]

Bot.: Lavender. A genus of Labiatæ, family Nepetidæ. [Lavender.]

la̤-vĕn′-du̥-lāne, la̤-vĕn-du̥-lāte, *s.* [Lat. *lavendula* = lavender. Named by Breithaupt.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral with a greasy lustre. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 3·014; colour, lavender-blue; streak, paler; translucent; fracture, conchoidal. Contains arsenic and the oxides of cobalt, nickel, and copper. Occurs at Annaberg, Saxony. Dana makes it a sub-species of Erythrite (q.v.).

la̤-vĕn′-du̥-lāte, *s.* [Lavendulane.]

lāv′-ẽr (1), * **lāv′-oũr,** *s.* [Fr. *lavoir,* from *laver* = to wash.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A vessel in which to wash; a basin.

> "Borne upon three uneasy leopards' heads
> A *laver* broad and shallow."
> *Browning: Sordello,* iv.

* **2.** One who washes or laves.

II. *Jew. Antiq.:* A brazen vessel, containing water for the priests to wash their hands and feet when they offered sacrifices. It rested on a basis, or foot, and stood between the altar and the door of the tabernacle (Exod. xxx. 17-21). In place of the old laver there were, in Solomon's Temple, a molten sea, with ten bronze lavers, five on the north and five on the south of the court of the priests (1 Kings vii. 23–40).

lāv′-ẽr (2), *s.* [Lat. *lavo* = to wash.]

Bot.: Porphyra laciniata and *P. vulgaris*—two confervoid algals. They are eaten as a luxury.

¶ Green laver is *Ulva latissima.* It is eatable, but not so prized as the Porphyras. Another species is the Turkey Feather Laver (*Padina pavonia*).

> "A casket of *laver* is the only other arrival I have had. Cuthbert is the only one who will partake it with me."—*Southey: Letters,* iv. 49 (1827).

laver-bread, *s.* A sort of bread made from the Green Laver. [Laver (2) ¶.]

laver-wort, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Laver (2).

lāv′-ẽr-ŏck, *s.* [A.S. *láwerce, lauerce, láverce, láferce.*] A lark (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

> "The hares were hirplin' down the furrs,
> The *lav'rocks* they were chantin'."
> *Burns: Holy Fair.*

lā′-vĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lav(a)*; adj. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of lava; lavatic.

lăv′-ĭsh, * **lav-es,** * **lav-ishe,** *a. & s.* [A word of doubtful etym.; connected by Skeat with the Mid. Eng. verb *lave* = to pour out.] [Lave (2), *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Spending with profusion; profuse, free, indiscreetly liberal.

> "There *lavish* Nature, in her best attire,
> Powres forth sweete odors."
> *Spenser: Muiopotmos,* 163.

2. Making use of to excess; too free with.

> "In al other thing so light and *laves* [are they] of their tonge."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 250.

3. Wasteful, prodigal, spendthrift.

4. Wild, unrestrained.

> "Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
> Confronted him, curbing his *lavish* spirit."
> *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* i. 2.

5. Expended profusely or in waste; superabundant, excessive, superfluous.

> "Not all the *lavish* odours of the place
> Offered in incense can procure his pardon,
> Or mitigate his doom." *Blair: The Grave.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* Expenditure.

> "Such *lavish* will I make of Turkish blood."
> *Marlowe: 2 Tamburlaine,* i. 3.

lăv′-ĭsh, * **lav-yshe,** *v.t.* [Lavish, *a.*]

1. To expend or bestow profusely; to be excessively free or liberal with.

> "Even aldermen laugh, and revenge on him the ridicule which was *lavished* on their forefathers."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. x.

2. To squander, to waste; to expend without necessity or advantage.

> "The magistrate upon theatricall games, jesters, wrestlers, sword-players, and such kinde of men, *lavishes* out his whole patrimony."—*Hakewill: Apologie,* bk. iv., § 3.

lăv′-ĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lavish; -er.*] One who lavishes or spends profusely or without necessity; a squanderer, a prodigal.

> "Tertullian very truly observeth: God is not a *lavisher,* but a dispenser of his blessings."—*Fotherby: Atheomania,* p. 189.

lăv′-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lavish,* a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a lavish manner or degree; profusely, to excess, prodigally.

> "And the much blood he *lavishly* had shed,
> A desolation on the land to bring."
> *Drayton: Barons' Wars,* bk. v.

* 2. Arbitrarily, licentiously, freely.

> "And some about him have too *lavishly,*
> Wrested his meaning and authority."
> *Shakesp: 2 Henry IV.,* iv. 2.

* **lăv′-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *lavish; -ment.*] The act or state of being lavish; profuse or wasteful expenditure; prodigality.

> "Ah, happy realm the while
> That by no officer's lewd *lavishment,*
> With greedy lust and wrong, consumed art."
> *P. Fletcher: Purple Island,* vi.

lăv′-ĭsh-nĕss, * **lav-es-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *lavish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lavish; prodigality, lavishment; excessive use.

> "First got with guile, and then preserved with dread,
> And after spent with pride and *lavishness.*"
> *Spenser: F. Q.,* II. vii. 12.

* **la̤-vōlt′,** * **la̤-vōl′-ta̤,** *s.* [Ital. *la volta* = the turn.] An old Italian dance, much practised in the days of Queen Elizabeth. It seems to have been the precursor of the modern waltz, as it is thus described by Sir John Davies, in the *Orchestra* (1622):—

> "Yet there is one the most delightful kind—
> A lofty jumping or a leaping round.
> Where arm in arm two dancers are entwined,
> And whirl themselves with strict embracements bound,
> And still their feet an anapæst do sound,
> An anapæst is all their music's song,
> Whose first two feet are short, the third is long."

* **la̤-vōl′-ta̤,** *v.i.* [Lavolt, *s.*]

> "How he sallies and *lavoltas.*"—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

* **la̤-vŏl′-ta̤-teẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *lavolta; t* connective; suff. *-eer.*] One who dances the lavolta; a dancer.

* **lāv′-oũr,** *s.* [Laver (1), *s.*]

lâw (1), * **lawe,** *s.* [A.S. *lagu;* cogn. with O. Sax. *lag* (pl. *lagu*) = a statute; Icel. *lög* = a law; Sw. *lag;* Dan. *lov;* cf. also Lat. *lex* (genit. *legis*); Fr. *loi.* The original meaning is that which *lies* or is *laid* down or fixed, from the same root as A.S. *licgan;* Eng. *lie.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rule of conduct laid down by competent authority; a decree, an order; an edict of a governor or government.

> "The habit of breaking even an unreasonable *law* tends to make men altogether lawless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

2. Collectively, the rules established in a community or state for the guidance and control of the inhabitants; a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong.

> "For this purpose every *law* may be said to consist of several parts: one declaratory; whereby the rights to be observed, and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly defined and laid down; another, directory; whereby the subject is instructed and enjoined to observe those rights, and to abstain from the commission of those wrongs; a third, remedial: whereby a method is pointed out to recover a man's private rights, or redress his private wrongs; to which may be added a fourth, usually termed the sanction, or vindicatory branch of the *law;* whereby it is signified what evil or penalty shall be incurred by such as commit any public wrongs, and transgress or neglect their duty."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.)

¶ Wharton thus classifies the different kinds of law: 1. Between God and man: (1) Natural; (2) Revealed. 2. Between man and man: (1) National or Municipal; (2) International. He subdivides the former into (*a*) Constitutional; (*b*) Canon or Ecclesiastical; (*c*) Common Law (distinguishing Public or Criminal from Private or Civil); and (*d*) Equity.

3. Right, justice.

> "I shall have *law* in Ephesus."
> *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* iv. 1.

4. The whole body of legal enactments, and the writings and treatises appertaining to or treating of them; jurisprudence; the study of law: as, To study *law.*

5. The reference of a dispute to judicial decision; judicial process; litigation.

> "But brother goeth to *law* with brother, and that before the unbelievers."—1 *Cor.* vi. 6.

6. (*Pl.*): The rules, regulations, or principles by which any proceeding is regulated: as, the *laws* of horse-racing, the *laws* of versification, &c.

7. The nature, method, or sequence by which certain phenomena or effects follow certain conditions or causes: as, the *law* of gravitation; the uniform methods or relations according to which material and mental forces act in producing effects, or are manifested in phenomena; a theoretical principle deduced from practice, experience, or observation.

> "These faculties and principles are the general *laws* of our constitution."—*Stewart: Human Mind,* pt. i. (Introd.).

8. Any force, tendency, propensity, or instinct, whether natural or acquired.

> "The fundamental *law* of nature being the preservation of mankind, no human sanction can be good, or valid against it."—*Locke: Civil Government,* bk. ii., ch. xi., p. 135.

9. A start or an allowance of time.

> "A stag was uncarted, and . . . he was allowed considerably more than the usual amount of *law.*"—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* An order of sequence. In mathe-

matics, the term law is oftentimes used as nearly synonymous with rule; there is this distinction, however: the term law is more general than the term rule. The law of a series is the order of succession of the terms, and explains the relation between each and the preceding ones. A rule, assuming the facts expressed by the law, lays down the necessary directions for finding each term of the series.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) Any command (Lev. vi. 9, 14, xii. 7, xiv. 2, &c.). The law pre-eminently so called is the Mosaic law. [MOSAIC LAW.]

"For the *law* was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ."—*John* i. 17.

(2) The Pentateuch, as embodying the law, or as many books as were not, technically viewed, prophetical.

"After the reading of the *law* and the prophets."—*Acts* xiii. 15.

(3) An impulse; a constraining principle of action.

"But I see another *law* in my members, warring against the *law* of my mind."—*Romans* vii. 23.

¶ For the various branches of law, see under CANON, CIVIL, COMMERCIAL, COMMON, CRIMINAL, ECCLESIASTICAL, INTERNATIONAL, MARTIAL, MARITIME, MORAL, MOSAIC, MUNICIPAL, POSITIVE, STATUTE.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Law-contemning* (*Scott*), *law-obeying* (*Goldsmith*), &c.

¶ (1) *Bode's law:*

Astron.: An approximate expression of the relative distances of the planets from the sun:

	Mercury.	Venus.	Earth.	Mars.	Asteroids.
Approximate Distances	4	4	4	4	4
	0	3	6	12	24
	4	7	10	16	28
Real Distances	3·9	7·3	10	15·2	27·4

	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Uranus.	Neptune.
Approximate Distances	4	4	4	4
	48	96	192	384
	52	100	196	388
Real Distances	52	95·4	192	300

(2) *Boyle's law, Mariotte's law:* The law of the compressibility of gases. The temperature remaining the same, the volume of a given quantity of gas is inversely as the pressure which it bears. This was discovered independently by Boyle and by Mariotte. In Britain it is called Boyle's law; on the continent and in America, Mariotte's law.

(3) *Gresham's law:* [GRESHAM].

(4) *Grimm's law:* [GRIMM].

(5) *Kepler's laws:* [KEPLER].

(6) *Law of the land:* The general, public, or common law of a country.

(7) *Laws of motion:* [MOTION].

(8) *Mariotte's law:* [*Boyle's law*].

(9) *Pascal's law:* [HYDROSTATICS].

(10) *Wager of law:* [WAGER].

law-abiding, *a.* Observing the law; obedient to the law.

law-binding, *s.*

Bookbind.: A plain style of binding in leather of the natural tan-colour; calf or sheep.

law-book, *s.* A treatise on law; a book containing statutes.

law-breach, *s.* A breach or violation of the law.

law-breaker, *s.* One who breaks or violates the law.

law-burrows, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: A writ or document in the name of the sovereign commanding a person to give security against offering violence to another. It corresponds to the English binding over to keep the peace towards any person.

law-calf, *s.* The same as LAW-BINDING (q.v.).

"That under-done-pie-crust-coloured cover, which is technically known as *law-calf*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv.

* **law-daughter,** *s.* A daughter-in-law.

"Hecuba . . . with an hundred *law-daughters*."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid ii. 526.

* **law-day,** *s.*

1. A day on which the courts sit; a day of open court.

2. A leet or sheriff's court.

"Keep leets and *law-days*."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* **law-father,** *s.* A father-in-law.

"Thus he *law-father* helping."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid ii. 354.

law-French, *s.* The old Norman-French dialect used in all legal documents and judicial proceedings, from the time of William the Conqueror till the reign of Edward III., and still kept up in certain formal state proceedings, as in the giving of assent by the sovereign to a bill which has passed both houses of Parliament.

law-language, *s.* The language or expressions used in law and legal documents.

law-Latin, *s.* The debased or corrupt Latin used in law and legal documents.

"That questions affecting the highest interests of the commonwealth were not to be decided by verbal cavils and by scraps of Law French and *Law Latin*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

law-list, *s.* A published list of all persons connected with the profession of the law, as judges, barristers, conveyancers, solicitors, attorneys, &c.

* **law-lore,** *s.* Learning or knowledge in respect of law and legal history.

law-maker, *s.* One who makes or ordains laws; a legislator, a lawgiver.

"Their judgment is, that the church of Christ should admit no *law-makers* but the evangelists."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

law-making, *s.* The enacting or ordaining of laws; legislation.

law-merchant, *s.* The same as COMMERCIAL-LAW (q.v.).

* **law-monger,** *s.* A low practitioner of law; a pettifogger.

"Though their catering *law-monger* be bold to call it wicked."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

law-officer, *s.* An officer invested with legal authority; specif., applied to the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, who are the law-officers of the Crown.

* **law-puddering,** *s.* Meddling or interfering in the law.

"Declaring his capacity nothing refined since his *law-puddering*."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

law-stationer, *s.* A stationer who deals in articles used by lawyers, as parchment, tape, brief-paper, &c.; also one who takes in drafts or documents to be fairly copied or engrossed.

law-writer, *s.* A person employed by a law-stationer to copy or engross briefs, deeds, &c.; an engrosser.

* **lâw** (2), *s.* [A.S. *hlæw, hláw.*] A hillock, a mound, a hill.

lâw, lâwş, *interj.* [A corrupt. of *lord!*] An exclamation of surprise or wonder.

* **lâw,** * **lawe,** *v.t.* [LAW (1), *s.*, because the operation was performed in order to conform to the forest laws for the protection of the king's game.] To cut off the balls and claws of a dog's forefeet; to expeditate; to mutilate the feet of.

"He whose dogge is not *lawed* and so founde, shal be amerced, and shall pay for the same iii s."—*Rastall: Collect. of Statutes*, fo. 186 (*Charta de Foresta*).

* **law,** * **lawe,** *a.* [LOW.]

* **lâw′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *law; -er.*] A lawyer.

"Couetouse *lawers*, that Gods worde spyghtfully hates."—*Bale: Thre Lawes.* (1610.)

lâw′-fûl, * **lawe-ful,** * **lee-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *law; -ful(l).*]

1. Agreeable or conformable to law; allowed by the law; legitimate; unobjectionable from a legal point of view; legal.

"A warrior seizing *lawful* prize of war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Supported by the law; constituted by law; rightful.

"Judged by a jury of twelve *lawful* men."—*Hobbes: Disc. on Laws*, p. 99.

* 3. Just, well-founded.

"Thy just and *lawful* aid."—*Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.* iii. 3.

* 4. Righteous, loyal, faithful.

"To use my *lawful* sword."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

lawful-days, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Ordinary days, as opposed to Sundays or to Fast-days appointed or sanctioned by the Government.

lâw′-fûl-lў, * **law-ful-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *lawful; -ly.*] In a lawful manner; according to law; legally, legitimately; agreeably to law; without breach of the law.

"It would be absurd to say that a danger which may be *lawfully* averted by war cannot *lawfully* be averted by peaceable means."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxiv.

lâw′-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lawful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lawful or conformable to law; legality.

"This [judicial trial of right] yet remains in some cases as a divine lot of battle, though controverted by divines, touching the *lawfulnes* of it."—*Bacon: Charge against Duels.*

lâw′-gĭv-ẽr, * **lawe-gev-er,** *s.* [Eng. *law*, and *giver.*] One who makes or enacts laws; a legislator, a law-maker.

"That land which their great deliverer and *lawgiver* had seen, as from the summit of Pisgah."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **lâw′-gĭv-ĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *law*, and *giving.*]

A. *As adj.:* Legislating, legislative.

"God himself, *lawgiving* in person to a sanctify'd people."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, ch. xvii.

B. *As subst.:* The making or enacting of laws; legislation.

lâw′-ĭng (1), **lâw′-ĭn,** [Etym. doubtful.] A tavern reckoning. (*Scotch.*)

"He has a hantle siller, and never grudges ony thing till a poor body, or in the way of a *lawing*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxix.

* **lâw′-ĭng** (2), *s.* [LAW, *v.*] Litigation.

"There was such *lawing* and vexation in the towne, one dailie suing and troubling another."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, bk. ii., ch. xxxiii.

* **lâw′-ĭng** (3), *s.* [LAW, *v.*] The act of cutting off the claws and balls of a dog's forefeet; expeditation.

"Which disabling or *lawing* of dogs was called hambling by the ancient Foresters, but now expeditating."—*Nelson: Laws Conc. Game*, p. 74.

lâw′-ląnd, *a.* [LOWLAND.]

lâw′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *law; -less.*]

1. Not subject to or observant of the law; unrestrained by the law.

"The *lawless* herd, with fury blind,
Have done him cruel wrong."
Cowper: Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

2. Not according to law; contrary to or unauthorized by law; illegal, illegitimate.

"That *lawless* love is guilt above
This awful sign receive."
Scott: Eve of St. John, v. 45.

* 3. Unrestrained, uncontrolled.

4. Rough, rude, licentious.

"From *lawless* insult to defend
An orphan's right." *Cowper: An Ode.*

* **lawless-man,** *s.* An outlaw.

lâw′-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lawless; -ly.*] In a lawless manner; contrary to law: not agreeably to law.

"Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,
And will not use a woman *lawlessly*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 3.

lâw′-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lawless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lawless or contrary to law; want or absence of legality or legitimacy; license.

"There is no kind of conscious obedience that is not an advance on *lawlessness*."—*G. Eliot: Romola*, iii. 25.

lâwn (1), * **lâund,** * **lawnd,** *s.* [Fr. *lande*, a word of doubtful origin. Cf. Wel. *llawnt* = a smooth hill, a lawn; Ital. & Sp. *landa* = a heath, a tract of open country.]

* 1. An open space between woods: a glade in a forest.

"Close was the vale and shady; yet ere long
Its forest's sides retiring, left a *lawn*
Of ample circuit." *Mason: Eng. Garden*, bk. iii.

2. A grassy space, generally in front of a house, kept smooth and closely-mown.

"The sward was trim as any garden *lawn*."
Tennyson: Princess, 95. (Prol.)

lawn-mower, *s.* One who or that which mows a lawn: specif., a lawn-mowing machine. The most common form has a revolving cylinder, armed with spiral knives, which have a shearing action against a square-edged stationary knife set tangentially to them. The cylinder being driven by the supporting wheels, the grass is nipped between the spiral and straight knives, cut off, and delivered into a box.

lawn-tennis, *s.* An out-door game played on a piece of smooth, level sward. It remotely resembles tennis. The players are separated from each other by a low net, stretching across the ground, over which they strike a tennis-ball with bats resembling tennis-bats.

lâwn (2), * **lawne,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. a corruption from Fr. *linon* (Sp. *linon*), from *lin* = flax, linen; Lat. *linum.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Fabric:* A very fine, white goods, cotton or linen, finer than cambric, of an open texture; plain or printed. The white sleeves, which form a characteristic part of the dress of a bishop in the English Church, are of lawn; hence, by metonymy, the office, dignity, or position of a bishop. [Cf. ERMINE, A., I. 2.]

"Those limbs in *lawn* and softest silk array'd."
Prior: Edwin & Emma.

2. *Porcelain:* A fine sieve of silk, 300 threads to the inch, through which *slip* for porcelain is strained, to ensure an impalpable, creamy fluid. [SLIP.]

B. *As adj.:* Made of lawn.

lawn-sleeve, *s.* A sleeve made of lawn, as in a bishop's robe.

lawn-sleeved, *a.* Having lawn sleeves.

* **lâwn,** *v.t.* [LAWN (1), *s.*] To convert into a lawn.

"*Lawning* a hundred good acres of wheat."
Anstey: New Bath Guide-Book.

* **lâwn'-y̆** (1), *a.* [Eng. *lawn* (1); *-y.*] Smooth and level as a lawn.

"Through forests, mountains, or the *lawny* ground."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., § 1.

* **lâwn'-y̆** (2), *a.* [Eng. *lawn* (2); *-y.*] Made of or resembling lawn.

lâw-sō'-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named from Isaac Lawson, M.D., author of *A Voyage to Carolina in* 1709.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ, tribe Lythreæ. *Lawsonia alba* is a small, elegant, and sweetly-scented bush. There are two varieties, *L. spinosa* and *L. inermis*, the first spiny and the other smooth. It is wild in Beloochistan, on the Coromandel Coast, and perhaps in Central India, but is cultivated throughout India, and furnishes henné (q.v.). The seeds yield an oil. The flowers are used in perfuming and embalming, and a fragrant otto is distilled from them in Lucknow and Benares. The wood is gray, hard, and close-grained. (*Prof. Watt.*) A decoction of the leaves is used by Hindoo doctors to purify the blood, and as an astringent, and in the cure of ulcers, skin diseases, leprosy, &c.

lâw'-sūit, *s.* [Eng. *law*, and *suit.*] A process or suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right or to compel another to do one justice; litigation.

"The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce *lawsuits* and wrangles."—*Swift.*

lâw'-yẽr, * **law-er,** * **law-i-er,** *s.* [Eng. *law*; suff. *-yer.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is versed in the law; one who follows the profession of the law; one who practises in law-courts. The term includes barristers, councillors, advocates, solicitors, and attorneys.

"The *lawyers* gradually brought all business before the king's judges."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, ii. (App. 2.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Script.:* Gr. νομικός (*nomikos*) = one skilled in the Mosaic law, and its professional expounder.

"Then one of them, which was a *lawyer*, asked Him a question, tempting Him."—*Matt.* xxii. 35.

2. *Zool.:* A popular name for the Long-legged Avocet, *Himantopus nigricollis*, an American Wading-bird.

† 3. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The long thorny shoots of roses and brambles.

lawyer-like, *a.* Like a lawyer.

* **lâw'-yẽr-ly̆,** *a.* [Eng. *lawyer*; *-ly.*] Lawyerlike.

"To which and other law-tractates I refer the more *lawyerly* mooting of this point."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

lăx (1), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *laxus* = loose.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. Slack, loose; not tightly stretched.

"Though their outward ear be stopped by the *lax* membrane to all sounds that come that way."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

* 2. Loose, soft, flabby; not firm or rigid.

"The flesh of that sort of fish being *lax* and spongy."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* 3. Loose in texture.

* 4. Sparse, thin: as, *lax* foliage.

* 5. Spread out; not closely written.

"Your manuscript indeed is close, and I do not reckon mine very *lax.*"—*Cowper: Works* (1776), p. 128.

6. Not exact or precise; equivocal, ambiguous, vague.

"The word *æternus* itself is sometimes of a *lax* signification, as every learned man knows."—*Jortin: On the Christian Religion,* dis. 6.

7. Not strict or rigorous; loose, slack.

"The discipline was *lax*, and indeed could not be otherwise."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 8. Unrestrained, uncontrolled; free from restraint or control.

"Meanwhile inhabit *lax*, ye Powers of Heaven."
Milton: P. L., vii. 162.

9. Relaxed or loose in the bowels, and subject to too frequent discharges.

II. *Bot.:* Loose, not compact. (Used of parts which are distant from each other, with an open arrangement as the panicle among inflorescences.)

* **B.** *As subst.:* A looseness of the bowels; diarrhœa; a lask.

lăx (2), *s.* [A.S. *leax*; Icel. & Dut. *lax*; Dan. *laks*; Ger. *lacks.*] A species of salmon.

* **lăx,** *v.t.* [Lat. *laxo.*] [LAX, *a.*] To relax.

"Do equally trouble and *lax* the belly."—*Cotton. Montaigne,* ch. xii.

* **lăx'-ạ-tĭf,** *s.* [LAXATIVE.]

* **lăx-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *laxatio*, from *laxatus*, pa. par. of *laxo* = to make loose.] The act of loosening or making lax or loose; the state of being made loose or lax.

"So all I wish must settle in this sum,
That more strength from *laxations* come."
Cartwright: New Year's Gift to a Noble Lord.

lăx'-ạ-tĭve, * **lăx'-ạ-tĭf,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *laxatif*, from Lat. *laxativus*, from *laxatus*, pa. par. of *laxo* = to relax, to loosen.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Relaxing, permissive.

"A law giving permissions *laxative* to unmarry a wife and marry a lust."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

2. *Med.:* Having the power or quality of opening or loosening the bowels and relieving from constipation. Figs, prunes, honey, and treacle are gentle laxatives; castor-oil by no means so mild.

"Omitting honey, which is of a *laxative* power itself, the powder of loadstones doth rather constipate and bind."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which tends to loosen or open the bowels and relieve from constipation; an aperient.

"For Goddes love, as take some *laxatif.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 14,950.

laxative-purgatives, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: In Dr. Garrod's classification a sub-division of Purgatives or Cathartics.

lăx'-ạ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *laxative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being laxative, loosening, or relaxing; power of easing constipation.

lăx-ā'-tõr, *s.* [Lat. *laxatus*, pa. par. of *laxo* = to loosen, to relax.] One who or that which loosens. Spec. in anatomy, as *laxator tympani.*

* **lăx'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *lax*, a.; *-ist.*]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A school of theologians in the Roman Church, who held that even slightly probable opinions might be followed. They were condemned by Pope Innocent XII., and no longer exist as an avowed school; but their teaching is still maintained to some extent by the Equiprobabilists and Moderate Probabilists. [PROBABILISM.]

"Liguori sides with the *laxists.*"—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 638.

lăx'-ĭ-ty̆, *s.* [Fr. *laxité*, from Lat. *laxitatem*, accus. of *laxitas*, from *laxus* = loose, lax; Sp. *laxidad.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being lax or loose; slackness, as of a cord, &c.

* 2. Looseness, as of texture or structure; want of cohesion.

* 3. Openness; want of closeness.

"Infeebled by the *laxity* of the channel in which it flows."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

4. Want or absence of exactness or precision; vagueness, ambiguity: as, *laxity* of expression.

5. Want or absence of strictness; a want of strict adherence to morality; looseness, licence.

"The known *laxity* of his principles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

6. Want of strictness, sternness, or rigour.

"From the extreme of the most incredulous rigour to that of the most credulous *laxity.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 489.

7. Looseness, as of the bowels; the opposite of costiveness.

"If sometimes it cause any *laxity*, it is in the same way with iron unprepared, which will disturb some bodies, and works by purge and vomit."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

* 8. Roominess.

"Caves of such *laxity* and receipt."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight,* II. v. 5.

lăx'-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *lax*; *-ly.*] In a lax manner; loosely; without exactness or precision.

lăx'-mạnn-īte, *s.* [Named after Prof. E. Laxmann by A. E. Nordenskiöld; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral separated from vauquelinite (q.v.) on the ground that it contained over 8 per cent. of phosphoric acid, its composition being a phospho-chromate of lead and copper. Its physical characters correspond, however, very closely to vauquelinite, and later analyses appear to point to the probability that it may be a mixture. A similar compound was analysed by John in 1845, and Hermann has announced another under the name of phosphochromite (q.v.). It occurs with vauquelinite at Beresowsk, Perm, Russia.

lăx'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lax*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lax; laxity.

"The *laxness* of that membrane will certainly dead and crany the sound."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

lāy, *pret. of v.* [LIE (2), *v.*]

lāy, * **legge,** * **leie,** * **lein** (pt. t. * *leid*, * *leide*, *laid*, pa. par. * *leghd*, * *leid*, *laid*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *lecgan* (pt. t. *legde*, pa. par. *gelegd*), from *lag*, *læg*, pa. t. of *licgan* = to lie (2); cogn. with Dut. *leggen* (pa. t. *legde*, *leide*, pa. par. *gelegt*; Icel. *leggja* (pa. t. *lagdhi*, pa. par. *lagidhr*, *lagdhr*); Dan. *lægge* (pa. t. *lagde*, pa. par. *lagt*; Sw. *lägge* (pa. t. *lade*, pa. par. *lagd*); Goth. *lagjan* (pa. t. *lagida*, pa. par. *lagiths*); Ger. *legen* (pa. t. *legte*, pa. par. *gelegt*).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cause to lie; to place, to set; to place in a lying position.

"Sche *leide* hur downe be the childe." *Octavian,* 366.

2. To cause to lie flat; to beat down so as to lie on the ground; to prostrate.

"Another ill accident is *laying* of corn with great rains in harvest."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. To throw down; to overturn.

"When I have *laid* Athens on a heap."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

4. To place or set generally; to fix, to apply.

"To my thinking, he was very loth to *lay* his fingers on it."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* i. 2.

5. To construct, to fix.

"He *laid* a bridge of tin boats on the river."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

6. To present; to bring forward; to produce: as, To *lay* a bill before the Commons.

7. To keep from rising; to keep down.

"Thou sawest the damsel *lay* the dust by sprinkling the floor with water."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. i.

8. To still, to allay, to calm.

"Who with her radiant finger stilled the roar
Of thunder, chased the clouds, and *laid* the winds."
Milton: P. R., iv. 429.

9. To cause to disappear; to exorcise.

"The husband found no charm to *lay* the devil in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

10. To dispose regularly or according to rule: as, To *lay* bricks.

* 11. To depict, to draw.

12. To spread on a surface.

"That was *laid* on with a trowel."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

13. To place or set in the earth for growing; to plant.

"The chief time of *laying* gilliflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone."—*Mortimer. Husbandry.*

* 14. To bury, to inter.

"David fell on sleep, and was *laid* unto his fathers, and saw corruption."—*Acts* xiii. 36.

15. To set or place secretly, as a snare, for the purpose of entrapping.

"*Lay* thee an ambush for the city behind thee."—*Joshua* viii. 2.

* 16. To add, to join, to conjoin, to unite.

"Woe unto them that *lay* field to field."—*Isaiah* v. 8.

* 17. To impute, to charge.

"It will be *laid* to us whose providence
Should have kept short, restrained, and out of haunt,
This mad young man." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iv. 1.

18. To impose as a penalty or punishment.

"The weariest and most loathed life,
That age, ache, penury, imprisonment,
Can *lay* on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

19. To enjoin; to impose as a tax, duty, obligation, or rule of action.

"It seemed good to *lay* upon you no greater burden."—*Acts* xv. 28.

***20.** To place in comparison; to compare.

"*Lay* down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no comparison."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

21. To put or bring into a certain state; followed by various adjectives: as, To *lay* bare, to *lay* waste.

22. To exclude eggs.

"After the egg is *layed*, there is no further growth or nourishment from the female."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

23. To wager, to stake.

"I'll *lay* my head to any good man's hat."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

***24.** To plan, to project, to contrive, to plot.

"This plot of death when sadly she had *laid*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,212.

***25.** To embroider.

"A scarlet cloak, *laid* down with silver lace three inches broad."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xiv.

***26.** To pronounce, to declare.

"And *lay* a sentence." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gardening:* To propagate by layers.

2. *Law:*

(1) To prefer or bring before a court of justice: as, To *lay* an indictment.

(2) To allege, to claim, to state: as, To *lay* damages.

(3) To fix, to appoint: as, To *lay* the venue.

3. *Ropemaking, &c.:* To twist or unite the strands, as of a rope, a cable, &c.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To lay eggs.

"Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

***2.** To plot, to scheme, to contrive.

3. To wager, to bet.

¶ **1.** *To lay a ghost:* To restrain a ghost from appearing.

2. *To lay about one:* To strike on all sides; to fight vigorously.

"He'll *lay about* him to-day."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 2.

***3.** *To lay along:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To prostrate, to overturn.

(2) *Naut.:* To heel over.

4. *To lay apart:* To reject, to put away, to lay aside.

"*Lay apart* all filthiness."—*James* i. 21.

5. *To lay aside:* To put away, to get rid of.

"Let us *lay aside* every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us."—*Hebrews* xii. 1.

***6.** *To lay at one:* To try to strike one; to aim a blow at one.

"The sword of him that *layeth at* him cannot hold."—*Job* xli. 26.

***7.** *To lay away:* To lay aside, to put off or away.

"Queen Esther *laid away* her glorious apparel."—*Esther* xiv. 2.

8. *To lay by:*

(1) To reserve or put away for future use.

"Let every one *lay by* him in store, as God hath prospered him."—1 *Corinthians* xvi. 2.

(2) To put or send away; to dismiss.

"Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for command, either by sea or land, not be *laid by* as persons unnecessary."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

(3) To put off.

9. *To lay by the heels:* To put in the stocks; to confine. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.)

10. *To lay down:*

(1) To give up, to resign, to relinquish.

"The soldier being once brought in for the service, I will not have him to *lay down* his arms any more."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

(2) To delineate or set down on paper, used specif. of the lines of a ship.

(3) To stake or deposit, as a pledge or equivalent.

"For her, my lord,
I dare my life *lay down.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

(4) To offer; to advance, as a proposition; to declare; to affirm.

"Plato *lays* it *down* as a principle, that whatever is permitted to befall a just man, whether poverty or sickness, shall, either in life or death, conduce to his good."—*Addison.*

11. *To lay one's self down:* To lie down.

"I will both *lay* me *down* in peace and sleep, for thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety."—*Psalm* iv. 8.

***12.** *To lay for:* To lie in ambush for. (Still used in America.)

"He embarked, being hardly *laid for* at sea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

***13.** *To lay forth:*

(1) To expatiate.

(2) To dress in grave clothes; to lay out.

"Embalm me,
Then *lay* me *forth*; although unqueened, yet like
A queen." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

14. *To lay hold of* or *on:* To seize, to catch.

"They went out to *lay hold on* him: for they said, He is beside himself."—*Mark* iii. 21.

15. *To lay in:*

(1) To store, to gather together.

"The aboriginal peasantry of the neighbourhood were *laying in* pikes and knives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(2) To advance, as a claim; to enter.

***16.** *To lay in for:*

(1) To make indirect overtures or offers for.

(2) To allow for; to make allowance for.

"I have *laid in for* these, by rebating the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge."—*Dryden.*

17. *To lay it on:* To be extravagant; to do anything to excess; to charge exorbitantly.

"My father has made her mistress
Of the feast, and she *lays it on.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

18. *To lay on:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To apply or deliver with force.

"We make no excuses for the obstinate: blows are the proper remedies; but blows *laid on* in a way different from the ordinary."—*Locke: On Education.*

(*b*) To supply, as water, gas, &c., to a house; specif., to feed down sheets into a printing-machine.

(2) *Intrans.:* To strike with violence.

"I will *lay on* for Tusculum,
And *lay* thou *on* for Rome."
Macaulay: Battle of Lake Regillus, xxviii.

***19.** *To lay one's self forth:* To exert one's self vigorously and earnestly.

20. *To lay one's self open:* To expose one's self.

***21.** *To lay one's self out:* To exert one's self.

22. *To lay one's self out for:* To be ready or willing to take part in anything.

23. *To lay one's hand on anything:* To find anything when wanted.

24. *To lay open:* To cut so as to expose the interior of: hence, to expose, to discover, to disclose, to reveal.

"A fool *layeth open* his folly."—*Proverbs* xiii. 16.

25. *To lay over:* To cover the surface; to spread over; to incrust.

"Behold, it is *laid over* with gold and silver, and there is no breath at all in the midst of it."—*Habakkuk* ii. 19.

26. *To lay out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To plan or set out in open view.

(*b*) To plan; to dispose regularly.

(*c*) To dress in grave-clothes, and dispose in a decent posture.

"She that *lays* thee *out.*" *Shakesp.: Troilus*, ii. 3.

(*d*) To expend.

"Honest fools *lay out* their wealth on courtsies."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

* (*e*) To exert, to put forth: as, To *lay out* all one's strength.

* (2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To take measures; to try.

"I made strict enquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence of all places, where the intrails of the earth were laid open."—*Woodward: Fossils.*

(*b*) To purpose, to intend.

27. *To lay to:*

(1) *Transitive:*

* (*a*) To apply with vigour.

"*Lay to* your fingers, help to bear this away."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

* (*b*) To harass, to attack.

"The great master . . . went himself unto the station, which was then hardly *laid to* by the Bassa Mustapha."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

(*c*) To stay the course of, as a ship.

(2) *Intrans.:* To strike out with force; to apply one's self vigorously.

28. *To lay to heart:* To feel strongly or deeply; to take to heart.

"*Lay* it *to* thy *heart*, and farewell."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 5.

29. *To lay up:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To store, to accumulate, to treasure.

"*Lay up* my words in thy heart."—*Deut.* xi. 18.

(*b*) To confine to one's room with illness.

(2) *Naut.:* To dismantle, as a ship, and place in dock.

***30.** *To lay upon:* To importune; to solicit persistently.

"All the people *laid* so earnestly *upon* him to take that war in hand."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

31. *To lay siege to:*

(1) *Lit.:* To beleaguer, to besiege.

(2) *Fig.:* To importune; to annoy with persistent solicitations.

32. *To lay wait:* To lie in ambush for.

33. *To lay the course:*

Navig.: To sail toward the port intended without tacking.

34. *To lay the land:*

Naut.: To cause the land apparently to sink, or appear lower, by sailing from it.

35. *To lay the venue:*

Law: To state or claim a certain place as the venue.

36. *To lay violent hands on one's self:* To commit suicide.

***37.** *To lay on load:* To strike violently; to lay on blows.

"He rides secure in Heroes rode
Now he begins to *lay on load.*"
Ovid Englished (1701), p. 128.

lāy (1), *s.* [Lay, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** That which lies or is laid; a row, a layer, a stratum.

"Upon this they lay a layer of stone, and upon that a *lay* of wood."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

***2.** Station, rank.

***3.** A wager, a bet, an obligation.

"Sir Walter looked upon it as an uneven *lay* to stake himself against Sir Amias."—*Oldys: Life of Sir Walter Ralegh.*

4. A share of profits; specif., the proportion of the proceeds of a whaling voyage, bargained for by the men when engaging. (*American.*)

5. A scheme, a plan. (*Slang.*)

"The *lay* is just to take that money away."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xlii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cotton-manuf.:* 120 yards of yarn. The yarn is wound on a reel 4½ feet in circumference, eighty revolutions of which make a lay, and seven lays make a hank of 840 yards. The lay is also called a rap or ley.

2. *Flax-manuf.:* 300 yards of linen yarn.

3. *Print.:* The proper position of the sheet of paper and the forme of type on the bed of a press or machine, when ready for working.

4. *Rope:* The direction in which the respective yarns, strands, &c., are wound in forming them into a rope, hawser, cable, &c.

5. *Wool-manuf.:* A quantity of wool or other fibre in a willow or carding-machine.

6. *Weaving:* The batten or lathe of a loom, by which the weft-threads are beaten up in the shed to compact them against their predecessors. [Lathe, 2.]

lay-cap, *s.*

Weaving: A slat which lies on top of the reed, and which is grasped by the hand in working the lathe or batten.

lay-figure, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* An artist's model; a jointed figure to clothe in imitation of the human body.

2. *Fig.:* A character having no existence except in myth; a typical character.

"Psammetichus, who has served as a *lay-figure* for so many tales to be draped upon."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. iv.

lay-race, *s.*

Weaving: The shuttle-path on the lay of a loom; the shuttle-race.

***lāy** (2), *s.* & *a.* [Lea.]

A. *As subst.:* A meadow.

"A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry *lay*
They saw." *Dryden: Flower & Leaf*, 180.

B. *As adj.:* Untilled, unemployed.

"Let wife and land lie *lay* till I return."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 3.

lāy (3), *s.* [Lathe (2), 2.]

***lāy** (4), *s.* [Law.]

lāy (5), * **lai,** *s.* [O. Fr. *lai, lay;* Prov. *lais;* cf. Wel. *llais* = a voice, a sound; Ir. *laoi, laoidh* = a song, a hymn; Gael. *laoidh* = a verse, a hymn; A.S. *leódh, liódh;* Icel. *ljódh;* O. H. Ger. *liod;* Ger. *lied* = a song.] A song, a ballad, a narrative poem in simple style and light metre.

> "Fitz-Eustace, know'st thou not some *lay,*
> To speed the lingering night away?"
> *Scott: Marmion,* iii. 7.

lāy (6), *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *lai,* from Lat. *laicus;* Gr. λαικός (*laikos*) = pertaining to the people; λαός (*laos*) = the people.] [Laic.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the people, as distinguished from the clergy; not clerical.

> "The *lay* part of his Majesty's subjects, or such of the people as are not comprehended under the denomination of clergy, may be divided into three distinct states, the civil, the military, and the maritime."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 12.

2. Of or pertaining to the general body of people, as distinguished from those who are engaged in any profession or pursuit.

* 3. Uneducated, ignorant, unlearned.

> "If he be of the *lay* sorte, so ioyneth he himself unto the false prophets, to persecute the truth."—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 189.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The laity.

lay-brother, lay-sister, *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: A person who takes the habits and vows of religion, but is employed mostly in manual labour, and is therefore exempt from the duties of the choir, where such exist, or from the studies, &c., incumbent on the other members of religious orders where there is no choir. The first instance on record of lay-brothers occurred in the monastery of Vallombrosa, in the earlier part of the eleventh century. Lay-brothers and lay-sisters are now universal, or nearly so; and are found in the sisterhoods of the Anglican obedience.

> "This retreat, so suited to the genius of a Gray, or a Milton, is now occupied by a *lay-brother,* who resides in it merely to keep it clean."—*Eustace: Italy,* vol. iii., ch. x.

lay-clerk, *s.* A person, not in holy orders, who was originally a deputy or substitute performing the musical duties of a prebend or canon of a cathedral; a lay-vicar (q.v.).

* **lay-communion,** *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: An almost obsolete expression, frequent in the Early Church to describe the state to which a cleric was reduced by forfeiting the right to exercise his functions without being excommunicated and losing the ordinary privileges of a Christian. In the Roman Church a cleric in minor orders is reduced to lay-communion by marriage; and a priest dispensed by the Pope from his obligation—wearing the clerical dress, reciting the breviary, and observing celibacy—is usually prohibited from exercising sacerdotal functions. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

lay-corporation, *s.* (See extract.)

> "*Lay-corporations* are either civil or eleemosynary. The civil are such as are erected for a variety of temporal purposes. The sovereign, for instance, is made a corporation to prevent the possibility of an *interregnum:* other *lay-corporations* are erected for the good government of a town, and some for the better carrying on of divers special purposes; as the College of Physicians in London, for the improvement of the medical science; the Royal Society for the advancement of natural knowledge; and the Society of Antiquaries for promoting the study of antiquities. The eleemosynary sort are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms, or bounty, of the founder of them, to such persons as he has directed. Of this kind are all hospitals for the maintenance of the poor, sick, and impotent: and all colleges, both in our universities, and out of them."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 14.

lay-day, *s.* One of a certain stipulated number of days allowed to a freighter or charterer of a vessel for loading or unloading cargo.

lay-down, *a.* A term applied to a certain style of collar which folds down over the necktie.

lay-fee, *s.* Lands held in fee of a lay-lord, as distinguished from those belonging to the Church.

lay-impropriator, *s.* A layman who holds the great tithes of a benefice. [Impropriator.]

lay-investiture, *s.*

Eccles. Law: Investiture with the temporalities of a benefice, as distinguished from investiture with the spiritualities.

* **lay-lord,** *s.*

Naut.: A civil member of the Board of Admiralty; a civil-lord.

lay-sermon, *s.* A sermon written or preached by a layman; a sermon on secular subjects.

lay-sister, *s.* [Lay-brother.]

lay-vicar, *s.* One of the officers of a cathedral whose duty it is to sing that portion of the music of the services which can be performed by laymen or men in minor orders. In some of the old cathedrals they formed a corporation, often jointly with the priest vicars. In many cathedrals the vicars choral were formerly in priest's orders. With certain exceptions, in the new cathedrals lay-vicars are not in holy orders, and are merely stipendiary singers.

* **lay-woman,** *s.* A woman not under vows.

> "He entended to set forth Luther's heresy teching that presthed is no sacrament, but the office of a layman or a *lay-woman* appointed by the people to preache."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 442.

* **layd,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Lay, *v.*]

* **lay-en,** *s. pl.* [Lay (2), *s.*]

lāy′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lay,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which lays.

> "The oldest are always reckoned the best sitters and the youngest the best *layers.*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A stratum, a row, a bed; a coat or coating of one body spread over another.

> "The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or *layers.*"—*Woodward: Fossils.*

3. One who wagers or bets.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Brickwork, masonry, &c.:* A course of stone or brick; a thickness or bed of puddled clay in a canal; a bed of mortar or cement.

2. *Husbandry:* A limb laid a part of its length beneath the surface of the ground, that it may strike root.

> "Trees may be propagated by *layers,* the evergreens about Bartholomew tide, and other trees about the month of February."—*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary.*

3. *Leather-manuf.:* A welt or strengthening strip.

4. *Tanning:* A pit containing a strong solution of tannin, used for hides near the conclusion of the tanning process; a bloomer.

layer-on, *s.*

Print.: A person employed to feed down sheets into a printing machine.

layer-out, *s.* One who expends money; a steward, a dispenser.

layer-up, *s.*

1. One who lays up or treasures things.

* 2. One who destroys or does away with.

> "Old age, that ill *layer-up* of beauty."
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* v. 2.

lāy′-ẽr, *v.t.* [Layer, *s.*]

Husbandry: To propagate by means of layers.

lāy′-ẽr-böard, lāy′-ẽr-böard-ĭng, lear-board, *s.* [Eng. *layer,* and *board.*] Boarding for sustaining the lead of gutters.

* **lāy′-ẽr-ў̆,** *a.* [Eng. *layer; -y.*] Growing in layers.

> "From hedge to *layery* beech."—*Leigh Hunt: Foliage,* p. 9.

lā-yĕtte′, *s.* [Fr.] The outfit or various articles necessary for a new-born infant.

lāy′-ĭṅg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lay, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of setting, placing, or depositing; the act of depositing eggs; a number of eggs laid.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Plastering:* The first coat of plastering in two-coat work. The surface is made rough by a broom to form a key for the next coat.

2. *Rope-making:* The twisting of three (or more) yarns into a strand, or of three strands into a rope. The hooks by which the strands are made are rotated in a direction contrary to the twist of the opposite yarns. The rope again receives a twist the opposite of the strands.

¶ *Laying on of hands:* [Imposition].

laying-hook, *s.*

Rope-making: One of the iron hooks on the poles of a ropewalk in which the strands are laid as twisted.

laying-machine, *s.* A machine for laying up yarns into rope.

laying-on tool, *s.*

Bookbinding: The tool with which the gold-leaf is laid on to the cover or the edge.

laying-top, *s.*

Rope-making: A conical piece of wood placed between the strands, and gradually withdrawn as the lay progresses, in order to keep the twist well to the point at which the strands diverge.

* **lāy′-lănd,** *s.* [Eng. *lay* (2), s., and *land.*] Land lying untilled; fallow land, pasture land.

lāy′-man, *s.* [Eng. *lay,* a, and *man.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One of the people, as distinguished from one of the clergy; a man who is not a clergyman.

> "*Laymen* will neither admonish one another themselves, nor suffer ministers to do it."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. One who does not belong to any particular profession or pursuit.

II. *Art:* The same as Lay-figure (1) (q.v.).

> "For what remains you are to have a *layman* almost as big as the life, for every figure in particular; a figure of wood, or cork, turning upon joints."—*Dryden: Dafresnoy; Art of Painting,* § 220.

* **lāy′-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *lay,* a.; *-ship.*] The quality or state of being a layman.

* **lāy′-stâll,** * **laye-stowe,** * **ley-stall,** * **loi-stal,** *s.* [Eng. *lay,* and *stall.*]

1. A heap of dung; a place where dung is kept.

> "If he will live, abroad, with his companions,
> In dung and *leystalls;* it is worth a fear."
> *Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humoar,* ii. 5.

2. A place where milch cows are kept.

* **lăz′-ar,** * **laz-ard,** *s.* [Fr. *lazare;* Sp. *lazaro,* from Lat. *Lazarus;* Gr. Λάζαρος (*Lazaros*), the name of the beggar in the parable (Luke xvi. 20), a contract. of Heb. אֶלְעָזָר (*Eleazar*).] A leper; one infected with a filthy and contagious disease.

> "Like Ulysses, a low *lazar* stand."
> *Savage: The Wanderer,* v.

lazar-house, *s.* The same as Lazaretto (q.v.).

> "A place
> Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark,
> A *lazar-house* it seemed." *Milton: P. L.,* xi. 479.

* **lazar-like,** *a.* The same as Lazarly (q.v.).

> "Most *lazar-like* with vile and loathsome crust."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 5.

lăz-ar-ĕt′, lăz-ar-ĕt′-tō, *s.* [Ital. *lazzeretto* = a plague-hospital.] [Lazar.]

1. A hospital for persons suffering from some contagious disease; a pest-house.

> "Thus he . . . . most affectionately attended his flock during a destructive pestilence, erected a *lazaretto,* and served the forsaken victims with his own hands."—*Eustace: Italy,* vol. iv., ch. i.

2. A building, ship, &c., in which the crew and passengers of a ship arriving from some infected port are placed in quarantine.

3. A room or place in large merchant-vessels in which provisions and stores for the voyage are laid up.

lazaret-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A low fever, prevalent in crowded lazarettos, where the air is overloaded with septic exhalations from the patients. (*Dunglison.*)

Lăz′-ar-ĭsts, Lăz′-ar-ītes, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Religious Orders: The popular name for the "Congregation of Priests of the Mission," founded by St. Vincent de Paul, in March, 1624, and established a few years later in the College of St. Lazare at Paris, whence their name. The Congregation (confirmed by Urban VIII. in 1632) had a threefold purpose: the sanctification of its own members, the work of the missions, and the training of an exemplary clergy. They were expelled from France in 1792; allowed to return under Napoleon I.; and, under the Restoration, a house was assigned them in the Rue de Sèvres. The missions in China and the Levant, left vacant by the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773, were transferred to the Lazarists. They have one house in England, one in Scotland, and five houses in Ireland, where they are usually known as Vincentians, from their founder.

* **lăz′-ạr-ly̆,** *a.* [Eng. *lazar; -ly.*] Like a lazar; leprous; full of sores.

lăz-ạr-ō′-nĭ (z as ts), *s. pl.* [LAZZARONI.]

* **lăz′-ạr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *lazar; -ous.*] Leprous, diseased.

"The *lazarous* soul does but step into them, and is cured."—*Adams: Works,* iii. 299.

laz′-ạr-wõrt, lās′-ẽr-wõrt, *s.* [LASERPITIUM.]

* **lāze,** *v.i. & t.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *lasche, lache, lashe, lash* or *laish* = vapid, insipid, slow, from O. Fr. *lasche* (Fr. *lâche*), from Ital. *lasco* = lazy, idle, from Lat. *laxus* = lax, loose.]

A. *Intrans.:* To live in idleness; to spend one's time lazily and idly.

"Up, and *laze* not!
Hadst thou my business, thou couldst ne'er sit so."
Middleton: Witch, i. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To waste or spend in idleness.

"He that takes liberty to *laze* himself, and dull his spirits for lack of use, shall find the more he sleeps, the more he shall be drowsy."—*Whateley: Redemption of Time* (1634), p. 28.

* **laze,** *s.* [LAZE, *v.*] Laziness, inaction.

"Folded in a hard and mournful *laze.*"—*Greene* (*from Never Too Late*), p. 301.

lāz′-ĭ-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *lazy; -ly.*] In a lazy, idle manner; idly, sluggishly.

"The leaves of the locust and walnut
Lazily hung from the boughs."
Bayard Taylor: Home Pastorals; August.

lāz′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lazy; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being lazy; idleness, sloth, indolence; indisposition to action or exertion.

"Shall we keep our hands in our bosome, or stretch ourselves on our beds of *laziness.*"—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 19.

2. Slowness, sluggishness: as, *laziness* of motion.

* **lāz′-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *laz(e); -ing.*] Lazy, sluggish, indolent.

lăz′-ụ-lī, *s.* [Prov. *lazuli;* Fr. & Mod. Lat. *lapis lazuli,* from Low Lat. *lazulum, lazurius, lazur;* Sp. & Port. *azul* = blue.] [AZURE.]

Min.: [LAPIS LAZULI].

lăz′-ụ-līte, *s.* [LAZULI.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystals, frequently twinned, and also massive. Hardness 5 to 6; sp. gr. 3·057 to 3·122; lustre vitreous; colour azure-blue to a pale greenish-blue; streak white; brittle. Compos.: phosphoric acid 46·8; alumina 34·0; magnesia 13·2; water 6·0 = 100, corresponding with the formula $Al_2O_3PO_5 + (MgO,FeO)HO$. First found crystallized near Werfen, Salzburg, and subsequently disseminated in a sandstone in Lincoln Co., Georgia; and massive at other localities.

"That princely house where the remains of Ignatius Loyola lie enshrined in *lazulite* and gold."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vii.

lāz′-y̆, * **laes-ie,** * **laz-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *laz(e); -y.*]

1. Idle, indolent, sluggish; disinclined for action or exertion; averse to labour; slothful.

2. Sluggish; moving slowly or sluggishly.

3. Tedious, tardy.

"Enough, I sought to drive away
The *lazy* hours of peaceful day."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 4.

4. Causing laziness or indisposition for action or exertion; enervating.

"The great dog under the creaking wain
Hangs his head in the *lazy* heat."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

* 5. Wicked, vicious, wrong.

lazy-back, *s.*

Vehicles: A high back-bar to a carriage-seat. It is sometimes made shifting, so as to be removed at will.

lazy-bed, *s.*

Agric.: A method of growing potatoes; the seed potatoes are placed in rows on the surface of the ground, and covered with dung, and soil taken from either side.

lazy-bones, *s.* A lazy fellow; an idler.

* **lazy-boots,** *s.* A lazy, idle person; a lazy-bones.

"Like a *lazy-boots* as she is."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers,* ch. xxxv.

lazy-jack, *s.* A jack with compound levers on the principle of the lazy-tongs.

lazy-tongs, *s. pl.* A system of levers, in pairs, crossing one another, and turning on a pin in the middle, in the same manner as a pair of scissors. Each pair is connected at the extremities to the next pair or pairs, so that the impulse communicated to the first pair passes through the series. The motion is used in many appliances and machines. The instrument derives its name from the fact that by its use one may lift an object at some distance without rising from the chair or couch.

laz′-zạ-rō′-nĭ (laz as lătz), *s. pl.* [Ital., from *Lazarus,* the beggar in the parable.] [LAZAR.] The poorer class of Neapolitans, who idle about, depending for their living upon odd jobs, such as running messages, acting as occasional servants, fishing, &c.

lb., *s.* [An abbreviation for Lat. *libra* = a pound weight.] A pound weight.

lēa (1), **lēy** (1), *s.* [LAY (1), *s.*]

1. *Cotton:* One hundred and twenty yards of yarn.

2. *Flax-manufacture:* A measure of 300 yards of linen yarn. Also called a lay, rap, or cut.

3. *Weaving:* One of the alternate sets of threads into which a warp is divided. The whole series is divided into alternate sets, which are to be placed in the loops of the respective heddles, so as to be raised and depressed alternately to form the shed in which the shuttle traverses.

lēa (2), * **lay,** * **ley** (2), *s.* [A.S. *leáh, leá* (genit. *léahe, leáge*); cogn. with Ger. *loh* = a morass, a wood, a bog; Dan. dialect *lei* = fellow; Dut. *lug* = empty.] [LAY (2), *s.*] A meadow; a grassy plain; grass-land; pasturage.

"They seek a southern *lea.*"
Longfellow: Birds of Passage.

lea-rig, *s.* A grassy ridge. (*Scotch.*)

"I'd meet thee on the *lea-rig.*"
Burns: My Ain Kind Dearie, O.

* **lēaçh** (1), *s.* [LEECH (1).]

leach-craft, *s.* [LEECH-CRAFT.]

lēaçh (2), *s.* [LEECH (2), *s.*]

lēaçh (3), *s.* [A.S. *leah;* Ger. *lauge.*]

1. A vat or chamber in which a body is placed, in order that its soluble portions may be removed by soaking and infiltration. It is a filtering operation in which the liquid removes the soluble matter from the material through which it flows. A familiar instance is the ash-leach. In the bark-leach, the bark is contained between two perforated horizontal partitions in the leach, the lower one having a coiled steam-pipe for heating the contents. The menstruum may be forced through the bark in either direction by means of pipes furnished with valves to determine the said current.

2. A quantity of wood-ashes through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

lēaçh, lēeçh, lĕtçh, *v.t. & i.* [LEECH (3), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To wash, as wood-ashes, by causing water to percolate or pass through them, and thus separate the alkali from them.

B. *Intrans.:* To pass through by percolation.

leach-tub, *s.* [LEACHING-VAT.]

lēaçh′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LEACH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & adj:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of causing water to pass through wood-ashes so as to separate the alkali.

leaching-vat, *s.* A vessel in which a material containing a soluble portion is exposed to the action of a solvent, as water, which dissolves and carries away the said portion.

lĕad (1), * **led,** * **leed,** *s. & a.* [A. S. *leád, lead;* cogn. with Dut. *lood;* Sw. & Dan. *lod;* Ger. *loth;* M. H. Ger. *lót.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

"There is a great difference, and discernable even to the eye, betwixt the several ores; for instance, of *lead.*"—*Boyle: Works,* i. 323.

2. A small stick of graphite or plumbago used in pencils.

3. (*Pl.*): A flat roof covered with sheet-lead.

4. The came of a diamond-paned or lattice-casement. [CAMES.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alchemy:* Lead was known to the ancients, and assigned to the planet Saturn, and hence was represented by the alchemists by the same sign.

2. *Archæol., Hist., &c.:* Lead is one of the most anciently known metals, and is mentioned in the books of Moses. It appears to have been confounded with the metal tin, Pliny being the first to distinguish them under the names *Plumbum nigrum* and *Plumbum candidum,* because of their different colours. It was produced in England during the Roman occupation, numerous pigs of it with Latin inscriptions having been found. It would appear probable it that was obtained even earlier, the remains of rude furnaces having been found in Derbyshire and other places.

3. *Chem.:* Symbol Pb''. Atomic weight, 207. A diatomic metallic element known from the earliest ages. The lead of commerce is almost all obtained from the native lead sulphide, which occurs in veins, particularly in the clay-slate of Cornwall and mountain limestone of Cumberland. It is extracted from the native ore by roasting in a reverberatory furnace, with one-twentieth part of lime, and allowing free access of air. The ore (PbS) passes through several stages during the process of reduction, but finally yields up its sulphur as sulphurous acid. The metallic lead still containing silver, antimony, and copper, is run off and submitted to the desilverisation process (Pattison's), which consists essentially of a concentration of the silver by repeatedly crystallizing the lead from its melted condition, the melting-point of the argentiferous alloy being lower than that of pure lead. When the alloy contains 300 ounces to the ton, it is placed in a furnace and a blast of air allowed to play over it, which removes the lead as oxide and leaves the silver in the pure state. Lead is of a bluish-white colour, and is one of the softest of metals. It may be cut with the nail, and leaves its mark upon paper. Its ductility and tenacity are low in the scale, but it may be converted into tolerably thin sheets, as well as drawn into wire. It fuses at 325°, and may with difficulty be obtained in cubic or octahedral crystals. Its sp. gr. = 11·38. The lead of commerce is often nearly pure, and can be obtained perfectly so by reduction of the pure nitrate. It is not acted upon by sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, but is readily dissolved by dilute nitric and acetic acids. Metallic lead, exposed to the action of air and pure water, is powerfully corroded, and as a result the water is found to have dissolved the oxide of lead. The impurities of most waters modify this tendency by forming a thin film on the surface of the metal and so preventing any further oxidation. The presence of nitrates and ammonia favour the solution of lead, and sulphates and phosphates diminish the tendency. As a sanitary precaution, slate cisterns are greatly to be preferred to leaden ones. Lead enters into the composition of type-metal, pewter, Britannia metal, and plumbers' solder. The best tests for lead are hydric sulphide, which forms a black sulphide, and potassic chromate, which gives a yellow precipitate of lead chromate.

4. *Knitting-machine:*

(1) Solder in which various members are imbedded, and by which they are attached.

(2) The tin socket which forms a haft for the knitting-needle.

5. *Min.:* The United States is now a large producer of lead, and particularly Colorado, whose silver smelting works yield a large by-product of this useful metal. The principal mines and works are at Leadville, where the ore is native carbonate of lead. Much lead has also been obtained in Nevada, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico, Missouri, and Kansas. Lead is also found in several parts of Europe.

6. *Naut.:* A plummet or mass of lead used in sounding at sea. An ordinary hand-lead weighs from 7 to 11 pounds, attached to a line of 20 fathoms length. The line is marked at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17 and 20 fathoms; the numbers between the marks are called deeps. Thus "by the mark twain," "quarter less 5," "and a half 7," "by the deep 9," indicate those depths respectively. The deep-sea lead weighs 25 to 30 pounds, with a much larger line marked at every 10 fathoms.

7. *Pharmacy:* Nitrate of lead applied in the form of a powder is said to be very valuable in *Onychia maligna.* (*Garrod.*)

8. *Print.:* A thin plate of type-metal, less than type-height.

B. *As adj.:* Made of lead; containing lead; consisting more or less of lead.

lead-aluminate, *s.*

Min.: The same as PLUMBORESINITE (q.v.).

lead-antimonate, *s.*

Min.: The same as BINDHEIMITE (q.v.).

lead antimonial-sulphide, *s.*

Min.: The same as BOURNONITE and BOULANGERITE (q.v.).

lead-arming, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of tallow pressed into the lower part of the sounding-lead, in order to ascertain the nature of the bottom. [ARMING.]

lead-arsenate, *s.*

Min.: The same as MIMETITE (q.v.).

lead-ash, *s.* The slag or refuse of lead.

lead-bath, *s.*

Metal.: A process for the extraction of gold or silver from comminuted ore by exposing it mechanically to molten lead, with which it forms an alloy.

lead-carbonate, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $PbCO_3 = COPbO''$, the white lead of the painter. It is produced by exposing metallic lead to the action of weak vinegar in the presence of carbonic acid arising from decomposing spent tan, which is placed in immediate contact with the lead. A gradual process of oxidation goes on, the oxide formed being slowly converted into carbonate. It is then pulverised to an impalpable powder under water.

2. *Min.:* The same as CERUSSITE (q.v.).

lead-chloride, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $PbCl_2$. Obtained by precipitating a solution of lead nitrate by hydrochloric acid. It is soluble in thirty-three parts of boiling water, and crystallizes in delicate six-sided needles.

2. *Min.:* The same as COTUNNITE (q.v.).

lead chloro-carbonate, *s.*

Min.: The same as CROMFORDITE (q.v.).

lead-chromate, *s.*

Min.: The same as CROCOITE (q.v.).

lead-chromomolybdate, *s.*

Min.: A red variety of WULFENITE (q.v.), containing chromium.

lead-chromophosphate, *s.*

Min.: An orange-red variety of Pyromorphite (q.v.), containing chromium.

lead-colic, *s.*

Pathol.: Colic produced by lead poisoning (q.v.).

lead-coloured, *a.*

Bot.: Slate gray, with a slightly metallic lustre.

lead-comb, *s.* A comb made of lead, used for the purpose of darkening the hair.

> "Nor yet *lead-comb* was on the toilet placed,
> Nor yet broad eyebrows were reduced by paste."
> *Garth: Claremont*, 96.

lead-cutter, *s.*

Print.: A knife for cutting leads which are held in a tray the while.

lead-flat, *s.* A level roof, consisting of sheet-lead laid on boarding and joists.

lead-furnace, *s.* The furnace by which the ores of lead are reduced to the metallic state. The sulphuret, commonly known as galena, is the principal source from which the pure metal is derived. The ore, having been picked, is broken and washed to separate earthy and siliceous matters. It is then roasted until about half the charge is converted into sulphate of lead, when this and the portion which remains intact are thoroughly mixed, and the heat rapidly increased, by which means sulphurous-acid is driven off, and pure metallic lead remains.

lead-glance, *s.*

Min.: The same as GALENITE (q.v.).

lead-gray, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A colour resembling lead.

B. *As adj.:* Of a gray colour like lead; leaden gray.

lead-lights, *s. pl.* A form of casement window in which small panes are fixed in leaden cames, which are attached to cross-bars called saddle-bars.

lead-like, *adv.* As heavy as lead; like lead.

> "The turban on his hot brow pressed,
> The mail weighed *lead-like* on his breast.
> *Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xiii.

lead-line, *s.*

Naut.: A sounding-line.

lead-mill, *s.* A circular disc of lead with an abradant powder, used by the lapidary for roughing and grinding.

lead-mine, *s.* A mine from which lead or lead-ore is obtained.

lead-molybdate, *s.*

Min.: The same as WULFENITE (q.v.).

lead murio-carbonate, *s.*

Min.: The same as CROMFORDITE (q.v.).

lead-nail, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A small, round-headed, copper alloy nail, used for fastening lead-sheets on roofs.

2. *Naut.:* A scupper-nail.

lead-ochre, *s.*

Min.: The same as MASSACOT (q.v.).

lead-ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as GALENITE (q.v.).

¶ Brown and Green Lead ore = Pyromorphite and Mimetite; Red Lead ore = Crocoite; White Lead ore = Cerussite; Yellow Lead ore = Wulfenite.

lead-oxide, *s.*

1. *Chem. (Pl.):* PbO (protoxide), litharge, PbO_2 (dioxide), $2PbO, PbO_2$ red lead. The protoxide is usually obtained by oxidation of the metal in a current of air, in which case it forms a scaly mass of a yellow colour; sp. gr. = 9·2.

2. *Min.:* The same as MASSICOT and MINIUM (q.v.).

lead-oxychloride, *s.*

Min.: The same as MATLOCKITE and MENDIPITE (q.v.).

lead oxychloro-iodide, *s.*

Min.: The same as SCHWARTZEMBERGITE (q.v.).

lead-palsy, *s.*

Pathol.: Palsy following or accompanying Painters' Colic [LEAD-POISONING], though it may arise independently of it.

lead-pencil, *s.* A marking and drawing instrument, made by enclosing a slip of graphite (commonly called plumbago, or black-lead), in a casing of wood. This is generally round or hexagonal, but large pencils for the use of carpenters and others are sometimes made oval in section.

lead-phosphate, *s.*

Min.: The same as PYROMORPHITE (q.v.).

lead-plant, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Amorpha canescens.*

lead-poisoning, *s.*

Med.: Painters' colic; characterized by a blue line along the gums, with dropped wrist indicative of palsy, swelling of the tongue; occasionally, pains in the stomach, bowels, and bones, with debility and emaciation. The only remedy is the elimination of the lead from the system.

lead-pot, *s.*

Metal.: A crucible or pot for melting lead.

lead-selenate, *s.*

Min.: The same as KERSTENITE (q.v.).

lead-selenide, *s.*

Min.: The same as CLAUSTHALITE (q.v.).

lead-shot, *s.* [SHOT, s.]

lead-sinker, *s.*

Knitting-mach.: One of the devices which alternate with the jack-sinkers in the depression of the loops between the needles. The lead-sinkers are all attached to one bar, called the sinker-bar, and are raised or lowered all together.

lead sub-sesquichromate, *s.*

Min.: The same as PHÆNICOCHROITE (q.v.).

lead-sulphate, *s.*

Min.: The same as ANGLESITE (q.v.).

lead sulphate-carbonate, *s.*

Min.: The same as LANARKITE (q.v.).

lead sulphate-tricarbonite, *s.*

Min.: The same as LEADHILLITE and SUSANNITE (q.v.).

lead-sulphide, *s.*

Min.: The same as GALENITE (q.v.).

lead-telluride, *s.*

Min.: The same as ALTAITE (q.v.).

lead-tree, *s.*

Chem.: The same as ARBOR DIANÆ and ARBOR SATURNI.

lead-tungstate, *s.*

Min.: The same as STOLZITE (q.v.).

lead-vanadate, *s.*

Min.: The same as VANADINITE (q.v.).

lead-vitriol, *s.*

Min.: The same as ANGLESITE (q.v.).

lead-work, *s.*

1. Those parts of a building or other structure in which lead is the chief material used.

2. *(Pl.):* A place where lead is extracted from the ore.

lĕad (1), *v.t.* [LEAD (1), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To cover or fit with lead in any way.

> "He fashioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himself to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace."—*Ecclus.* xxxviii. 30.

2. *Print.:* To space out or widen the space between lines by inserting leads between them.

lēad (2), * **lede** (pa. t. **ladde*, **ledde*, *led*; pa. par. **lad*, **ylad*, *led*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *lǽdan* (pa. t. *lǽdde*, pa. par. *láded*) = to show the way; *lád* = a path, a way, from *lídhan* = to travel, to go; cogn. with Icel. *leidha* = to lead; from *leidh* = a way; from *lidha* = to go, to pass, to move along; Sw. *leda* = to lead; from *led* = a way, a course; from *lide* = to pass, to go on; Dan. *lede* = to lead; from *led* = a gate; from *lide* = to glide on; Ger. *leiten* = to lead; from O.H.Ger. *lídan* = to go, to go away; Dut. *leiden* = to lead; Goth. *galeithan* = to go: pa. t. *ga-laith*; pa. par. *galithans.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To guide or conduct with the hand.

> "They thrust him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill."—*Luke* iv. 29.

2. To conduct; to guide or direct in the movements.

> "Gabriel, *lead* forth to battle these my sons
> Invincible." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 46.

3. To guide by showing the way; to conduct, to direct.

> "When thou goest, it shall *lead* thee."—*Prov.* vi. 22.

4. To precede; to introduce by going first.

> "I have received much honour by your presence,
> And ye shall find me thankful. *Lead* the way,
> lords." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

5. To keep in front of; to be faster than.

> "Goldhawk had no difficulty in *leading* and beating Jupiter."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

6. To guide; to show the method of attaining.

7. To induce, to prevail.

> "What I did, I did in honour,
> *Led* by the impartial conduct of my soul."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 2.

8. To have a direction or tendency towards; to conduct. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 129.)

9. To hold the first place amongst; to guide: as, Mr. —— *led* the violins.

10. To pass, to spend.

> "To fancy the man of wit as *leading* a very agreeable life."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. x.

11. To cause to spend or pass: as, To *lead* a person a miserable life.

II. *Cards:* To begin a round or trick with; as, To *lead* a heart.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To go before and show the way.

> "'*Lead*, then,' said Eve. He, *leading*, swiftly rolled
> In tangles." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 631.

2. To have a direction towards; to conduct.

> "The mountain-foot that *leads* towards Mantua."
> *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

3. To have the position of commander, director, or chief.

4. To be faster than another; to be first.

"Marmora *led* to the drain."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

5. To have the post of pre-eminence or precedence: as, To *lead* in an orchestra.

6. To entice, to draw on, to induce: as, Gambling *leads* to other vices.

II. *Cards:* To play the first card in a round or trick; to have the lead.

¶ (1) *To lead off:* To make a start; to do anything first.

(2) *To lead on:* To entice, to allure, to draw on.

"Appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort, and *lead* him *on* with a fine-baited delay."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

(3) *To lead up to:* To manœuvre so as to gain an end.

"Mr. Fleming . . . does not even accuse the incumbent of insidiously *leading up to* Mariolatry."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 1, 1884, p. 574.

lēad (2), *s.* [Lead (2), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Precedence; the first place; guidance.

"The party which takes the *lead* there has no longer any apprehensions."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

2. A navigable opening or passage through a field of ice.

3. A watercourse, a lade (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cards:* The right of playing the first card in a round or trick; the card or suit so played.

2. *Engineer.:* The distance from an earth-cutting to an embankment.

3. *Mining:* A lode or vein of ore.

4. *Music:* A point or short passage which has to be given out by one particular part. When the word is used as a direction, it calls attention to the importance of that point.

5. *Sawing:* The overhang of a saw, to extend the cut throughout the length of the saw and to carry it back in the kerf during the return stroke.

6. *Steam-engine:*

(1) An arrangement of the ports of a steam-valve by which steam is admitted in front of the piston a little before the end of the piston-stroke. Also an arrangement of the ports to provide for the escape of the steam from behind the piston before the completion of the stroke. When on the steam side it is called outside lead; when on the exhaust it is inside lead. It tends to check the velocity of the piston at the end of the stroke, and allows of the valve being open and ready to admit a larger supply of steam the instant the motion of the piston is reversed.

(2) The setting of the crank of one engine a little in advance of the right angle to the other: viz., at 100° or 110° in place of 90°. This assists in rendering the motion of the piston more uniform, by moderating its velocity at the end of the stroke. Called also lead of the crank.

7. *Theat.:* The leading or principal part; also, the person who plays it.

lead-harness, *s.* The harness appertaining to the leading horses of a team, differing from that used with wheelers or thillers, which has breeching to enable them to hold or push back the vehicle.

lĕad'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *lead* (1); *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Fitted or provided with lead.

2. *Print.:* Separated by thin slips of lead, as lines in printing.

lĕad'-ẹn, * led-en, *a.* [Eng. *lead* (1); *-en.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Made of lead; consisting or of the nature of lead.

"A *leaden* tower upheaves its heavy head,
Large *leaden* arches press the slimy bed."
Fawkes: Temple of Dulness.

2. Of the colour of lead; dark: as, a *leaden* sky.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Sluggish, inert; indisposed to action or exertion.

"[He] blushed and pouted in a dull disdain,
With *leaden* appetite, unapt to toy."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 34.

2. Heavy, dull, gloomy, melancholy

3. Heavy, deep.

"Now *leaden* slumber with life's strength doth fight."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 124.

4. Stupid, absurd.

leaden-coloured, *a.* Dull gray, resembling lead in colour.

"The low moan of *leaden-coloured* seas."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 613.

* **leaden-hearted**, *a.* Destitute of feeling.

"O *leaden-hearted* men, to be in love with death!"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 54.

* **leaden-heeled**, *a.* Moving slowly; slow, tardy.

* **leaden-paced**, *a.* Slow in moving; tardy.

* **leaden-spirited**, *a.* Dull, depressed.

"Leane-fac'd *leaden-spirited* saturnists."—*Davies: Humours; Heaven on Earth*, p. 10.

* **leaden-stepping**, *a.* Moving slowly; tardy. (*Milton: Ode on Time.*)

* **leaden-witted**, *a.* Dull, stupid.

"Belike, then, all we university men were *leaden-witted*."—*Fuller: Abel Redivivus* (*Works*, ii. 243).

lēad'-ẽr, * led-er, * leed-er, *s.* [Eng. *lead* (2), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which leads; one who guides or conducts; one who shows the way; one who does anything first; a guide, a conductor.

2. A captain, a commander, a general.

"Ye sons of Greece! partake your *leader's* care;
Fellows in arms, and princes of the war!"
Pope: Homer; Iliad ix. 23.

3. The chief of a party, faction, profession, &c.: as, the *leader* of the House of Commons, the *leader* of the Bar.

4. A leading article in a newspaper; an editorial article.

"He only read one newspaper, innocent of *leaders*."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

5. One of the leading or front horses in a team of four or more, as distinguished from the wheelers, or those nearest the vehicle; or the foremost of two in a tandem.

"For wheelers, two bays, and for *leaders* two grays."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Black Mousquetaire.

†6. The primary or terminal shoot of a tree.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A master wheel or principal wheel in a piece of machinery.

2. *Mining:* A small vein of ore; indicating proximity to a larger lode, usually leading thereto.

3. *Music:* The name of the principal first violinist in an orchestra; of the chief clarinettist in a military band; and of the chief cornet-player in a brass band. Before the introduction of a separate conductor, the leader of an orchestra was its director, and gave the *tempo* with his fiddle-bow, a custom which has led to the use of a fiddle-bow as a bâton in France. [Conductor.]

4. *Naut.:* A thimble for conducting or guiding a rope which passes through it; a fair-leader.

5. *Plumb.:* A rain-water pipe to conduct the water collected by the spouting to the ground.

6. *Print.* (*Pl.*): Dots on a line to lead the eye across the page or column, are called leaders, as:—

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7. *Pyrotechnics:* A long paper-tube of small diameter, enclosing a strand of quickmatch, used for communicating fire rapidly from one point to another. Quickmatch thus enclosed burns much more rapidly than in the open air.

8. *Survey.:* The forward one of the two chain-carriers.

leader-hook, *s.* A hold-fast hook clasping a leader or rain-water pipe, and having its tang driven into the wall of the house.

lēad-ẽr-ĕtte', *s.* [A dimin. from *leader* (q.v.).] A short editorial article or paragraph in a paper.

lēad'-ẽrṣ, *s. pl.* [Leader, II. 6.]

lēad'-ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *leader*; *-ship.*] The office or position of a leader; guidance, premiership.

"That high position which has now been long called the *Leadership* of the House of Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

lĕad'-hĭll-īte, *s.* [Named after the place where first found, Leadhills; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral regarded as orthorhombic, but according to Laspeyres as monoclinic; in crystallization hemihedral; giving a peculiar rhombohedral aspect to twinned crystals. Cleavage very perfect. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 6·26 to 6·44. Lustre of cleavage-face, pearly, otherwise somewhat adamantine. Colour white, yellow, green, or gray; transparent to translucent; somewhat sectile. Compos., according to Dana: a sulphate with carbonate of lead, represented by the formula $PbOSO_3+3PbOCO_2$. Found with other lead minerals at Leadhills, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and sparingly at a few other localities.

lēad'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Lead (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Guiding, conducting, serving to guide.

"Truncheon or *leading* staff he lacks."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 12.

2. Going in front; front.

"M. Manlius, who had been consul two years before, rushed to the place and threw down the *leading* assailant."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1885), ii. 331.

3. Alluring, enticing, drawing; as, a *leading* attraction.

4. Chief, principal, capital.

"He had been the *leading* counsel for the seven bishops."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. Constituting a precedent; showing the way: as, a *leading* example.

C. *As subst.:* The act of guiding, conducting, ruling, enticing, or drawing on; guidance.

leading-axle, *s.* An axle ahead of the driving-wheels in English locomotives.

leading-block, *s.*

Naut.: One for guiding the direction of a purchase or rope.

leading-buoy, *s.*

Naut.: A buoy placed as a guide in sailing.

leading-hose, *s.* The hose from which the water of a fire-engine is discharged.

leading-light, *s.*

Naut.: One character of light as displayed for the benefit of seamen on a coast. Two lights are exhibited from two towers; one may be higher than the other, so as to confer a special characteristic. Certain bearings as to channel are indicated when the lights are seen in one line, the opening of the lights on either side of their conjunction indicating when to tack. Other indications may be given by the conjunction, according to the nature of the case.

leading-note, *s.*

Music: The seventh degree of the ascending major scale. It is called *leading* because of its tendency to rise or lead up to the tonic. The Iastian or Ionic mode was the only church scale having a leading note. In consequence of the leading note forming part of the upper of the two tetrachords of which the modern scale is formed, that tetrachord is by some called characteristic.

leading-part, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* The portion of the tackle between the fall and the standing part. It is that portion which passes over the sheaves. The fall is that which, in pulling or easing, does not reach the sheaves.

2. *Theat.:* The principal or chief part in a play.

leading-question, *s.* A question in which the answer is indirectly suggested.

leading-rod, *s.* A rod used in draw-boring and polishing the bores of rifle-barrels.

leading-screw, *s.*

Lathe: The longitudinal screw between the shears of a lathe, by which the slide-rest is moved longitudinally on the lathe-bed.

leading-springs, *s. pl.* The springs fixed upon the leading axle-box of a locomotive engine, bearing the weight above.

* **leading-staff**, *s.* The staff or baton of a field-marshal.

leading-string, *s.* A string by which children are supported when they are learning to walk.

"One that still needs his *leading-string* and bib."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 531.

¶ *To be in leading-strings:* To be in a state of dependence on others; to be a puppet in the hands of others.

leading-wheel, *s.* A wheel of a locomotive engine, placed before the driving-wheels.

lĕad′-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *lead* (1), s.; *-ing.*] Lead-work; the leaden flashings of a house; articles of lead generally.

* **lēad′-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *leading,* a.; *-ly.*] In a leading manner; by leading or drawing on.

* **lĕad′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *lead* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Somewhat like lead.

"He was greatly emaciated, and of a yellow and *leadish* complexion."—*Trans. of Philosophical Society,* xlvi. 77.

lĕad′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *lead* (1), s.; *-less.*] Having no lead; not loaded with a bullet.

"Can none remember that eventful day,
That ever glorious, almost fatal fray,
When Little's *leadless* pistol met his eye?"
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

* **lĕad′-man,** *s.* [Eng. *lead* (2), v., and *man.*] One who begins or leads off in a dance.

"Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle stones."
Ben Jonson.

lĕads, *s. pl.* [Lead (1), *s.* II. 4.]

lĕads′-man, *s.* [Eng. *lead's,* and *man.*]

Naut.: The sailor who heaves the lead in sounding.

lĕad′-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *lead,* and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Plumbago, and specially *Plumbago europæa.* It is used by beggars to produce ulcers in order to excite the compassion of the benevolent. Its root contains a fat which stains the skin a lead-gray colour.

2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the order Plumbaginaceæ (q.v.).

* **lĕad′-ȳ,** * **led-y,** *a.* [Eng. *lead* (1), s.; *-y.*] Pertaining to or resembling lead; like lead; leaden.

"His ruddy lippes wan, and his eyen *ledy* and holowe."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour,* bk. ii., ch. xii.

lēaf, * **leafe,** * **lef,** * **leef,** *s.* [A.S. *leáf* (pl. *leáf*); cogn. with O. Fris. *laf;* O. Sax. *lôf;* Dut. *loof;* Icel. *lauf;* Sw. *löf;* Dan. *löv;* Goth. *laufs* (pl. *laubos*); O. H. Ger. *laup;* M. H. Ger. *loup;* Ger. *laub;* Russ. *lopeste;* Lith. *lápas* = a leaf; Gr. *λέπος* (*lepos*) = a scale.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"And he saugh a fige tre bisidis the weye and cam to it and fond nothing therynne but *leeves* onely."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxi.

2. A relatively thin and wide object having a flat surface: as—

(1) The leaf of a book or manuscript, having a page on each of its opposite sides.

"Turne over the *leaf* and chese another tale."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,237.

(2) A valve or hinged member of a bridge, table, door, shutter, hinge, or screen.

"The two *leaves* of the one door were folding."—1 *Kings* v. 34.

(3) One member of a pair of lock-gates.

(4) A hinged platform for a ferry or wharf boat; also called an apron.

(5) A tooth of a pinion.

(6) One section of a fan.

(7) A thin sheet of hammered gold or silver.

(8) One of the elevating flaps of a rifle-sight.

(9) The brim of a hat.

"Harry let down the *leaf* of his hat."—*Brooke: Fool of Quality,* ii. 129.

* 3. A portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An ornament representing or resembling the leaves or foliage of certain plants or trees.

2. *Bot.:* A flat expansion divisible into two similar portions, often halves, by a vertical plane running through the apex and point of insertion. The under or outer surface generally differs from the upper or inner in colour, structure, and in the nature and appendages of the epidermis. On the lower part of the stem or base of a shoot are the scale-leaves or phyllades; above these are the ordinary foliage leaves, and above these again, below the flowers, are the bracts. The foliage leaves are the chief organs of assimilation, and develope large quantities of chlorophyll, their form and appearance being very varied. The bracts are generally smaller. The foliage leaves and calyx and corolla leaves become transformed into stamens, and these modified into carpels. A leaf is called also a Phyllome. A leaf consists of two parts, a stalk, called the petiole, and an expanded surface termed the blade or lamina. (*McNab,* &c.) When the petiole is absent the leaf is said to be sessile.

3. *Weaving:* The heddles which are connected to the same shaft, and moved at the same time. The leaf is connected with a treadle by a cord. The number of leaves is according to the requirements of the pattern, and forms the set of the draft. Thus there are five-*leaf* patterns, eight-*leaf* patterns, &c.

¶ (1) *To take a leaf out of one's book:* To follow the example of; to imitate.

"They *took a leaf out of the* French *book* with regard to the increase of population."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Oct. 29, 1883.

(2) *To turn over a new leaf:* To change one's mode of life; to adopt a new and better way of living.

leaf-bearing, *a.* Having appendages more or less resembling a leaf.

Leaf-bearing worms:

Zool.: The family Phyllocidæ (q.v.). Their popular name is derived from a series of foliceous lamellæ on each side the body, somewhat resembling elytra. They are, in reality, the cirri metamorphosed into leaf-like appendages. (*Duncan.*)

leaf-bridge, *s.* A form of drawbridge in which the rising leaf or leaves swing vertically on hinges. One form of bascule comes under this description.

leaf-bud, *s.*

Bot.: A bud, developing into a leaf, as distinct from a flower-bud, developing into a flower. Leaf-buds consist of scales imbricated over each other, the outer being the hardest, surrounding a minute cellular axis or growing point. They may be regular, adventitious, or latent.

leaf-butterflies, *s.pl.*

Entom.: The genus Kallima (q.v.).

leaf-crowned, *a.* Crowned with leaves or foliage.

leaf-cup, *s.*

Bot.: *Polymnia Uvedalia.*

leaf-cutters, *s.pl.*

Entom.: A popular name for the hymenopterous genus Megachile (q.v.), from their habit of cutting portions of the leaves of trees and plants to line their nests. Called also Leaf-cutting or Upholsterer bees.

leaf-cycle, *s.*

Bot.: The course of a spiral on a stem from any one leaf to the next one which stands vertically above or below it.

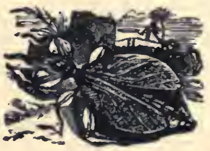
leaf-fat, leaf-lard, *s.* Fat or lard lying in layers within the body of an animal.

leaf-footed, *a.* Phyllopodous, having the feet flat, leafy, and gill-like.

"The Phyllopoda, or *leaf-footed* Entomostraca.'"—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.,* iii. 633.

leaf-insects, *s.pl.*

Entom.: The genus Phyllium (q.v.). The popular name has reference to the resemblance these insects bear to dried and withered leaves. Called also Walking-leaves.



LEAF-INSECT.
(*Phyllium siccifolium*).

leaf-lard, *s.* [Leaf-fat.]

leaf-like, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like a leaf or leaves; foliaceous.

"Of her consuming cheek the autumnal *leaf-like* red." *Byron: Childe Harold,* iv. 102.

2. *Bot.:* The same as Foliaceous (q.v.).

leaf-louse, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name given indiscriminately to any of the Aphides (q.v.); a plant-louse.

leaf-metal, *s.*

1. Gold-leaf; hammered gold.

2. Bronze leaf, or Dutch leaf. The qualities are known as: Common, soft, reddish colour, composed of zinc 1, copper 3; French, harder, less ductile, yellow, larger proportion of zinc; Florence, greenish-gold colour, still larger proportion of zinc.

3. White leaf. [Tin-foil.]

leaf-mould, *s.* Decayed leaves reduced to the state of mould, and used as a manure or fertilizer for plants.

leaf-nosed, *a.* Having a nose-leaf (q.v.).

Leaf-nosed Bats:

Zool.: The family Rhinolophidæ (q.v.).

Leaf-nosed Emballonurine Bats:

Zool.: The family Phyllostomidæ (q.v.).

leaf-rollers, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The lepidopterous family Tortricidæ, the larvæ of which frequently reside in leaves, or get into the middle of a bud or cluster of leaves and draw them together with silken threads. The name is sometimes, less properly, given to other insects, as in the example.

"Other species are *leaf-rollers,* like the Tortricids."—*Packard: Study of Insects* (ed. 6th), p. 216.

leaf-shaped, *a.*

Archæol.: A term applied to the peculiarly shaped British swords of the Bronze period.

"The British bronze sword bears a general likeness to those not only of Denmark, but of Gaul, Germany, and even of Italy and Greece; but it has also its peculiar characteristics. It is broader and shorter than the Danish bronze sword, swelling out more towards the middle, so as to suggest the term *leaf-shaped,* by which it is distinguished."—*D. Wilson: Pre-historic Annals of Scotland,* i. 355.

leaf-sheath, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf which has taken the form of a vagina or sheath surrounding the stem.

leaf-sight, *s.* A sight on the breech of a fire-arm, having a hinged elevating-piece as a guide for elevation in firing; a back-sight.

leaf-spine, *s.*

Bot.: A spine on the leaf, as on the holly.

leaf-stalk, *s.*

Bot.: The unexpanded portion of a leaf, connecting the more laminated portion of it with the stem. Called also the petiole (q.v.).

leaf-tendril, *s.*

Bot.: A tendril on the leaf, as distinguished from one on the stem.

leaf-tobacco, *s.* Tobacco in leaves, before being cut or manufactured.

leaf-traces, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Branches of the vascular bundles which pass from the stem into the leaves. (*Thomé.*)

leaf-valve, *s.*

Pumping-engine: A clack-valve; a valve hinged or pivoted on one side; a flap-valve.

* **lēaf,** *v.i.* [Leaf, *s.*] To shoot out or produce leaves or foliage.

"Most trees fall off the leaves at autumn; and if not kept back by cold, would *leaf* about the solstice."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. vi.

lēaf′-age (age as ĭġ), *s.* [Eng. *leaf; -age.*] Leaves collectively; foliage.

"The trees are heavily clothed with *leafage.*"—*Gardeners' Chronicle,* No. 410, p. 599 (1881).

lēafed, *a.* [Eng. *leaf; -ed.*] Having leaves; generally in composition, as broad-*leafed,* &c.

lēaf′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *leafy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being leafy or full of leaves.

"With all their flourish and *leafiness.*"
Southey: Alderman's Funeral.

lēaf′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *leaf; -less.*] Destitute of or without leaves; having no leaves.

"On the *leafless* elm
The noisy rook builds high her wicker nest."
Somervile: The Chase, iv.

leafless-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Plants having the petiole of the leaf without the lamina, as in some acacias.

lēaf′-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *leafless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being leafless or destitute of leaves.

lēaf′-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *leaf;* dimin. suff. *-let.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A printed slip of paper.

2. *Bot.:* One of the primary divisions of a compound leaf.

lēaf′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *leaf; -y.*] Full of or covered with leaves; abounding with leaves.

"He said unto the forest, 'Shout!
Hang all your *leafy* banners out.'"
Longfellow: Daybreak.

lēague (1), *s.* [Fr. *ligue*, from Low Lat. *liga*, *lega* = a league, from Lat. *ligo* = to bind; Ital. *lega* = a league; Sp. *liga* = a band, an alliance.]

1. A combination or union between two or more persons for the promotion of mutual or common interests, or for the execution of any design in common.

> "While thus the gods in various *leagues* engage,
> Achilles glow'd with more than mortal rage."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xx. 103.

2. A treaty, alliance, or confederation between two or more sovereigns or governments for mutual aid and defence. An offensive league or alliance is when two or more states agree to unite in attacking a common enemy; a defensive league is when the contracting parties agree to assist each other in their defence against a common enemy.

> "There was peace between Hiram and Solomon; and they two made a *league* together."—1 *Kings* v. 12

(1) *Famous Leagues*·

Hist.: The most famous leagues mentioned in history have been the Ætolian and Achaian Leagues, of Grecian historical times; the Lombard League; the Hanseatic League, of the commercial cities of Germany and the Netherlands; the Solemn League and Covenant; the Anti-corn-law League, &c. In the history of France the word has a particular importance, from the Holy League (*Sainte Ligue*) organized by the Duke of Guise in 1576, ostensibly to maintain the predominance of the Catholic religion, but really to exclude the Protestant princes of the royal line from the throne.

(2) *Land-league:*

Hist.: An association projected by Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P., which came into being at a meeting held in Dublin, Nov. 18, 1879. Nominally the programme was the "three F's"—fixity of tenure, fair rent, and free sale (of the tenant's interest); but many speakers at Land League meetings held Sunday after Sunday in different parts of the country, went so far as to demand that the soil should belong to the cultivator. Opposition by direct violence was deprecated, and recourse was had to boycotting. [BOYCOTT.] This state of things continued till the end of 1880, when fourteen members of the Land League, of whom the most important were Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Biggar, T. D. Sullivan, and T. Sexton, were indicted. The chief counts were "conspiring to prevent payment of rents, to defeat the legal process for the enforcement of payment of rents, and to prevent the letting of evicted farms." They were tried in 1881, but acquitted. On October 7, Mr. Gladstone denounced Mr. Parnell, and soon afterwards that gentleman, Messrs. Dillon, Sexton, O'Kelly, and the chief officials of the League, were arrested and imprisoned in Kilmainham. They issued a manifesto calling on the Irish tenants to pay no rent during their imprisonment. The Government replied by declaring the Land League an illegal body, and suppressed its branches throughout the country.

(3) *Solemn league and covenant:* [COVENANT].

lēague, *v.i. & t.* [LEAGUE (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To join in a league or confederacy; to unite, to confederate, to combine.

> "To Douglas, *leagued* with Roderick Dhu,
> Will friends and allies flock enow."
> *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, ii. 30.

B. *Trans:* To join, to unite, to combine.

> "*League* all your forces, then, ye powers above."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* viii. 23.

lēague (2), * leage, *s.* [O. Fr. *legue* (Fr. *lieue*), from Low Lat. *lega*, *leuca*, a word of Celtic origin; Bret. *leó*, *lev* = a league; Ir. *leige*; Sp. *legua*; Port. *legoa*, *legua*.]

* 1. A stone erected along the high roads at certain distances, similarly to the modern milestones.

2. A measure of length, varying in different countries. The English land league is 3 statute miles; a nautical league 3·457875 statute miles. A Spanish league is 7,416 English yards. A Portuguese league 3·84 English miles. An Italian league is 4 miles, of 5,000 feet each. A French land league is rather less than 2½ English miles; a nautical league rather more than 3½ English miles; and an astronomical league about 2¾ English miles.

> "A *league* from Epidamnum had we sailed."
> *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

* **league-long,** *a.* Of the length or breadth of a league.

> "The *league-long* roller thundering on the reef."
> *Tennyson: Enoch Arden*, 585.

* **lēag′-uẽr (1), lea-gre,** *s.* [Dut. *leger* (genit. *lager*) = a couch, a camp.]

1. The investment or beleaguering of a town; a siege.

2. One who besieges a town.

> "The stubborn wall that mocks the *leaguer's* art,
> And palls the patience of his baffled heart.'
> *Byron: Lara*, ii. 11.

3. A camp of a besieging army.

> "Like to a gipsy camp, or a *leaguer* after a battle.'
> *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.

* **lēag′-uẽr (2),** *s.* [Eng. *leagu(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who joins in a league; a confederate.

¶ *Land-leaguer:* A member of the Land League (q.v.); one who supports the policy of the Land League.

lēag′-uẽr (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A large sort of cask.

* **lēag′-uẽr,** *v.t.* [LEAGUER (1), *s.*] To beleaguer; to besiege.

> "Two mighty hosts a *leaguer'd* town embrace."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xviii. 593.

leaguer-lady, *s.* A contemptuous term for a soldier's wife. (*Scotch.*)

* **lēag′-uẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *leaguer*, v.; *-er.*] One who beleaguers or besieges a town.

lēak, * leke, *s. & a.* [Icel. *leki*; Dut. *lek*; Dan. *läk* = leaky; *läkke* = a leak; Sw. *läck* = leaky, leak.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A breach, crack, crevice, or hole which admits of the passage of water or any fluid either in or out.

> "One *leak* will sink a ship, and one sin will destroy a sinner."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. The oozing or passing of water or other fluid through a breach, crack, crevice, or hole, either in or out.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Leaky. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 35.)

¶ *To spring a leak:*

Naut.: To open or crack so as to admit of the passage of water into a vessel; to let in water.

lēak, * leke, *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *leka* = to drip, to leak; cogn. with Sw. *läcka*; Dan. *lække*; Dut. *lekken*; Ger. *lechan* = to leak; A.S. *leccan* = to wet, to moisten.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To allow water, or other liquid or fluid, to pass in or out through a hole, crevice, or fissure. (*J. Philips: Cider*, ii.)

2. To ooze or pass through, as water or other liquid or fluid, through a hole, crevice, or fissure.

* 3. To make water.

> "We *leak* in your chimney."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To let out; to allow to pass out.

¶ *To leak out:* To become known or public in a clandestine or underhand manner; to find vent: as, A story *leaks out.*

lēak′-age (age as ĭġ), *s.* [Eng. *leak*; *-age.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A leak.

> "To accumulate their misfortunes, they were soon obliged to cut away their bowsprit, to diminish, if possible, the *leakage* at the head."—*Anson: Voyage Round the World*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. The quantity of a liquid or fluid which escapes by a leak.

II. *Comm.:* An allowance, at a certain rate per cent., made for loss or waste by the leaking of casks, &c.

* **lēake,** *a.* [LEAK, *a.*]

lēak′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *leaky*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being leaky.

lēak′-y̆, *a.* [Eng. *leak*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Admitting or allowing the passage of water or other liquid or fluid; not water-tight.

* 2. *Fig.:* Talkative, loquacious; apt to disclose secrets; given to tattling or blabbing.

> "Whate'er he hears his *leaky* tongue runs out."
> *Hamilton: Horace*, bk. i., epist. 18.

lēal, *a.* [O. Fr.] Loyal, true. [LOYAL.]

> "A loving heart and a' *leal* within
> Is better than gowd or gentle kin."
> *Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxvi.

¶ *Land of the leal:* [LAND].

* **lēal′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *leal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being leal or loyal; loyalty, fidelity.

* **lēam (1), * lēme,** *s.* [A.S. *leoma*; Icel. *liomi.*] A ray, a gleam or flash of light.

* **lēam (2), * lyam,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *lien* = a cord or string, from Lat. *ligamen*, from *ligo* = to bind, to tie.] A cord, string, or strap by which dogs are led.

> "The lion toke acquaintance of him, and euer after followed hym, beynge ladde in a small *lyam.*"—*Sir T Elyot: Governovr*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

* **lēam′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *leam* (2); *-er.*] A dog led by a string, cord, or strap.

* **lēan (1),** *v.t.* [LEAN, *a.*] To make lean or thin. (*Adams: Works*, i. 481.)

lēan (2), * lene, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *hlǽnan* = to make to lean; *hleonian*, *hlinian* = to lean; cogn. with O.S. *hlinon*; Dut. *lennen*; Dan. *læni*; Sw. *läna*; O. H. Ger. *lainan* = to make to lean; *hlinen* = to lean; M. H. Ger. *lenen*; Ger. *lehnen* = to lean; Lat. * *clino* = to make to lean, to incline; Gr. *κλίνω* (*klinō*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To incline against; to rest against; to depend on for support; to be supported by anything.

> "Set me that I maye touche the pillers that the house stand vpon, and that I may *leane* to them."—*Judges* xvi. (1551.)

2. To deviate from a straight, direct, or perpendicular line or direction; to incline: as, A tower *leans* to the east or the west, &c.

3. To bend; to be in a bending or indirect position or posture; to stoop.

> "*Leaning* long upon any part maketh it mumme, and, as we call it, asleep."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 735.

4. To depend, as for support; to trust; to look for aid or support.

> "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto thine own understanding."—*Prov.* iii. 5.

5. To have a tendency or propensity; to incline in feeling or opinion; to tend towards anything. (*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*)

* 6. To submit; to give way.

> "'Twere good you *leaned* unto her sentence."
> *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To incline; to cause to lean; to rest.

> "The little shepherd in his white capote
> Doth *lean* his boyish form along the rock."
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 52.

* 2. To support, to rest.

> "Whereon the queen her weak estate might *lean.*"
> *Drayton: Barons' Wars*, iii.

* **lēan (3),** *v.t.* [Lat. *leyna.*] To conceal, to hide.

lēan, * lene, *a. & s.* [A.S. *hlœne*, probably connected with *lean* (2), v.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Thin, meagre, not fat, wanting in fat or flesh, slender. (*Gower: C. A.*, iv.)

(2) Not rich, fertile, or productive; bare, barren, hungry, sterile.

> "To whose *lean* country much disdain
> We English often show."
> *Cowper: The Bird's Nest.*

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Bare, stripped.

> "The trees, though summer, yet forlorn and *lean.*"
> *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

(2) Barren of thought, jejune, dry.

> "Fat paunches have *lean* pates."
> *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

(3) Poor, insignificant.

> "Out of my *lean* and low ability
> I'll lend you something: my having is not much."
> *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

II. *Print.:* A term applied to work which is not remunerative.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat.

II. *Print.:* Work which is not remunerative.

lean-face, *s.* Type with unusually thin face-lines.

lean-faced, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a thin, lean face.

2. *Print.:* Applied to type with unusually thin face-lines.

lean-to, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Having rafters; leaning against or supported by a wall. (*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xvii.)

B. *As subst.:* A building the rafters of which lean against or are supported by a wall or other building. (*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xliii.)

***lean-witted,** *a* Silly, stupid, foolish.

"A lunatic, *lean-witted* fool."
Shakesp.: King Richard II., ii. 1.

lēan′-flĕshed, *a.* [Eng. *lean*, and *fleshed.*] Thin, lean, not fat.

"Seven other kine came up after them out of the river, ill-favoured and *lean-fleshed.*"—*Genesis* xli. 3.

lēan′-ĭṅg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lean, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of deviating from a straight or perpendicular line; the act or state of depending for support on another body.

2. An inclination; a feeling or disposition towards anything; a propensity.

"The mover being a person in office, was, however, the only indication that was given of such a *leaning.*"—*Burke: Letter to T. Burgh, Esq.*

***lēan′-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *lean; -ly.*] In a lean manner; without fat or plumpness.

lēan′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lean; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being lean; thinness; want of flesh or plumpness.

"My *leanness* rising up in me beareth witness to my face."—*Job* xvi. 8.

2. *Fig.:* Poverty, poorness, emptiness.

"The poor King Reignier, whose large style
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

***lēan′-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *lean; -y.*] Lean, thin.

"They han fat kernes, and *leany* knaves,
Their fasting flockes to keepe."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; August.

lēap, *lepe, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *hleápan* (pa. t. *hleóp*, pa. par. *gehleápen*); cogn. with O. Sax. *hlópan* = to run; O. Fris. *hlapa;* Dut. *loopen;* Icel. *hlaupa;* Dan. *löbe;* Sw. *löpa;* Goth. *hlaupan;* O. H. Ger. *hlaufan;* M. H. Ger. *loufen;* Ger. *laufen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To jump, to spring, to bound, to vault; to move with springs or bounds.

"*Leaping* ever from rock to rock."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

2. To bound: as, One's heart *leaps* for joy.

3. To rush, to start, to fly, to dart.

"He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leaped from his eyes."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To jump or spring over; to pass over by leaping; to spring or jump from one side to the other of.

2. To cause to jump or spring over; to make to take a leap over.

* 3. To cover; to copulate with.

"Whether the bull or courser be thy care,
Let him not *leap* the cow, nor mount the mare."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 328.

lēap (1), ***leape,** *s.* [A.S. *hlýp;* cogn. with Icel. *hlaup* = a leap; Ger. *lauf* = a course.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of leaping or jumping; a jump, a spring, a bound.

"Yt behoveth you to make this *leape.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, ch. ccclxxviii.

(2) The space passed over or cleared by leaping.

* (3) The act of copulating; copulation.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A sudden transition or change.

"One Barrow made a *leap* from a vain and libertine youth, to a preciseness in the highest degree."—*Bacon: Observations on a Libel.*

(2) A risky or hazardous step or action: as, To take a *leap* in the dark.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* The shifting of a vein; a fault.

2. *Music:* A passing from one note to another by an interval, especially by a long one, or by including several other and intermediate intervals.

leap-frog, *s.* A game amongst boys, in which one stoops down, while another, placing his hands upon the back of the first, vaults over him.

"If I could win a lady at *leap-frog*, I should quickly leap into a wife."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

leap-year, *lepe-yeer, *s.* Bissextile; a year which *leaps* over, as it were, one day more than an ordinary year; a year which contains 366 days, as distinguished from an ordinary year, which includes only 365 days. Every year, the number of which is divisible by four is a leap year, except when it happens to be any number of hundreds not divisible by four. Thus, 1884 is a leap-year, but not 1900, this omission of one leap-year in every four centuries being necessary to correct the error which arises from the excess of the addition of one day in four years (*i.e.* six hours) to the year over the true length of the year, *i.e.* 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes.

"Divide by four; what's left shall be
For *leap-year* 0; for past 1, 2, 3." *Harris.*

***lēap** (2), ***lepe, *leep,** *s.* [A.S. *leáp.*]

1. A basket, a hamper.

"Thei token up that, that lefte of relifs sevene *leepis.*"—*Wycliffe: Mark* viii.

2. A wicker fish-net; an osier creel or trap for fish.

"The fishers lay their *leapes* in the deepe."
Breton: Fantastickes; October.

lēap′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *leap; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which leaps.

2. A hollow cylinder with a hook at one end, employed in untwisting old ropes.

II. *Zool.* (*Pl.*)*:* The orthopterous tribe Saltatoria, so called from the adaptation of the hinder legs to the purpose of leaping. It comprises the families Gryllidæ, Locustidæ, and Acridiidæ.

***lēap′-fûl, *lep-full,** *s.* [Eng. *leap* (2), s.; *-ful(l).*] As much as will fill a leap or basket; a basketful.

"And alle eeten and weren fulfilid and thei token that that was left of relifis sevene *lepfull.*"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xv.

lēap′-ĭṅg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Leap, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As. subst.:* The act of jumping or bounding; a leap, a bound.

"The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs and salient animals, which is properly called *leaping.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

leaping-ague, *s.*

Path.: A variety of chorea, characterized by a morbid propensity to running, leaping, tumbling, and dancing. Cases have been described from Scotland. (*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, i. 215.)

leaping-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Salarias tridactylus*, one of the Blenniidæ. Habitat, East Indian Archipelago. Colour, dark brown. It possesses the power of leaping out of the water, darting over the wet stones and rocks, and snapping up flies. By means of its ventral and pectoral fins, it can scramble up a nearly perpendicular face of rock, and makes for the sea on any attempt to capture it. Known also as the Jumper-fish. (*Wood.*)

***leaping-house,** *s.* A brothel. (*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.)

***leaping-time,** *s.* Youth.

"I have turned my *leaping-time* into a crutch."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

***lēap′-ĭṅg-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *leaping; -ly.*] In a leaping manner; with leaps or bounds.

lëar (1), *s.* [Lare, Lore.] Learning; lore. (*Scotch.*)

"An' to the muckle house repair,
Wi' instant speed,
An' strive, wi' a' your wit and *lear*,
To get remead."
Burns: To the Scotch Representatives.

lear (2), *s.* [Laver.]

lear-board, *s.* [Layer-board.]

***lëar,** *a.* [A.S. *lǽer;* Ger. *leer.*] [Leer, *a.*] Empty, hollow.

***lëar, *lere,** *v.t.* [Lear (1), *s.*] To learn.

"The gentle shepheard sat beside a springe,
All in the shadowe of a bushye brere,
That Colin hight, which well coulde pype and singe,
For hee of Tityrus his songes did *lere.*"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; December.

lẽarn, *lẽrne, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *leornian* = to learn; cogn. with O. S. *línón;* O. H. Ger. *lirnan;* Ger. *lernen;* A.S. *lǽran* = to teach; Icel. *læra;* Dut. *leeren;* Sw. *lära;* Dan. *lære;* Ger. *lehren.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To gain or acquire knowledge, skill, or information concerning.

"*Learn* from the birds what food the thickets yield."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 173.

2. To find out; to ascertain by inquiry.

"Let's go *learn* the truth of it."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.

* 3. To communicate knowledge to; to teach, to instruct, to inform.

"Your fly will *learn* you all games."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, v. 2.

* 4. To communicate, to tell.

"*Learn* me the proclamation."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To gain or acquire knowledge, skill, or information; to receive instruction.

"Take my yoke upon you, and *learn* of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart."—*Matthew* xi. 29.

***lẽarn′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *learn; -able.*] Capable of being learnt; that may or can be learnt.

"When the lesson comes . . . I suppose it will come in some *learnable* shape."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

lẽarn′-ĕd, lẽarned, lẽarnt, *pa. par. & a.* [Learn.]

A. *As pa. par.* (*Of both forms*)*:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.* (*Of the form* lẽarn′-ĕd)*:*

1. Having gained or acquired knowledge of or skill in anything by study; skilled or versed in science, literature, &c.; well-informed.

"The industry of that *learned* lady."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Postscript.)

2. Skilled; skilful or knowing (followed by *in*): as, *learned in* the law.

3. Containing or characterized by learning: as, a *learned* treatise.

4. Acquired by study.

"The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of *learned* lumber in his head."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, iii. 53.

* 5. Wise, prudent.

***lẽarn′-ĕd-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *learned; -ish.*] Somewhat learned.

"And seem more *learnedish* than those
That in a greater charge compose."
Butler: Miscellaneous Thoughts.

lẽarn′-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *learned; -ly.*] In a learned manner; like a learned person; with learning, knowledge, or erudition.

"And she is prating *learnedly*
Of logic and of chemistry." *Praed: County Ball.*

lẽarn′-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *learned; -ness.*] The quality or state of being learned; learning, erudition.

lẽarn′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *learn; -er.*] One who is taught, or is under instruction; a pupil, a scholar.

"Men that, if now alive, would sit content
And humble *learners* of a Saviour's worth."
Cowper: Task, ii. 542.

lẽarn′-ĭṅg, *lern-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Learn.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, state, or process of seeking for or gaining knowledge, skill, or information by study.

2. Knowledge or skill in any branch of science or literature acquired by study; erudition.

"Concerning the excellency of *learning* and knowledge."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, i. 3.

3. Skill in anything good or bad.

lëar′-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *lear*, a.; *-y.*]

Mining: An empty place; an old working.

***lēas′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *leas(e); -able.*] That may or can be leased.

lēase (1), *s.* [Lease (1), *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A demise, conveyance, or letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments for a term of years, at a certain specified rent or payment.

"A *lease* is a conveyance of lands or tenements, usually in consideration of rent, for life, for years, or at will, but always for a less time than the lessor has in the premises; for if it be for the whole interest, it is more properly an assignment than a *lease.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.

2. The document or deed by which lands, tenements, or hereditaments are leased.

3. The time for which lands, &c., are let under a lease.

II. *Fig.:* Any tenure or holding; duration; time allotted.

"Our high-placed Macbeth
Shall live the *lease* of nature."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

lēase (2), *s.* [Leash.]

Weaving: The tie round each band of the warp as arranged by the heck. It forms a guide for the weaver in setting the warp in the loom, and inserting the lease-rods. The word lease has come to signify the plane of decussation of the warp.

lease-pin, *s.*

Weaving: One of the pins of a warping-mill, between which the lease is formed.

lease-rod, *s.*

Weaving: A slat laid transversely across and between the two bands of the warp.

lēase (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *laisser* = to leave, to relinquish; O. Fr. *lesser*, from Lat. *laxo* = to slacken, to let go, from *lāxus* = loose, slack, lax.]

1. To demise, convey or let lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for a term of years, or at will, for a certain specified rent or payment; to let under a lease.

"The lands . . . are in general not tenanted nor *leased* out to farmers."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

2. To hold or occupy under a lease.

lēaṣe (2), * **les-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *lesan* = to gather; cogn. with Dut. *lezen* = to gather; Ger. *lesen*; Goth. *lisan.*] To glean; to gather corn left by the harvestmen.

"[I] told the witch Agreo my disease—
Agreo that in harvest us'd to *lease.*"
Dryden: Theocritus; Idyl. iii.

lēase′-hōld, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *lease*, and *hold.*]

A. *As adj.:* Held under or by a lease.

B. *As subst.:* A tenure by lease; that which is held under or by a lease.

lēase′-hōld-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lease*, and *holder.*] One who holds lands, tenements, &c., under or by a lease.

* **lease′-mŏn-gẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *lease*, and *monger.*] One who deals in leases.

"To the great admiration of the English nation, and advantage of landlords and *leasemongers.*"—*Stow: King James* (an. 1604).

* **lēaṣ′-ẽr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *lease* (2), v.; *-er.*] A gleaner.

"There was no office which a man from England might not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leasers* and gleaners." —*Swift.*

* **lēaṣ′-ẽr** (2), *s.* [A.S. *leás* = false; Dut. *loos*; Goth. *laus.*] A liar. [LEASING.]

lēash, * **lease,** * **leese,** * **leese,** * **leece,** *s.* [O. Fr. *lesse*; Fr. *laisse*, from Low Lat. *laxa*, fem. of *laxus* = lax, loose; Ital. *lascio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A leathern thong, by which a hawk was held on the falconer's wrist.

"A merlin sat upon her wrist,
Held by a *leash* of silken twist."
Scott: Lay of the Last Ministrel, vi. 5.

2. A leathern thong, to hold dogs in couples in coursing.

"Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leash.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 6.

3. In sporting, a brace and a half; three creatures of any kind; hence, generally three in number of any thing.

"I am sworn brother to a *leash* of drawers, and can call them all by their christian names."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

4. A band with which anything is tied or fastened.

"The ravished soul being shewn such game, would break those *leashes* that tie her to the door."—*Boyle.*

II. *Weaving:* A thread having at one end a loop through which a thread of the warp is passed, the other end being fastened to a rod or lever, to which all the other leashes of the same set are also attached; a heddle.

lēash, *v.t.* [LEASH, *s.*] To bind; to hold or fasten by a string.

"At his heels,
Leasht in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch." *Shakesp.: Henry V.* (Prol.)

lēaṣ′-ĭng, * **les-inge,** * **les-ynge,** *s.* [A.S. *leásing*, *leásung*, from *leás* = false; Icel. *lausung.*] A lie, a falsehood.

"Have almost stamped the *leasing.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. ii.

leasing-making, *s.*

Scots Law: A crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, consisting in slanderous and untrue speeches to the disdain, reproach, or contempt of the king, his council, and proceedings, or to the dishonour, hurt, and prejudice of his highness, his parents and progenitors. Called also verbal sedition.

* **leasing-monger,** *s.* A liar.

"*Leasing-mongeris* and forsworun."—*Wycliffe:* 1 *Timothy* i.

* **lĕaṣ-ōw,** * **lĕaṣ′-ōwe,** *s.* [A.S. *læswe.*] A meadow, a pasture, shaded with trees.

lēast, laste, * **leste,** * **lest,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *læsast*, *læsest*, *læst*, superlative of *læssa* (a), *læs* (adv.) = less (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* The smallest; that which is less than all others in size, amount, degree, quantity, value, importance, &c.

"I am not worthy of the *least* of all the mercies shewn to thy servant."—*Genesis* xxxii. 10.

B. *As adv.:* In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree less than all others.

"The Roman friend of Rome's *least* mortal mind."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 44.

¶ *At least, at the least:* At or in the lowest degree; without saying more; at all events; at any rate.

"He held me but last night, at *least* nine hours."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

least pocket-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: *Cricetodipus parvus.*

least spotted-woodpecker, *s.* [LESSER SPOTTED-WOODPECKER.]

least-stitchwort, *s.*

Bot.: *Mœnchia erecta.*

least willow-wren, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for *Sylvia rufa.* (*Yarrell.*)

* **lēast,** *conj.* [LEST.]

* **lēaṣ′-ȳ,** * **leas-ie,** *a.* [Prob. from A.S. *leás* = loose, false.] Deceptive, fallacious, uncertain, vague, loose.

"He never leaveth, while the sense itself be left loose and *leasy.*"—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, bk. ii.

lēat, *s.* [A.S. *lǽdan* = to lead.] An artificial watercourse; a mill-race.

"To bring down a *leat* of fair water from the hill-tops."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xvi.

lĕaṭh′-ẽr, * **leth-er,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *ledher*; cogn. with Dut. *leder*; Ital. *ledhr*; Dan. *læder*; Sw. *läder*; Ger. *leder*; Wel. *llethr.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The tanned or tawed skin or hide of an animal. The varieties of tanned leather are classed as hides, kips, and skins.

"By hire girdle hung a purse of *lether.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 3,360.

2. Dressed hides collectively.

*3. The skin: used in contempt or ironically.

"Returning sound in limb and wind,
Except some *leather* lost behind." *Swift.*

B. *As adj.:* Made of leather; leathern.

"Where is thy *leather* apron, and thy rule?"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

leather-awl, *s.*

1. A shoemaker's piercing-tool for stitching or lasting. [AWL.]

2. A tool for lacing belts. It has a broad point which fades away into two cutting edges on a conical scoop-shaped blade, which makes a clean, circular cut of the desired size; an eye-point to carry the lacing through.

leather-back, *s.*

Zool.: *Sphargis coriacea*, a species of turtle included in the genus Sphargis, on account of the roaring noise it sometimes makes. The carapace is covered with a dense coriaceous skin. They grow to a great size. Habitat, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and the temperate zones of all great oceans. Individuals have been found from six to eight feet in length.

Leather-back turtles:

Zool.: The genus Sphargis.

leather-board, *s.*

Leather: A composition of leather scraps and paper material ground together and rolled out into sheets.

leather-buffing machine, *s.* A machine in which the surface of leather is reduced to a smooth but not polished surface, the face being left with a slight nap, velvetty, like buff leather.

leather-carp, *s.*

Ichthy.: (See extract).

"Like other domesticated animals the carp is subject to variation. Some individuals . . . have lost every trace of scales, and are called *leather-carps.*"—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 591.

leather-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A fabric covered with a waterproof composition, usually having a polished surface. It generally consists of a paint or a varnish, sometimes the former with a covering coat of the latter. The changes in menstruums, resins, pigments, and coarse and cheap materials, which are added for quantity, are so various that room cannot be afforded for stating them at length.

leather-coat, *s.* An apple or potato with a tough coat or skin.

"There is a dish of *leathercoats* for you."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, v. 3.

leather-corrugating machine, *s.* A machine in which leather is crimped, corrugated, or fluted for certain purposes in manufactures. It is usually done by passing leather between a fluted and a plain roller, and drying while the indentations are preserved; or it may be done by passing the leather, while damp, between plates or dies of the requisite form.

leather-creasing machine, *s.* A machine for ornamenting the edges of leather straps by passing between rollers indented with the required patterns in intaglio and cameo.

leather-cutting machine, *s.* A machine for cutting leather into shapes for shoe-stock or other purposes; sole-leather into soles and lifts, for instance.

leather-dicing, *s.* [LEATHER-DRESSING.]

leather-dresser, *s.* One whose occupation is to dress leather or hides.

leather-dressing, *s.* The act or operation of finishing tanned or curried leather to improve its texture and surface.

leather-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Clematis Viorna*; (2) Byrsanthes.

leather-gouge, *s.*

Saddlery: A tool used to cut channels in leather for receiving the thread of a line of stitches.

leather-grinder, *s.* A machine for reducing scraps of leather to shreds, in order that the material may be made into washers, in-soles, and heels for shoes.

leather-head, *s.* [FRIAR-BIRD.]

leather-jack, *s.* A jug or bottle made of leather; a black-jack (q.v.).

leather-jacket, *s.*

Bot.: *Eucalyptus resinifera.* (The Australian name.)

leather-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: *Cassandra calyculata.*

leather-mouthed, *a.* Having a mouth like leather; smooth and without teeth.

"By a *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as, the chub or cheven."—*Walton: Angler.*

leather-pebbling machine, *s.* A machine in which a fancy surface is given to dressed leather, resembling morocco, levant, hog-skin, or other fancy style. The leather is passed upon a bed beneath a roller having the desired pattern. The pattern is given by soft metal, which has been cast upon an original surface of the required character, or the pattern of the roller is obtained by taking an electrotype copy of some selected piece of leather and transferring to the roller.

leather-plant, *s.*

Bot.: The New Zealand name for Celmisia.

leather-punch, *s.* A hand-tool for making holes in leather for the insertion of eyelets or lacing.

leather-rolling machine, *s.* A machine to compress and harden leather, instead of hammering it.

leather-seller, *s.* One who deals in leather.

leather-stuffer, *s.* A machine or a revolving chamber in which hides are made supple and stuffed with dubbing to make them soft and pliable. It is the equivalent of the breaking-machine, which is used to break dried hides before tanning.

leather-winged, *a.* Having membranous wings, somewhat resembling leather, as a bat.

leather-wood, *s.*

Botany:

1. [DIRCA.]

2. Ceratopetalum, a genus of Australian Cunoniaceæ.

leather-yellow, *a.* & *s.* Whitish-yellow.

lĕaṭh′-ẽr, *v.t.* [LEATHER, *s.*]

1. To furnish or supply with leather.

2. To thrash, as with a thong of leather. (*Vulgar.*)

"I would so swinge and *leather* my lambkin."—*Foote: Mayor of Garratt.*

lĕaṭh-ẽr-ĕtte′, *s.* [Eng. *leather;* dimin. suff. *-ette.*] A kind of imitation leather used in bookbinding.

lĕaṭh′-ẽrn, *leth-er-en, *a.* [Eng. *leather;* suff. *-en.*] Made of or consisting of leather; covered with leather.

"They stood with wondering eyes to behold him
Take in his *leathern* lap the hoof of the horse as a plaything." *Longfellow: Evangeline,* i. 1.

lĕaṭh′-ẽr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *leather; -y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to or resembling leather; like leather; tough.

2. *Bot.:* Having the consistence of leather. The same as CORIACEOUS.

leathery-turtle, *s.*

Zool.: *Sphargis coriacea.* [LEATHER-BACK.]

lēave, *leve, *s.* [A.S. *leáf* = permission, closely connected with *léof* = acceptable, pleasing [LIEF]; cogn. with Dut. *lof* = permission, in *oor-lof, ver-lof;* Icel. *leyfi* = leave; *leyfa* = to permit; *lofan* = permission; Dan. *lov* = praise, leave; Sw. *lof* = praise, leave; Ger. *ur-laub* = leave, furlough; *ver-laub* = leave, permission.]

1. Liberty or permission granted; allowance, license.

"He hath wrung from me my slow *leave.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 2.

2. The act of leaving or departing; a formal parting from friends; a farewell, an adieu. (Generally in the phrase, To *take leave.*)

"One carried a letter commanding Manchester to quit France without taking *leave.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

leave-taking, *s.* The act of taking leave of or bidding farewell to friends.

"Why in that rawness left you wife and child . . .
Without *leave-taking?*" *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iv. 3.

lēave (1), ***leve, *leeve** (pa. t. **lafte,* **lefte, left;* pa. par. **laft, left*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *læfan* = to leave a heritage; from *láf* = a heritage, a remainder; from *lifian* = to be remaining, to live (q.v.); Icel. *leifa* = to leave; *leif* = a heritage; M.H. Ger. *leiben* = to leave; from M.H. Ger. *leibe:* O.H.Ger. *leipa* = that which remains; Ger. *bleiben* = to remain, to be left.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give by will; to bequeath; to give as a legacy.

"Peace I *leve* with you, my pees I geue unto you."—*John* xiv. (1551.)

2. To forsake, to desert, to abandon, to give up, to relinquish, to renounce.

"We have *left* all, and have followed thee."—*Mark* x. 28.

3. To withdraw from; to quit; to come or go away from.

"Of all the carrion-feeders it is generally the last which *leaves* the skeleton of a dead animal."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), p. 57.

4. To cease or desist from; to forbear.

"Let us return, lest my father *leave* caring for the asses, and take thought for us."—1 *Samuel* ix. 5.

5. To suffer to remain in the same state.

"It prefers itself, and *leaves* unquestioned
Matters of needful value"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

6. Not to touch, take, or remove; to spare; to suffer to remain.

"They encamped against them, and destroyed the increase of the earth, and *left* no sustenance for Israel."—*Judges* vi. 4.

7. To reject; not to choose; to pass over or by.

8. To come away from and suffer to lie.

"*Leaving* their noblest in their gore." *Scott: Lord of the Isles,* vi. 29.

9. To have remaining at death.

"There be of them that have *left* a name behind them."—*Ecclus.* xliv. 8.

10. To commit or intrust as a charge or deposit: as, To *leave* a house in charge of a servant.

11. To refer for decision: as, To *leave* a question to an arbitrator.

12. To permit or allow to the discretion of.

"Circumstances which the historian discreetly *leaves* to the imagination of his readers."—*Eustace: Italy,* vol. i., ch. vii.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be left, to remain.

"Segbert of Estsex at home *lifte* stille." *Robert de Brunne,* p. 3.

2. To cease, to desist, to give over.

"Let us not *leave* till all our own be won." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* v. 5.

3. To depart, to go away, to take leave: as, He *left* at nine o'clock.

¶ 1. *To leave off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To cease or desist from: as, *To leave off* work.

(*b*) To cease to wear: as, *To leave off* a dress.

(*c*) To renounce or give up familiarity with.

(2) *Intrans.:* To cease, to desist.

2. *To leave alone:* To let alone; not to dispute or interfere with.

"The fools are mad if *left alone.*" *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona,* iii. 1.

3. *To leave out:* To omit; not to insert or include.

"Each hath his place; I am *left out.*" *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.,* i. 1.

* **lēave** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *lever* = to raise.] To raise, to levy.

"An army strong she *leav'd,*
To war on those which him had of his realm bereaved." *Spenser: F. Q.,* II. x. 31.

† **lēave** (3), *v.i.* [LEAF.] To send out or produce leaves or foliage.

lēaved, *a.* [Eng. *leaf* (pl. *leaves*); *-ed.*]

1. Covered or furnished with leaves or foliage.

2. Made with leaves or folds.

"I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him the two *leaved* gates."—*Isaiah* xlv. 1.

* **lēave′-lĕss** (1), *a.* [Eng. *leave,* s.; *-less.*] Without leave or permission.

"Within an yle me thought I was,
Where wall, and yate was all of glasse,
And so was closed round about,
That *leaulesse* none come in ne out."
Chaucer: Dreme.

* **lēave′-lĕss** (2), *a.* [Eng. *leaf* (pl. *leaves*); *less.*] Without leaves or foliage; leafless.

lĕav′-ẹn, *lev-ain, *lev-ein, *s.* [Fr. *levain,* from Lat. *levamen* = that which raises: *levo* = to raise.]

1. *Lit.:* A substance used or intended to produce fermentation, as in dough; specifically, a portion of sour dough, which, being mixed with a larger quantity of other dough, causes fermentation, and makes it lighter; yeast, barm.

"For ye shall burn no *leaven* nor any honey in any offering of the Lord made by fire."—*Leviticus* ii. 11.

2. *Fig.:* Any mixture which causes or tends to cause a general change in the mass. It generally means something which depraves or corrupts that with which it is mixed.

"Take heed and beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees."—*Matthew* xvi. 6.

lĕav′-ẹn, *v.t.* [LEAVEN, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To cause or produce fermentation in; to raise and make light, as dough.

"A lytell leuen doth *leuen* the whole lompe of dow."—*Galathians* v. (1551.)

* 2. *Fig.:* To taint, to corrupt, to deprave, to imbue.

"That cruel something unpossest,
Corrodes and *leavens* all the rest."
Prior: The Ladle.

lĕav′-ẹned, *a.* [Eng. *leaven; -ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Fermented.

"Whosoever eateth *leavened* bread from the first day until the seventh day, that soul shall be cut off from Israel."—*Exodus* xii. 15.

* 2. *Fig.:* Ripened, matured.

"We have with a *leavened* and prepared choice
Proceeded to you."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

lĕav′-ẹn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LEAVEN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of fermenting with leaven.

2. That which leavens or makes light.

* **lĕav′-ẹn-oŭs, *lev-en-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *leaven; -ous.*] Containing leaven; tainted.

"Whose unsincere and *levenous* doctrine corrupting the people, first taught them looseness and bondage."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

† **lēav′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *leave* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who leaves, forsakes, or relinquishes.

"But let the world rank me in register
A master-*leaver* and a fugitive."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 9.

lēaveş, *s. pl.* [LEAF, *s.*]

* **lēav′-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *leavy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being leavy or leafy.

lēav′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LEAVE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of forsaking, relinquishing, quitting, or giving up.

2. (*Pl.*): That which is left; residue, remnant.

"At length I'll loath each prostituted grace,
Nor court the *leavings* of a cloyed embrace."
Yalden: Force of Jealousy.

3. (*Pl.*): Refuse, offal.

"[He] sits in safety on the green bank side,
And lives upon the *leavings* of the tide."
Langhorn: Epistle to Mr. ——.

leaving-book, *s.* A book presented to a boy by his schoolfellows on his leaving, in accordance with a custom in vogue in many English public schools.

leaving-shop, *s.* An unlicensed pawnshop. (*Slang.*)

"Proprietress of one of those iniquitous establishments termed *leaving-shops.*"—*Morning Chronicle,* Dec. 21, 1857.

* **lēav′-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *leaf* (pl. *leaves*); *-y.*] Full of or covered with leaves or foliage.

"Now near enough: your *leavy* screens throw down." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* v. 6.

* **leb-arde,** *s.* [LEOPARD.]

lĕb-ĕ-dī-ẽr-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. λέβης (*lebēs*) = a kettle or cauldron, an urn; διήρης (*diērēs*) = double, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ. The wood of *Lebedieropsis orbicularis,* a tree found in the forests of India, is useful for turning.

lĕb-ĭ-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lebi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ. The species are very numerous in tropical America. Several also are British.

lĕ-cā′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λεκάνη (*lekanē*) = a dish.]

Entom.: A genus of homopterous insects, tribe Coccina. *Lecanium Ilicis,* found in the south of Europe on *Quercus Ilex,* was used by the ancients as a dye. *L. hesperidum* is parasitic on the orange.

* **lĕ-căn′-ŏ-măn-çȳ,** *s.* [Gr. λεκάνη (*lekanē*) = a bowl, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A mode of divination by throwing three pieces of stone into a bowl or basin, and invoking the aid of a demon.

lĕc-ạ-nör′-ạ, *s.* [From Gr. λεκάνη (*lekanē*) = a dish, pot, or pan, from the form of the shields.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of gymnocarpous lichens, family Parmelidæ, or of the tribe Lecidineæ. It is akin to Lecidea, except that the epithecium has a thickish border formed of the crust and of the same colour with it. Many species are British. *Lecanora perella, L. tartarea* (Cudbear), *L. hæmatomma,* and *L. atra* are used for dyeing. *L. esculenta* and *L. affinis* are found in Armenia, Algeria, &c., and are blown about by the wind. The natives eat them in times of scarcity, and believe them to have been the manna of the Israelites.

2. *Chem.:* The ethereal extract of *Lecanora atra,* collected in the neighbourhood of Palermo, Sicily. It is a mixture of two acids, which can be easily separated by means of chloroform; one (atranoric acid) is colourless, and very slightly soluble in chloroform; the other, which closely resembles usnic acid, is yellow, and very soluble in chloroform.

lĕc-ạ-nör′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *lecanor(a); -ic.*] Derived from or in any way connected with the genus Lecanora (q.v.).

lecanoric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}O_7H_2O$. An ethereal anhydride of orsellinic acid, discovered by Schunck in 1842, in several of the lichens belonging to the genera Lecanora, Rocella, and Variolaria, from which it can be extracted by ether. It crystallizes in colourless stellate needles, slightly soluble in water and cold alcohol, moderately soluble in boiling alcohol but very soluble in ether, in acetic acid, and in ammonia. It melts at 153° to a colourless liquid, which soon decomposes with evolution of carbon dioxide. On boiling with water it splits into two molecules of orsellinic acid. The lecanorates are very unstable, decomposing, especially when heated, into orsellinic acid and orcin.

lĕc-a-nör′-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *lecanor(a)*; suff. *-in.*] [LECANORIC-ACID.]

* **lĕçh,** *v.t.* [Fr. *lécher.*] To lick.

* **lēçhe′ (1),** *s.* [LEECH, *s.*]

lē-çhē′ (2), *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Onotragus leche*, from South Africa. It is a water antelope, frequenting damp, marshy places, and taking to impassable swamps. It goes in considerable herds, and may be known by the peculiar way in which it allows its horns to recline, almost touching the withers.

* **lēçhe,** *v.t.* [LEECH, *v.*]

* **lēçhe-craft,** *s.* [LEECHCRAFT.]

lĕçh′-ẽr, * lech-our, * lech-ur, *s.* [Fr. *lecheor*, *lescheur*, *lecheur* = one who licks up, from *lécher* = to lick (q.v.).] One addicted to lewdness; one inordinately given to the indulgence of his animal passions.

> "Was this a lover, or a *lecher* whether?
> Bad in the best, though excellent in neither."
> *Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim*, 7.

* **lĕçh′-ẽr,** *v.i.* [LECHER, *s.*] To practise or give one's self up to lewdness.

> "The small gilded fly doth *lecher* in my sight."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

lĕçh′-ẽr-oŭs, * lech-er-ouse, * lich-er-ous, *a.* [Eng. *lecher*; *-ous.*]

1. Addicted to lechery or lewdness; lewd.

> "Remorseless, treacherous, *lecherous*, kindless villain!" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. Exciting or provoking to lewdness or lust.

> "Lo Loth in hus lyve thorowe *lecherouse* drinke wickedlich wroghte." *Piers Plowman*, ii. 25.

lĕçh′-ẽr-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lecherous*; *-ly.*] In a lecherous, lewd, or lustful manner; profligately.

> "The youngere sone went forth in pilgrimage into a fer countree and there he wastid his goodis: in lyvinge *lecherously.*"—*Wycliffe: Luke* xv.

* **lĕçh′-ẽr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *lecherous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lecherous; lechery, lewdness.

> "They were . . . dryuen into yᵉ profounde and depe sleepe of ygnoraunce, of ydylness, of *lecherousnesse*, and of pryde."—*Isaiah* vi. (1551). (Notes.)

lĕçh′-ẽr-ȳ, * lec-cher-ie, * lech-er-ie, *s.* [Eng. *lecher*; *-y.*]

1. Lewdness, lust.

* 2. Pleasure, delight.

* **lĕçh′-oŭr,** *s.* [LECHER, *s.*]

lĕ-çĭd′-ē-a, *s.* [Gr. λέκος (*lekos*) = a dish, a plate, a pot, a pan, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Lecidinel. The apothecia have a border coloured like the disc. It is very extensive, and is found in a great variety of situations, and at every season of the year *Lecidea geographica* is sometimes sulphur-yellow and sometimes yellowish-green. If a yellow specimen be suspended over a solution of carbonate of ammonia, it becomes covered with carmine-red globules, gradually loses its usnic acid, and then becomes grayish-white.

lĕç-ĭ-dē′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lecide(i)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: According to Lindley, a family of lichens, tribe Hymenothalameæ. Now made a tribe, Lecidinei (q.v.).

lĕç-ĭ-dĭn′-ĕ-ī, lĕç-ĭ-dĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lecid(ea)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-inei*, or fem. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of gymnocarpous, or open-fruited lichens, having free, circular, ultimately convex shields with open discs, and placed in a special exclpulum. Five genera are British.

lĕ′-çĭ-thĭn, *s.* [Gr. λέκιθος (*lekithos*) = the yolk of an egg; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: This name is applied to several phosphoretted fatty bodies, of very similar chemical and physical properties, derived from brain substance, nerves, blood, gall, the yolk of eggs, &c., and also from some vegetable substances (maize, &c.), and which appear as constant constituents of the cell substance of organized bodies. It is a viscous body, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, but very soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether. From its saturated solution in alcohol, it crystallizes in radially-grouped needles, which dry up *in vacuo* to a white powder. It may also be crystallized from glacial acetic acid. Every lecithin is a fat containing only two fatty acid radicals, the third hydroxyl group being replaced by ethylen-trimethyl ammonic hydrate (neurine) in combination with phosphoric acid.

lĕ-cŏnt′-īte, *s.* [Named after Dr. J. L. Le Conte; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in prismatic crystals in a black mass consisting of the excrement of bats, in the cave of Las Piedras, Comayagua, Central America. Lustre vitreous; colourless, and transparent; taste, saline and bitter. Compos.: a hydrated sulphate of ammonia, soda, and potash.

lĕc′-tẽrn, lĕt′-tẽrn, * lĕc′-tŭrn, * lec-torne, * lectrone, * lectrun, * lete-rone, *s.* [Low Lat. *lectrinum* = a reading-desk, a pulpit, from *lectrum* = a pulpit; Gr. λέκτρον (*lektron*) = a couch, a rest for a book; Fr. *lutrin.*] A choir-desk from which the antiphons and lessons were read. Also the stand from which the gospel was sung. They were sometimes constructed of wood, but frequently of brass, in the form of an eagle with outspread wings. At the time of the Reformation lecterns went out of use, but of late years they have become more common. In Scotland the term is applied to the precentor's desk in front of the pulpit.

> "William Rufus was buryed at Winchester in the Cathedral Church, or Monastery of Saynt Swithen, under a playne flatte marble stone, before the *lectorne* in the queere."—*Stowe: William Rufus* (an. 1099).

lĕc-tī′-ca, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A kind of litter or palanquin, borne by horses or slaves, and used for transporting females, sick persons, and ultimately the luxurious rich, from place to place. They were provided with cushions, canopies, and curtains.

* **lĕc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lectionem*, accus. of *lectio* = a reading, from *lectus*, pa. par. of *lego* = to gather, to read.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reading.

2. A difference or variety in copies of a book or manuscript; a various reading.

II. *Ch. Hist.*: A term applied in the Early Church to portions of Scripture read in the public services, but now almost entirely confined to the passages from the inspired writings, the Acts of the Martyrs or Lives of the Saints, and homilies by Fathers and Doctors of the Church, which are read in the Roman office of matins (q.v.).

lĕc′-tion-ar-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *lection*; *-ary.*]

Church Hist., Eccles., &c.: A book containing passages of Holy Scripture to be read in the public service of the Church.

1. *Roman*: The oldest known Latin lectionary is that commonly attributed to St. Jerome, and known as the *Comes*, distinguished as *major*, if it contained the Gospels and Epistles for the year; as *minor* if only the beginnings and endings. It is undoubtedly of early date, but the question of authorship cannot be decided. The lectionary found by Dom Mabillon in the convent of Luxueil is interesting as showing that, according to ancient Gallican use, three lessons were read at mass.

2. *Anglican*: In the article, "Concerning the Service of the Church," in the Prayer Book, general rules are laid down as to the reading of Scripture in Divine Service; the system of Daily and Proper Lessons was established in 1559; the tables were drawn up in 1599, and in 1661 the lectionary was settled in the form it kept for two centuries. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1867 to consider the rubrics and directions for conducting public worship. This Commission drew up a New Table of Lessons; its use was at first optional, but has been obligatory since Jan. 1, 1879.

* **lĕc-tĭ-stẽr′-nĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat., from *lectus* = a couch, and *sterno* = to strew, to spread out.]

Class. Myth.: A sacrifice of the nature of a feast offered to the gods, an evident survival of the idea common in early stages of religious development that divinities actually partook of the offerings presented to them. (See the apocryphal story of Bel and the Dragon.) On occasions of extraordinary solemnity, or in times of public calamity, the Greeks and Romans placed tables with food before images of the gods reclining on couches. According to Livy (v. 13), the first Roman lectisternium took place A.U.C. 354, when a terrible plague affected the cattle. These sacrificial feasts were of two kinds—ordinary, occuring almost daily (Liv. xlii. 30); and extraordinary, occurring at intervals, and lasting from three to eight days, or even for a longer period (Liv xii. 10).

* **lĕc′-tõr,** *s.* [Lat.]

Ch. Hist.: The second of the Minor Orders (q.v.) among the Latins, and the first among the Greeks. The office—that of reading the church lessons—is of great antiquity, mention being made of it by Eusebius (*Hist. Eccles.*, vi. 43); and the form of ordination now in use is nearly the same as that employed at the close of the fourth century. Lectors exist in the Greek Church and among the Copts, Syrians, Jacobites, and Nestorians. The Anglican communion recognizes lay lectors, who are set apart for their duty by a special form.

* **lĕc′-tõrne,** *s.* [LECTERN.]

lĕc′-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lectura*, fem. of *lecturus*, fut. par. of *lego* = to gather, to read.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of reading.

> "In the *lecture* of holy scripture, their apprehensions are commonly confined unto the literal sense of the text."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. A formal discourse, whether written or not, delivered upon any subject, especially one intended for instruction.

> "These *lectures* must be read onely in the Tearm tymes; to every lecturer, or reader, is provided and allowed by this founder, fiftie pounds of annuall fee or stipend, and a fayre lodging within this his pallace like house."—*Stow: Of the Universities in England*, ch. xxx.

3. A reproof; a reprimand from a superior or one in authority.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Univ.*: The reading or study of work with a professor or tutor.

2. *Law*: 5 & 6 Wil. IV., c. 65, passed in 1835, prohibits the publication of lectures, except with the consent of the lecturer.

lecture-room, *s.* The room or hall in a college where lectures are delivered; a class-room.

> "I fear, dear Pütter, that your *lecture-room*
> Must wait awhile for its best ornament."
> *Browning: Paracelsus*, iv.

lĕc′-ture, *v.i, & t.* [LECTURE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To deliver a lecture or lectures.

2. To give instruction by means of lectures: as, A professor *lectures* on a certain subject.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To instruct by lectures; to deliver lectures to.

> "To be conscious, while he is *lecturing* his students, that he is either speaking or reading nonsense."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

2. To reprimand; to reprove as a superior.

> "By this privileged body the great mass of the population is *lectured* every week from the chair of authority."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To induce or influence into doing anything by a lecture.

lĕc′-tu-rẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lectur(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who delivers lectures or formal discourses on any subject; especially one who instructs by means of lectures.

2. In London and other cities, a priest appointed as assistant to the rector of a church, whose duty mainly consists in the delivery of lectures. A lecturer is mainly chosen by the vestry or chief inhabitants, is usually the afternoon preacher, and must be licensed as other ministers. A lectureship cannot be grafted by compulsion on a church. No person can be a lecturer without the rector's consent, unless it be by custom. (*Blunt.*)

> "For *lecturers* sell sermons, as the lay
> Doe sheep and oxen." *Corbet: Iter Boreale.*

lĕc′-tụre-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *lecture ; -ship.*] The post or office of a lecturer.

> "To have a *lectureship* in English literature is a novelty in our universities."—*Daily News*, May 15, 1884.

* **lĕc′-tụr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *lectur(e) ; -ess.*] A female lecturer ; a woman who delivers lectures.

> "'But,' continued the animated *lecturess*, 'you must understand me.'"—*T. Hook : Man of Many Friends.*

* **lĕc′-tụr-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *lectur(e) ; -ize.*] To deliver lectures, to preach.

> "We must preserve mechanics now
> To *lecturize* and pray."
> *Brome : Saints' Encouragement.* (1643.)

* **lĕc′-tũrn,** *s.* [LECTERN.]

lē-çy̆th-ĭ-dā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lecythis*, genit. *lecythid(is)* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot. : Lecyths. An order of epigynous exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of large trees, with alternate entire or toothed undotted leaves, and minute deciduous stipules The flowers are large, showy, terminal, solitary, or racemose; calyx superior; two to six-leaved ; corolla of six petals, sometimes cohering at the base ; stamens indefinite epigynous, part formed into a unilateral mass ; often without anthers ; ovary inferior, from two to six-celled ; fruit a woody capsule ; seeds several. They are natives of Guiana and other hot parts of South America. Genera seven ; known species thirty-eight.

lē′-çy̆-thĭs, *s.* [Gr. λήκυθος (*lēkuthos*) = an oil-flask.)

Bot. : The typical genus of the order Lecythidaceæ (q.v.). Calyx six-lobed ; petals six, with sterile stamens attached to a hood-like body. Thirty or forty species are known, mostly giant trees from Brazil, Venezuela, and Guiana. The great woody pericarps of the several species are used as drinking vessels. The seeds are large and eatable, but leave an unpleasant taste in the mouth. *Lecythis ollaris*, the Sapucaya, is the largest tree in the Brazilian forests. The bark is cut by the Indians into pieces, and used as wrapping for their cigars. A milky emulsion, prepared from the seeds of *L. grandiflora*, another Brazilian species, is prescribed for catarrhs.

lē′-çy̆ths, *s. pl.* [LECYTHIS.]

Bot. : The name given by Lindley to the order Lecythidaceæ (q.v.).

lĕd, *pret. & pa. par. of v. & a.* [LEAD (2), *v.*].

A. *As pret. & pa. par.* : (See the verb).

B. *As adjective* :

1. Guided, conducted, drawn.

2. A term applied to a farm, estate, &c., not occupied by the owner or tenant, also to a district ruled by deputy.

* **led-captain,** *s.* One who follows another as though led by a string : an obsequious attendant, a toady.

led-horse, *s.* A sumpter-horse ; a spare horse led by a servant or attendant for use in case of emergency.

Lē′-dạ, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Antiq.* : The daughter of Thestius, King of Ætolia, and wife of Tyndarus, King of Sparta. By Jupiter she became the mother of Pollux and Castor, Helen and Clytemnestra.

2. *Astron.* : [ASTEROID, 38].

3. *Zool.* : A genus of molluscs, family Arcadæ. Eighty recent species are known, the genus being widely diffused, and 190 fossil species.

* **ledde,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [LEAD, *v.*]

* **lĕd′-dẹn,** * **lĕd′-ẹn,** *s.* [A.S. *leden*, *lyden* = language ; a corrupt. of *Latin.*] Language, talk, dialect.

> "She understood wel every thing
> That any foule may in his *leden* sain."
> *Chaucer : C. T.*, 10,749.

lĕd′-diĕ, *s.* [LADY.] (*Scotch.*)

* **lēde,** *v.t.* [LEAD.]

lĕd-ĕ-bôu′-rĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after M. Ledebour, a botanical author.]

Bot. : A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Scilleæ. The bulbs of *Ledebouria hyacinthoides* are used in the East Indies as a substitute for squills.

* **lĕd′-ẹn,** *s.* [LEDDEN.]

lĕd′-ẽr-ẽr-īte, *s.* [Named after Baron Lederer, by Jackson ; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*)]

Min. : An impure gmelinite (q.v.), with some free silica.

lĕd′-ẽr-īte, *s.* [Named after Baron Lederer, by Shepard.]

Min. : A variety of sphene (q.v.), found in very large brown crystals in northern New York and in Canada. Cleavage, distinct

lĕdġe, *s.* [A word of Scandinavian origin ; cf. Sw. *lagg* = the rim of a cask ; Icel. *lögg* ; Norweg. *logg* (pl. *legger*) = the lowest part of a vessel ; from *liggja* ; Dan. *ligge* ; A.S. *licgan* = to lie.]

I *Ordinary Language* :

1. A shelf on which articles can be placed.

> "The borders were between the *ledges.*"—1 *Kings* vii. 28.

2. A row, a layer, a stratum.

> "The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar."—*Wotton : Archit.*, p. 18.

3. Any prominence or rising part ; a ridge rising above the rest : especially a ridge or prominence of rocks rising above the sea.

> "From Bermuda's reefs ; from edges
> Of sunken *ledges.*" *Longfellow : Seaweed.*

4. A rim, an edge.

> "I set this vase upon the *ledge* of the tray, and it was nearly falling."—*Miss Edgeworth : Moral Tales*, i. 244.

5. A bar for fastening a gate.

II. *Technically* :

1. *Arch.* : A small moulding, as the Doric drop-ledge.

2. *Joinery* : A piece against which something rests ; as the batten on the back of a door, the fillet against which a door closes, &c.

3. *Mining* : A stratum of metal-bearing rock.

4. *Print.* : A piece of furniture ; a stick used in wedging up.

5. *Shipbuild.* : A thwart-ship piece in the deck-framing. [SHELF-PIECE.] A support for the decks, parallel to and intermediate between the beams. [HEAD-LEDGE.]

* **lĕdġe,** *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *allege* (q.v.).]

lĕdġed, *a.* [Eng. *ledg(e)* ; *-ed.*] Furnished with a ledge or ledges : as, a *ledged* door.

lĕdġe′-mĕnt, lĕdġ′-mĕnt, * **ligge-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *ledge*, s. ; *-ment.*]

Architecture :

1. A string-course, or horizontal suite of mouldings, such as the base-mouldings of a building.

2. The development of the surface of any solid on a plane, so that its dimensions may be readily obtained.

ledgement-table, *s.*

Arch. : The same as LEDGEMENT (1).

lĕdġ′-ẽr, * **lĕġ′-ẽr,** * **leidg-er,** * **leig-er,** *s. & a.* [Dut. *legger* = one that lies down, a nether mill-stone, from O. Dut. *leggen* = to lie.]

A. *As substantive* :

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

*2. An ambassador ; one who remains at a foreign court. (*Shakesp. : Meas. for Meas.* iii. 1.)

II. *Technically* :

1. *Comm.* : One of the principal books kept in a merchant's office, in which is entered an accurate record of all money transactions, arranged so as to show on one side all the amounts to the *debit* of the account, and on the other all those to the *credit*.

> "Here you a muckworm of the town might see,
> At his dull desk, amid his *legers* stalled."
> *Thomson : Castle of Indolence*, i. 50.

2. *Masonry* : A large, flat cap-stone, over a tomb for instance.

3. *Scaffolding* : A horizontal pole, parallel to the walls, lashed to the standards or vertical poles, and supporting the putlogs on which the boards of the bricklayers' scaffold rest.

4. *Sport.* : The same as LEDGER-BAIT (q.v.).

* **B.** *As adj.* : Resting, lying, or remaining on any place ; not moving about.

> "A stage-player borrowed a rusty musket, which had lien long *leger* in his shop."—*Fuller : Worthies ; London.*

ledger-bait, *s.* A bait fixed or made to remain in one place. It is used in fishing for barbel or bream.

> "I call that a *ledger-bait* which is fixed, or made to rest in one certain place."—*Walton : Angler*, pt. i., ch. viii.

ledger-blade, *s.* The stationary blade with a rectilinear edge, placed as a tangent to the spirally-bladed cylinder, by which cloth is shorn and the nap reduced to a length. Another form of cloth-shearing machine has a semicircular ledger-blade, and a large revolving wheel containing eight small cutting discs, made to revolve by planetary pinions, and acting as shears in connection with the edge of the ledger-blade.

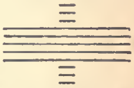
ledger-book, * **leiger-book,** * **ligier-book,** *s.* The same as LEDGER, II. 1.

> "Many *leiger-books* of the monasteries [are] still remaining."—*H. Warton : On Burnet's Hist. Reform.*, p. 42.

ledger-line (1), *s.* The same as LEDGER-BAIT (q.v.).

lĕdġ′-ẽr, lĕġ′-ẽr, *a.* [Fr. *léger* = light.] Light. (Only used in the compound.)

ledger-line (2), **leger-line,** *s.*



Music : One of a number of short lines drawn above or below the ordinary stave at the relative distances at which the whole lines would be placed. On and between these lines, notes belonging to passages beyond the extent of the stave are placed. The use of leger lines is comparatively modern in musical notation, for it was anciently supposed that the stave, with a certain clef prefixed, was sufficient for the compass of the voice or instrument using such clef. When the compass was extended, the clef was shifted so that the music might be still expressed within the limits of a stave. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

lĕdġ′-mĕnt, *s.* [LEDGEMENT.]

* **lĕdġ′-y̆,** *s.* [Eng. *ledg(e)*, s. ; *-y.*] Abounding in ledges.

lē-dĭ-tăn′-nĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ledum* (genit. *ledi*), and Eng. *tannic.*] (See the compound.)

leditannic-acid, *s.*

Chem. : $C_{28}H_{30}O_{15}$. A variety of tannic acid found in the leaves of the marsh wild rosemary (*Ledum palustre*). It is a reddish, inodorous powder, soluble in water and in alcohol. Its aqueous solution is coloured dark green by ferric chloride.

lē-dĭx-ăn′-thĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ledi(tannic)*, and *xanthin(e).*]

Chem. : $C_7H_6O_3$. A reddish yellow powder, produced by boiling a solution of leditannic acid with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is soluble in alcohol and in the alkalis, and from its solution in alcohol it is precipitated as a reddish brown powder by an alcoholic solution of neutral acetate of lead.

lē′-dŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λῆδον (*ledon*).] [LEDUM.] The gum of *Cistus Ledon.*

lē′-dŭm, *s.* [Lat. : Gr. λῆδον (*lēdon*) = an Oriental shrub, *Cistus creticus*, on the leaves of which ladanum was found.] [LADANUM.]

Bot. : Labrador-tea ; a genus of Ericaceæ, tribe Rhododendreæ. Calyx four-toothed ; petals five, spreading ; stamens four to ten ; capsule five-celled, five-valved ; seeds winged. The leaves of *Ledum latifolium* and *L. palustre* infused in beer, produce headache, nausea, and even delirium. They have been prescribed in tertian ague, dysentery, and diarrhœa. Ledum is used in the tanning of Russian leather

ledum-camphor, *s.* [LEDUM-OIL.]

ledum-oil, *s.*

Chem. : An oil obtained by distilling the leaves of the marsh wild rosemary (*Ledum palustre*). It is a yellowish, viscid oil, lighter than water, and possessing a pungent odour. When exposed to the air, it gradually solidifies to a crystalline mass, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It appears to be a mixture of a volatile oil and a solidified oil (Ledum-camphor). The analysis of Ledum-camphor leads to the formula $C_{28}H_{48}O$.

leē (1), *s. & a.* [Icel. *hle*, *hlé-bordh* = the lee-side ; cogn. with Dan. *læ* ; Sw. *lä* ; Dut. *lij* ; A.S. *hleo*, *hleow* = a covering, a shelter ; Prov. Eng. *lew* = a shelter ; O. Sax. *hleo* = protection.]

A. *As substantive* :

1. *Naut.* : The side or quarter of a ship opposite to that from which the wind blows ;

the sheltered side; the shelter afforded by an object interposed and keeping off the wind.

> "For now in front her trembling inmates see
> The hills of Greece emerging on the *lee*."
> *Falconer: Shipwreck*, iii.

¶ 2. Hence, any sheltered side.

> "He halted, desiring me to take shelter in his *lee*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, ch. vii., p. 234.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to that side or quarter towards which the wind blows: as, The *lee* side of a ship.

¶ (1) *To lay a ship by the lee:*

Naut.: To place a ship in such a position that the wind will come right upon her broadside, and the sails will lie flat against the masts and shrouds.

(2) *Under the lee of:*

Naut.: On that side which is opposite to that against which the wind blows; on the sheltered side; protected from the wind by.

lee-board, *s.*

Naut.: A board lowered on the lee-side of a flat-bottomed vessel to act as a temporary keel in avoiding lee-way, preventing the vessel drifting to leeward. A centre-board is a lee-board, raised and lowered in a water-tight well amidships.

lee-fange, *s.*

Naut.: An iron across a deck or on the taffrail, for the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail to slip on in tacking.

lee-gauge, *s.*

Naut: A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows than another vessel has.

lee-lurch, *s.*

Naut.: A violent lurch or roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.

lee-shore, *s.*

Naut.: The shore under the lee of a vessel; the shore towards which the wind blows.

> "What made it more appalling was that we were on a *lee-shore*."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. xv.

lee-side, *s.*

Naut.: The lee of a vessel.

lee-tide, *s.*

Naut.: A tide which runs in the same direction as the wind blows.

lee-way, *s.* [Leeway.]

leē (2), *s.* [Fr. *lie.*] The sediment or coarser parts of a liquid, which settle at the bottom; now only used in the plural. [Lees.]

> "Religion can . . . throw down their pois'nous *lee*."
> *Young: Night Thoughts*, vii. 475.

leē (3), *s.* [Life.] (*Scotch.*)

leē (4), *s.* [Lea.]

* **leē,** *v.i.* [Lie.]

lē'-a, *s.* [Named after James Lee, founder of the Hammersmith Nursery.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Leeæ (q.v.). It consists of shrubs growing in tropical Asia and Africa. *L. aspera*, a Western Himalayan species, produces a black succulent fruit, eaten by the natives.

lē'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *le(ea)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Vitaceæ (Vineworts). The petals are united at the base, the stamens monadelphous, the ovules solitary, no tendrils. (*Lindley.*) The stems of *Leea robusta* are used in India for fences, stakes, and temporary huts.

leēçh (1), * **leche,** *s.* [A.S. *læce* = a physician; *lácnian* = to cure; cogn. with Icel. *læknir* = physician; *lækna* = to cure; Dan. *læge* = a physician; *læge* = to heal; Sw. *läkare* = a physician; *läka* = to heal; Goth. *leikeis*, *lekeis* = a physician; *leikinon* = to heal; O. H. Ger. *láhhi*, *láchi* = a physician; *láhhinón* = to heal; M. H. Ger. *láchenen* = to use remedies; *láchen* = a remedy; Ir. & Gael. *leigh* = a physician; *leigheas* = a cure. Once the general English appellation for a physician. After it became obsolete in England it was still retained by the inhabitants within the Irish pale. (*Trench: English Past & Present.*)]

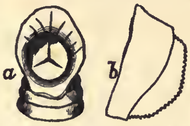
* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A physician, a doctor; a professor of the art of healing.

> "And solace sought he none from priest nor *leech*."
> *Byron: Lara*, i. 15.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Sing:* Any individual of the suctorial order Hirudinea, of which the best known examples are the horseleech (q.v.), and the medicinal leech, under which name two species are commonly employed: *Hirudo medicinalis*, chiefly imported from Germany, Bohemia, and Russia; and the Hungarian leech (*H. officinalis*). Greenish-olive to dark green, six yellow-reddish or yellow bands along the back; numerous black spots on abdomen. The body is composed of from 90 to 100 rings, and furnished with a discal and caudal sucker. The anterior sucker is small, the mouth furnished with three semi-circular toothed jaws, meeting in a point. Leeches grow very slowly, and some years elapse before they arrive at maturity. They are not fit for medicinal purposes before the age of twelve or eighteen months. They inhabit pools and marshy places; and in the south of France they are bred in large marshes chiefly for the continental market.



SUCKER AND JAW OF LEECH.

a. Anterior extremity of *Hirudo officinalis*, magnified, showing the sucker and triradiate jaws. *b.* One of the jaws detached, showing the semicircular toothed margin.

(2) *Pl.:* The order Hirudinea.

2. *Surg.:* Leeches are employed for the local extraction of blood when cupping is not advisable. Care should be taken that they do not enter the mouth or any other cavity of the body. To destroy a leech in the stomach, injections of salt and water are used.

leech-gatherer, *s.* One who gathers leeches for medical purposes.

> "I'll think of the *leech-gatherer* on the lonely moor."
> *Wordsworth: Revolution & Independence.*

leēçh (2), **leach,** * **leetch,** *s.* [Icel. *lik* = a leech-line; Sw. *lik*; Dan. *lig* = a bolt-rope.]

Naut.: The side edge of a square sail. The foremost edge (for the time being) is the luff or weather-leech. In a fore-and-aft sail, the after edge is the leech.

leech-line, *s.*

Naut.: A line attached to the leech-rope on the edge of a sail, and passing up through a block on the yard, to haul on the leech; as the bunt and leech-lines, the preventer leech-line.

leech-rope, *s.*

Naut.: That part of a bolt-rope along the vertical edge of a sail. The leeches are hauled by leech-lines, which pass up through blocks on the yards, and brail up the sail.

* **leēçh** (1), * **leche,** *v.t. & i.* [Leech (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To treat with medicine; to heal, to cure.

> "And would be *leched* wonder faine."
> *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 380.

2. To bleed by the use of leeches.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To practise medicine.

2. To bleed with leeches.

> 'He served there on the medical staff of the Foreign Legion, in which capacity he *leeched* and let blood."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 9, 1882.

leēçh (2), *v.t.* [Letch.]

leech-tub, *s.* [Letch-tub.]

leēçh'-craft, leche-craft, *s.* [Eng. *leech* (1), and *craft*.] The art of healing; the science of or skill in medicine.

> "The *leechcraft* has never been very skilful at Naples."—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. iii., ch. i.

leĕ-çheē', [Litchi.]

leēdş'-īte, *s.* [Named after the place were found, Leeds, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mixture of gypsum and barytes.

* **leēf,** *s.* [Leaf.]

* **leēf,** * **leefe,** *a.* [A.S. *leóf*, *lióf*.] [Lief.] Kind, fond, willing.

> "Whilome all these were low and *leef*,
> And loved their flocks to feed."
> *Spenser: Pastorals.*

leēk, * **leke,** *s.* [A.S. *leác*; cogn. with Dut. *look*; Icel. *laukr*; Dan. *lög*; Sw. *lök*; Ger. *lauch.*]

Bot. & Hort.: *Allium Porrum*, a culinary vegetable cultivated in Britain. The stem and leaves are used in soups and stews. The blanched stems are much used by the French in their cookery. The Welsh wear it on St. David's Day (March 1). The leek of Scripture (Heb. חָצִיר (*chhatsir*) is probably correctly translated in Numb. xi. 12. Though this is the only passage in the A. V. rendered leek, yet *chhatsir* occurs in nineteen other passages.

> "Seeing now that I am entred thus far into a discourse of onions, I shall not do amisse to treate of *leekes* also."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. v.

¶ The Sand-leek is *Allium Scorodoprasum*, wild in Britain, but rare; the Wild-leek is *A. Ampeloprasum*, which is indigenous to the west of Ireland, but only naturalised in England. The Stone-leek is *A. fistulosum*.

¶ *To eat the leek:* To retract statements which one has made. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.)

leek-green, *s.* A green colour, resembling that of the leek.

* **leēke,** *a.* [Like, *a.*]

leē'-lāne, leē'-fŭ-lāne, *adv.* [Prob. from *lee* = life, and *lane* = lone, alone.] All alone. (*Scotch.*)

leē'-lăṅg, *a.* [Eng. *lee* (3), and *lang* = long.] Livelong. (*Scotch.*)

> "The thresher's weary flingin-tree,
> The *leelang* day had tired me."
> *Burns: The Vision.*

leē'-līte, *s.* [Named after J. F. Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge.]

Min.: A variety of compact orthoclase (q.v.), of a deep flesh-red colour and waxy lustre, found at Gryphyttan, Sweden.

leër, *v.i. & t.* [Leer, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To look obliquely or slyly, or with a look expressive of contempt, malice, or triumph; to throw sly or arch looks.

> "I will make the king do you grace; I will *leer* upon him, as 'a comes by."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 5.

* 2. To sneak away.

> "He *leered* away on the other side."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To allure with sly or arch looks.

> "To gild a face with smiles; and *leer* a man to ruin."
> *Dryden: Spanish Friar*, i.

2. To turn slyly or archly: as, To *leer* one's eye.

leër (1), * **leare,** * **lere,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *hleór* = the cheek, the face, a look; cogn. with O. Sax. *hlior* = the cheek; O. Dut. *lier*; Icel. *hlýr*; Dut. *loeren* = to leer, to peep.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. The cheek, the face.

> "The tears trilling down his *leeres*."—*Holinshed: Ireland* (an. 1547).

* 2. A face, a countenance; looks.

> "Here's a young lad framed of another *leer*."
> *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.

3. An oblique, sly, or arch look; a look expressive of a feeling of malice, amorousness, or triumph.

> "The conscious simper, and the jealous *leer*
> Mix in his look."
> *Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 6.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Leering; glancing on all sides.

> "He . . . keepes a *leare* eye still."—*Earle: Microscog.*, No. 78.

leër (2), *s.* [Prob. from *lee* = to lie.] The annealing chamber or arch of a glass manufactory. It is sometimes a simple oven, or it may be a long chamber through which the ware is pushed in trays, the period of passage being sufficient for the annealing operation.

* **leër** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *lerka* = to lace.] A kind of braid or tape.

* **leër** (1), * **leare,** * **leere,** * **lere,** *a.* [O. Low Ger. *lári*; O. H. Ger. *lárer*.]

1. Empty.

2. Without a rider.

> "An horse runnes *leer* away without the man."
> *Harrington: Orlando Furioso*, xvi. 64.

3. Loose, dissolute, uncontrolled.

> "If the house
> And your *leer* drunkards let me."
> *Ben Jonson: New Inn*, iv. 3.

4. Devoid of sense, empty, frivolous: as, *leer* words.

* **leër** (2), *a.* [Larboard.] Left.

> "His hat turned up o' the *leer* side."—*Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub*, i. 2.

leër′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LEER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of looking with a leer; a leer.

leër′-ĭng-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *leering; -ly.*] In a leering manner; with a leer.

leër′-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named after J. D. Leers, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Oryzeæ The flowers are on panicled, much-compressed spikelets, with awnless glumes, and one to six stamens. Ten species are known. *Leersia oryzoides,* a grass with an effuse panicle and three stamens, is wild in watery places in Britain, but rare.

lëer′-y̆, *a.* [Eng. *leer* (v.); *-y.*] Cunning, sly. (*Slang.*)

leēş (1), *s.* [Fr. *lie* = dregs; Low Lat. *lia,* a word of doubtful origin. The word is properly a plural from *lee* (2), s., but is frequently used as a singular noun.] The dregs, sediment, or grosser parts of any liquor which settle to the bottom; spec., the dregs or sediment of wine.

> "The wine of life is drawn, and the mere *lees*
> Is left this vault to brag of."
> *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* ii. 3.

* **leēş** (2), *s.* [Fr. *laisse, lesse.*] A leash (q.v.)

* **leēş** (3) *s.* [A.S. *leás* = false.] [LEASING.] A lie, a falsehood.

* **leēşe** (1), *v.t.* [LEASE (2), *v.*]

* **leēşe** (2) *v.t.* [LOSE.]

* **leēşe** (3), *v t.* [Lat. *læsus,* pa. par. of *lædo* = to hurt.] To hurt.

> "Take heed you *leese* it not."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour.*

leē′-sôme, *a.* [*Lee* = lief; suff. *-some.*] Pleasant, desirable, agreeable.

leesome-lane, *adv.* Dear self alone.

> "There sat the laird, his *leesome-lane.*"—*Scott: Redgauntlet,* let. xi.

* **leēt** (1), *s.* [A variant of *lathe* (1) (q.v.).]

1. A court-leet (q.v.).

> "The other general business of the *leet* and tourn was to present by jury all crimes whatsoever that happened within their jurisdiction."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 19.

2. The district under the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

3. A day on which a court-leet is held.

> "Who has a breast so pure,
> But some uncleanly apprehensions
> Keep *leets* and law-days?"
> *Shakesp.: Othello,* iii. 3.

leet-ale, *s.* A feast or merry-making at a court-leet.

leet-man, *s.* One who is subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

* **leēt,** (2), *s.* [A.S. *hlet* = a lot; Icl. *leiti* = a share, a part].

1. A portion; a lot.

2. A list of candidates for any office.

¶ *Short-leet:* A list of persons selected from the leet or list of candidates for any office, in order that their claims may be more carefully or specially examined.

leēt, (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the whiting in the neighbourhood of Scarborough.

leew′-ạrd (leew as lû), *adv. & s.* [Eng *lee* (1), s; *-ward.* Allied to O. Dut. *lywaard;* Dut. *lijwaarts*].

A. *As adj.:* On or pertaining to the lee side, or part towards which the wind blows.

> "By change of wind to *leeward* side."
> *Swift: On the Union.*

B. *As adv.:* Toward the lee side, or that part towards which the wind blows; the opposite to windward.

C. *As subst.:* The lee side, or that part towards which the wind blows.

> "And many a visit he paid unto *leeward,*
> And called out in pain for pale brandy and steward."
> *Cole: Arab Maiden.*

leeward-tide, *s.*

Naut.: A tide running in the same direction as the wind blows; a lee-tide.

leew′-ạrd-ly̆ (leew as lû), *a.* [Eng. *leeward; -ly.*]

Naut.: A term applied to ships, which, when sailing close-hauled, make a great deal of leeway; the opposite to weatherly (q.v.).

leē′-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *lee* and *way.*]

Naut.: The deviation or loss from her true course which a ship makes by drifting to leeward; the lateral movement or drift of a ship to leeward.

¶ *To make up leeway:* To overtake work which has got behindhand; to make up for lost time.

> "There are plenty of difficulties in the road, and there is a great deal of *leeway to be made up.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Nov. 25, 1884.

leēze, *phr.* or *adv.* [A corrupt. of *lief is* (me) = dear is (to me).] Pleasure comes to me; I am pleased. (*Burns: Scotch Drink.*)

* **lēfe,** * **leēfe,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *leóf.*] [LIEF.]

A. *As adj.:* Dear, beloved, pleased, willing, agreeable.

> "Ne never had I thing so *lefe,* ne *lever,*
> As him, God wot, he never shal no mo."
> *Chaucer, C. T.,* 10,886.

B. *As subst.:* One who is beloved; a friend, a sweetheart.

> "His *leefe* a rosen chapelet
> Had made." *Romaunt of the Rose.*

lĕft, * **lift,** * **luft,** * **lyft,** *a. & s.* [Prob. of English origin, though not found in A.S. Cf. N. Fries. *leeft, leefter hond* = left hand; O.Dut. *luft.* Not related to *leave,* v., in the sense of the *left,* or unused, hand, as suggested by Trench.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Expressing or denoting the side opposite to the right: as, the *left* hand, the *left* side.

> "In the rigt syd two and in the *lift* syde on."
> *Robert of Gloucester,* p. 22.

2. Situated or being on one's left hand or side.

> "The *left* to that unhappy region tends,
> Which to the depth of Tartarus descends."
> *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* vi. 728.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That side which is opposite to the right; that which is on the left side: as, He stood on my *left.*

2. *Politics:* That party which sits on the left side of the president; the opposition; amongst the legislative assemblies of Europe used to denote the advanced or radical party.

¶ (1) *Over the left:* A slang or colloquial expression, used ironically or sarcastically to denote disbelief in or negation of a statement: as, I believe you, *over the left.*

(2) *The left bank of a river:* The bank which is on the left hand of a person looking down the stream.

left-hand, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Situated or being on one's left side: as, a *left-hand* man.

B. *As subst.:* The left side; not the right hand.

Left-hand-rope: Rope laid up and twisted "against the sun," as it is termed; water-laid rope.

left-handed, *a.*

I. *Literally:*

1. Having more power in or capability of using the left hand than the right.

> "Among all this people there were seven hundred chosen men *left-handed.*"—*Judges* xx. 16.

2. Moving from right to left; characterized by position on or direction towards the left.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Awkward, clumsy, inexpert: as, He is a very *left-handed* workman.

2. Stupid, awkward: as, a *left-handed* arrangement.

3. Insincere, malicious, sinister: as, a *left-handed* compliment.

*4. Unlucky, sinister, inauspicious.

> "That would not be put off with *left-handed* cries."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman,* iii. 2.

Left-handed marriage: [MORGANATIC].

Left-handed screw: A screw whose threads advance "against the sun," that is, from right to left. This is the opposite to the common, or right-handed screw, which is operated by turning it in the direction of the hands of a watch.

left-handedness, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being left-handed; ability to use the left hand with greater facility than the right.

* 2. *Fig.:* Awkwardness, clumsiness, insincerity.

> "Although a squint *left-handedness*
> B' ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand."
> *Donne: To the Countess of Bedford.*

* **left-handiness,** *s.* Awkwardness, left-handedness, clumsiness.

> "An awkward address . . . and a certain *left-handiness* . . . proclaim low education."—*Chesterfield.*

* **left-witted,** *a.* Dull, stupid, silly.

lĕft, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [LEAVE, *v.*]

left-off, *a.* Discarded as no longer serviceable; laid aside: as, *left-off* clothing.

* **lefte,** *pret. of v.* [LIFT, *v.*]

* **lĕft′-wạrd,** *adv.* [Eng. *left*; a.; *-ward.*] Towards the left, on the left side or hand.

> "Strike *leftward,* cries our guide, and higher
> Mounts up the stony forest-way."
> *Matthew Arnold: Grande Chartreuse.*

* **lē′-fûll,** *a.* [LAWFUL.]

lĕg, *s.* [Icel. *leggr* = a leg, a hollow bone, a stem of a tree, a shaft of a spear; cogn. with Dan. *læg* = the calf of the leg; Sw. *lägg* = the calf or bone of the leg.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One of the limbs of man and other animals, used for walking or running; in a more limited sense, same as II. 1.

> "I with pleasure see
> Man strutting on two *legs* and aping me."
> *Dryden: Cock & Fox,* 460.

(2) Anything resembling a leg; as—

(*a*) A support of a chair or table.

(*b*) One limb of a compass. They are called pencil, pen, wheel, extension, reversible, point legs, &c., according to the purpose for which they are adapted.

* (*c*) One of the sides of a triangle, as opposed to the base.

(3) That portion of a stocking, trousers, &c., which covers the leg.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An obeisance; an act of reverence; a bow. (*Corbet: To Lord Mordant.*)

(2) A blackleg; a low, swindling betting-man.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): The lower limbs or extremities of the body. Each of these consists of two bones, the tibia or shinbone and the fibula or peroneal bone alongside of the tibia. The two are connected at their upper and lower extremities by synovial articulations, and have their shafts united by an interosseous membrane.

2. *Cricket:*

(1) That part of the field which lies to the back and left side of a right-handed batsman, as he stands to receive the ball from the bowler.

(2) The fieldsman who stands in the part of the ground described in (1), short leg, square leg, or long leg, according to his distance from and relative position to the wicket.

3. *Elevator:* The movable dependent case containing the lower end of the belt of iron buckets of a grain-elevator.

4. *Naut.:* A small rope put through one of the bolt-ropes of the main or fore sail.

¶ 1. *To change the legs:*

Manége: To change step.

2. *To fall on one's legs:* To be fortunate or successful; to escape fortunately out of some difficulty.

3. *To feel one's legs:* To begin to walk; said of children.

4. *To give a leg to; To give one a leg up:* To assist, to help: especially in mounting a horse.

5. *To have the legs of one:* To be faster in running. (*Slang.*)

6. *To make a leg:* To make a bow or obeisance; to bow.

> "So in they come—each *makes* his *leg,*
> And flings his head before."
> *Cowper: The Yearly Distress.*

7. *To put one's best leg foremost:* To exert oneself to the utmost.

8. *To shake a loose leg:* To live a loose, licentious life. (*Slang.*)

9. *To have not a leg left, To have not a leg to stand on:* To be at the end of one's resources or strength.

10. *To be on one's last legs:* To be in an extreme stage of exhaustion; to be on the verge of financial ruin.

11. *To get on one's legs:* To rise to speak.

12. *On one's legs:* Standing, ready to speak.

13. *To stand on one's own legs:* To support one's self; to depend on one's self.

leg-and-foot guard, *s.*

Manége:

1. A pad or strap to protect a horse's feet or legs. They are used—

(1) To prevent the cutting of the fetlock or foot by interfering. [Interfere, *v.*, II. 1.]

(2) To prevent the cutting of the knees in kneeling or falling forward on to the knees.

(3) To prevent the abrasion of the hide by hopples.

2. A lined sleeve, as a hopple-ring, to prevent abrasion of the fetlock. [Hopple.]

3. A stout piece of leather, strengthened by a longitudinal iron plate. It is strapped to the right leg of an artillery-driver, to prevent injury from the pole of the carriage.

leg-bail, *s.* Escape from custody.

To give leg-bail: To run away.

"I wud *gie* them *leg-bail* to a certainty."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

leg-lock, *s.* A lock or shackle for the leg.

***lĕg,** *v.i.* [Leg, *s.*] To bow; to make a leg.

"He'll kiss his hand, and *leg* it."
Shirley: Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

***lĕg′-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *legabilis*; from *lego* = to bequeath, to appoint.] Capable of being bequeathed as a legacy.

lĕg′-a-çy̆, * lĕg′-a-çiĕ, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *legatia*, from *legatum* = a legacy; neut. sing. of *legatus*, pa. par. of *lego* = to bequeath; O. Fr. *legat.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

*(1) A commission; business entrusted by another for execution; a mission.

"That whole tale of all my *legacy* and message wherfore I am sent into the world."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 459.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"Bequeathing it as a rich *legacy*
Unto their issue." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which is handed or passes down from an ancestor or predecessor.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"A *legacy* is a bequest or gift of goods and chattels by testament, and the person to whom it was given is styled the legatee. This bequest transfers an inchoate property to the legatee; but the right is not perfect without the assent of the executor; for, if I have a general or pecuniary *legacy* of £100, or a specific one of a piece of plate, I cannot in either case take it without the consent of the executor. For in him all the chattels are vested, and it is his business first of all to see whether there is a sufficient fund left to pay the debts of the testator: the rule of equity being, that a man must be just before he is permitted to be generous. And in case of a deficiency of assets, all the general *legacies* must abate proportionably, in order to pay the debts; but a specific *legacy*, of a piece of plate, a horse, or the like, is not to abate at all, or allow anything by way of abatement, unless there be not sufficient without it. Upon the same principle, if the legatees have been paid their *legacies*, they are afterwards bound to refund a rateable part, in case debts come in more than sufficient to exhaust the residuum after the *legacies* paid."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

¶ (1) *A demonstrative legacy:* A legacy partaking in part of the nature of both a general and specific legacy: as a sum of money left with reference to a particular fund for payment.

(2) *Lapsed legacy:* [Lapsed].

(3) *Legacy-duty:* A duty on legacies payable to the crown, at rates which increase in proportion to the remoteness of kind of the legatee from the testator.

(4) *Vested legacy:* [Vested].

legacy-hunter, *s.* One who pays court to another in the hope of receiving a legacy at his death.

legacy-hunting, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Paying court with a view to receiving a legacy.

B. *As subst.:* The act or practices of a legacy-hunter

lē′-gal, *lē′-gall, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *légal*, from Lat. *legalis* = legal, from *lex* (genit. *legis*) = law; Sp. *legal*; Ital. *legale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. According to law; in accordance or conformity with the law

2. Lawful, legitimate, permitted or sanctioned by the law.

"The lender will rather lend it to the banker, at the *legal* interest."—*Locke: Of Lowering of Interest.*

3. Created or defined by the law: as, a *legal* crime.

4. Pertaining to law or questions of law.

"An officer . . . was able to determine all *legal* controversies which could occur within the district."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, vol. ii. (App. 2.)

II. *Theology:*

1. Of or belonging to the Mosaic law; conformable to the enactments of the Mosaic law.

"But my blindness still was such,
I chose a *legal* course."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lv.

2. Of or belonging to the Law as distinguished from the Gospel; of or belonging to works as distinguished from free grace.

B. *As subst.:*

Scots Law: The same as Legal Reversion (q.v.).

legal-debts, *s.* Debts which can be recovered by process in a court of common law.

legal-estate, *s.* An estate in land fully recognised as such in a court of common law.

legal-fiction, *s.* [Fiction].

legal-reversion, *s.*

Scots Law: The period within which a debtor, whose heritage has been adjudged, is entitled to redeem the subject, that is, to disencumber it of the adjudication by paying the debt adjudged for. Called also Legal.

legal-tender, *s.* [Tender, *s.*]

lē′-gal-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *legal*; *-ism.*] Strict adherence to law or prescription; legal doctrine.

"The spirit of *legalism* might mistake the true connection."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. vi., p. 164.

lē′-gal-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *legal*; *-ist.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who advocates a strict adherence to law or prescription.

2. *Theol.:* One who rests his hope of salvation on his conformity to the Divine law.

lĕ-găl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *légalité*, fr. Lat *legalitatem*, accus. of *legalitas* = legality, from *legalis* = legal (q.v.); Sp. *legalidad*; Ital. *legalità.*]

1. *Ordinary Lang.:* The quality or state of being legal or in accordance with the law; lawfulness; legitimacy.

"These proceedings, however reprehensible, had yet the semblance of *legality.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Theology:*

(1) Outward conformity to the Law without inward heart obedience.

(2) Bondage to the Law, as distinguished from "the glorious liberty of the children of God" (Romans viii. 21).

lē-gal-ĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *legaliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of legalizing.

lē′-gal-īze, *v. t.* [Eng. *legal*: *-ize.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make lawful; to render conformable to or in accordance with the law, either by authorizing the doing of an act, or by sanctioning what has been done.

"What do you think were the feelings of every man, who looks upon Parliament in an higher light than that of a market-overt for *legalizing* a base traffick of votes and pensions, when he saw you employ such means of coercion to the Crown, in order to coerce our Parliament through that medium?"—*Burke: Letter to Thomas Burgh, Esq.*

2. To justify; to excuse.

"If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it should be injury from an extremely obliged person."—*South: Sermons.*

† II. *Theol.:* To interpret in a legal spirit.

lē′-gal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *legal*; *-ly.*] In a legal or lawful manner; according to law; lawfully; without breaking the law.

"He summoned to the board persons not *legally* qualified to sit there."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

† **lē′-gal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *legal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being legal; legality.

* **lĕg′-an-tīne,** *a.* [Prob. a misprint for Legatine (q.v.).]

* **lĕg′-a-tar-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *légataire*; It. & Sp. *legatario*, from Lat. *legatarius*, from *legatus*, pa. par. of *lego* = to appoint; to bequeath.] One to whom a legacy has been left; a legatee.

"An executor shall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the presence of fit persons, as creditors and *legataries* are."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

lĕg′-ate, * leg-at, *s.* [Fr. *légat*, from Lat. *legatus* = a legate; a deputy, prop. pa. par. of *lego* = to appoint; to send, from *lex* (genit. *legis*) = law; Sp. & Port. *legado*; It. *legato*.]

1. An ambassador.

"He went a *legate*, but return'd a foe."
Pope: Homer; *Iliad* x. 342

2. Specif. An ambassador (a cardinal or bishop) sent by the Pope to the court of a foreign prince or state. Of these legates there are three degrees: the first and highest being styled *legates a latere*, who are members of the Pope's council, and are invested with the highest authority, and are sent only on missions of the greatest importance, or as governors of a Roman province; secondly, *legates de latere*, who are entrusted with missions of less gravity; and thirdly, *legati nati*, consisting of those prelates who hold the title in virtue of their office and dignity in the church, but are not despatched on missions. [Nuncio.]

"The *legates* a latere, as they were called, were a kind of delegates who possessed the full power of the Pope in all the provinces committed to their charge."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, vol. i., Note N.

* 3. A messenger of any kind.

"There stands the messenger of truth: there stands
The *legate* of the skies." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 338.

lĕg-a-teē′, *s.* [Lat. *legatus*, pa. par. of *lego* = to appoint; to bequeath; suff. *-ee.*] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

"Mammon makes the world his *legatee*
Through fear, not love." *Cowper: Charity*, 45

* **lĕg′-ate-shĭp, * lĕg′-at-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *legate*; *-ship.*] The office, rank, or position of a legate.

"Thus by the chance and change of Popes, the *legatship* of Anselme could take no place."—*Holinshed: Henry I.* (an. 1116).

lĕg′-a-tīne, *a.* [Eng. *legat(e)*; *-ine.*] Of or pertaining to a legate.

"This violation of ecclesiastical and *legatine* privileges."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. vii.

Legatine Constitutions, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: Ecclesiastical laws enacted in national synods held under Cardinals Otho and Othobon, legates from Pope Gregory IX. and Pope Clement IV., in the reign of Henry III., about 1230 and 1268. (*Shipley.*)

lĕ-gā′-tion, * le-ga-ty-on, *s.* [Fr. *légation*, from Lat. *legationem*, accus. of *legatio*, from *legatus*, pa. par. of *lego* = to appoint; Sp. *legacion*; Ital. *legazione.*]

* 1. The act of sending forth or commissioning as an agent or delegate for another.

"And thys busynesse was farre dyuerse from worldlye affaires; euen so was this kind of ambassade or *legatyon* new."—*Udal: Marke* vi.

2. The ambassador or envoy sent to any foreign court on a mission, together with his assistants: as, the *legation* of the United States.

3. The official residence of a political envoy.

"He declines to make the British *Legation* a house of call for all comers."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 24, 1884.

* 4. A district under the jurisdiction of a papal legate.

lĕg-a-tĭs′-sĭ-mō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Exceedingly, smooth, close, and connected.

lĕ-ga′-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Bound, close, connected. A piece of music so marked is intended to be sung or played in an even, smooth, and gliding manner. It is opposed to staccato (q.v.). The notes intended to be played legato are frequently tied or joined by the signs ⌒ ‿ above or below them.

* **lĕg-a-tor′, * lĕ-gā′-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *legatus*, pa. par. of *lego* = to appoint, to bequeath.] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy.

"Suppose debate
Betwixt pretenders to a fair estate,
Bequeathed by some *legator's* last intent."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 375.

lĕg-a-tû′-ra, lĕg-a-ture (1), *s.* [Ital. *legatura.*]

Music: A bind; a ligature (q.v.).

* **lĕg′-a-ture** (2), *s.* [Eng. *legat(e)*; *-ure.*] The office, duties, rights, and privileges of a legate.

"The Parliament forbade him to usurp the privileges of his *legature.*"—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. vi.

* **lĕge** (1), *v.t.* An abbreviation of Allege (q.v.).

* **lege** (2), *v.t.* [ALLAY.]

* **lege,** *a.* & *s.* [LIEGE.]

lĕġe´-mĕnt, *s.* [LEDGEMENT.]

lĕġ´-ẹnd, * **leg-ende,** *s.* [Fr. *légende*, from Low Lat. *legenda*, prop. = things to be read, neut. pl. of *legendus*, fut. part. of *lego* = to read; Gr. λέγω (*legō*) = to collect, to gather, to tell; Ital. *leggenda*; Port. *lenda*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A chronicle, biography, or register of the lives of saints, which were formerly read in the refectories of religious houses, and as lessons at matins. From the marvellous stories in some of these biographies came meanings 2 and 3. [GOLDEN-LEGEND.]

* 2. A story of any kind; a tale, a narrative.

"In making of a glorious *legende*
Of good women, and maidens, and wiues."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women. (Prol.)

3. A story of an incredible or marvellous character; originally such a one told of a saint, and hence, any non-historical or unauthentic story; a tradition, a fable.

"Afterwards *legends* being growne in a manner to bee nothing else but heapes of friuolous and scandalous vanities, they haue beene euen with disdaine throwne out."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 20.

* 4. A list, a register.

"My name y-enterede
In the *legende* of lif longe er ich were."
Piers Ploughman, p. 194.

5. An inscription; specifically, an inscription or motto on a coat of arms.

II. *Numis.:* The inscription or letters round the field of a medal or coin, in contradistinction to the inscription across it.

"The first fault therefore which I shall find with a modern *legend* is its diffusiveness."—*Addison: On Ancient Medals*, dial. 3.

* **lĕġ´-ẹnd,** *v.t.* [LEGEND, *s.*] To tell, to narrate; to describe in story.

"Nor ladie's wanton love, nor wand'ring knight,
Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight."
Bishop Hall: Satires, bk. i., sat. 1.

lĕġ´-ẹnd-ạr-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *legend*; *-ary*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of the nature of a legend; consisting of or containing legends; fabulous.

"These variations of the same story, mixed up with the explanation of a celebrated sacred offering, are infallible marks of a *legendary* origin."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 537.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A book of legends.

2. A narrator of legends.

* **lĕġ´-ẹnd-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *legend*; *-ist*.] A writer of legends.

"This was decidedly an invention of the *legendist*."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 312.

* **lĕġ´-ẽr,** *s.* & *a.* [LEDGER, LEIGER.]

* **leger-book,** *s.*

1. A cartulary or register of a religious house.

2. A ledger.

* **lĕġ´-ẽr,** *a.* [Fr., from a Low Lat. * *leviarius*, from Lat. *levis* = light.] Light, unimportant, slight. [LEDGER (2).]

leger-line, *s.* [LEDGER-LINE.]

lĕġ-ẽr-dĕ-māin´, * **leg-ier-de-mayne,** * **leyg-ier-de-maine,** *s.* [O. Fr. *legier de main* = light of hand: *léger* = light, and *main* = hand.] Sleight of hand; dexterity in deceiving the eye by the quickness or nimbleness of the hand; a trick performed so dexterously and adroitly as to elude discovery by the spectators; trickery, juggling; a juggle.

"Perceiue theyr *leygier demaine*, wyth which they would iugle forth thir falshood and shift the trouth asyde."—*Sir T More: Workes*, p. 813.

* **lĕġ-ẽr-dĕ-māin´-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *legerdemain*; *-ist*.] One who practises or is skilled in legerdemain; a juggler, a conjuror.

* **lĕ-ġĕr´-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *legierete*; Fr. *légèreté*, from *léger* = light.] Lightness, swiftness, nimbleness.

"The organs . . . newly move
With casted slough and fresh *legerity*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

* **lĕgge** (1), * **leg-gen** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *lecgan*.] To lay, to place.

"Ther dorste no wight hond upon him *legge*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,935.

* **lĕgge** (2), * **leg-gen** (2), *v.t.* [LAY.] To allay, to ease.

"To *leggen* her of her dolour."
Romaunt of the Rose.

lĕgged, *a.* [Eng. *leg*; *-ed*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having legs, generally in composition, as two-*legged*, four-*legged*, &c.

2. *Her.:* The same as MEMBERED (q.v.).

lĕg´-gẽr, *s.* [Eng. *leg*; *-er*.] A term applied to a man who propels a canal boat or barge through a low tunnel or bridge by pushing with his legs against the sides or roof.

lĕg´-gĕt, *s.* [Perhaps from *legge* = to lay.] A kind of tool used by reed-thatchers.

lĕġ-ġĭ-a´-drō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction that the passage to which the word is appended is to be played briskly or gaily.

* **lĕġ-ġĭ-ā´-droŭs,** *a.* [Ital. *leggiadro* = brisk, handsome.] Light, graceful.

"Yet this Retirement's cloud ne'er overcast
Those beams of *leggiadrous* courtesy."
Beaumont: Pysche, c. 18.

lĕg´-gĭng, lĕg´-gĭn, *s.* [Eng. *leg*; *-ing*.] A gaiter; a covering of leather, canvas, &c., worn over the trousers, and reaching close up to the knees.

"Black his moccasins and *leggings*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xvii.

* **lĕg´-gĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *leg*, s.; *-ism*.] The character, practices, or manners of a blackleg.

lĕg´-gȳ, *a.* [Eng. *leg*, s.; *-y*.]

1. *Lit.:* Long-legged; having unusually or disproportionately long legs: as, a *leggy* horse.

* 2. *Fig.:* Having long stalks.

"Plants of *Pteroma elegans* that have become *leggy* may be kept dry for a while."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol. xvi., No. 410, p. 595 (1881).

lĕg´-horn, *s.* [See def.]

1. A kind of plait of the straw of bearded wheat cut green and bleached, and used for bonnets and hats. It derives its name from being imported from Leghorn.

2. A hat made of the plait described in 1.

¶ The kind of wheat in question is about eighteen inches high. It is grown on poor sandy soil on the banks of the Arno, between Leghorn and Florence, expressly for manufacture into hats. It is pulled green and blanched like flax on the gravelly bed of the river. The straws are not split as in England, and thus the plaits are rendered tougher and more durable. (*Loudon*, &c.)

lĕġ-ĭ-bĭl´-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *legible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being legible.

"To explain the *legibility* of inscriptions in the dark."—*Brewster: Nat. Magic*, let. v., p. 117.

lĕġ´-ĭ-ble, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *legibilis*, from *lego* = to read; Sp. *legible*; Ital. *leggibile*.]

1. That may be read; capable of being read easily; easy to be read or deciphered.

2. That may be discovered or understood from evident marks or characteristics; apparent, plain, evident.

"Whate'er she meant, this truth divine
Is *legible* and plain." *Cowper: Glowworm.*

lĕġ´-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *legible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being legible; legibility.

lĕġ´-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *legib(le)*; *-ly*.] In a legible manner; so as to be legible or easily read or deciphered; plainly.

* **leg-ier-de-maine,** *s.* [LEGERDEMAIN.]

lē´-ġiọ̆n, * **leg-ioun,** *s.* [Fr. *légion*, from Lat. *legionem*, acc. of *legio*, from *lego* = to collect; Sp. *legion*; Ital. *legione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The number of horse and foot in a Roman *legion* varied in different periods of the republic."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. x., let. 15. (Note 9.)

(2) A military force; troops, soldiers.

"Nor knew great Hector how his *legions* yield."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 845.

2. *Fig.:* Any very great number; an indefinitely large number.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Antiq.:* A division of the Roman army, consisting of a number of men varying at different periods from 2,000 to 6,000. Originally the legion was divided into fifteen companies (*manipuli*) [MANIPLE], each of which contained sixty rank and file, two officers—called centurions—and one standard-bearer (*vexillarius*). Afterwards it was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into three companies (*manipuli*), and each company into two centuries.

"The *legion*, as established by Romulus, contained 3,000 foot-soldiers. From the expulsion of the Tarquins, until the beginning of the second Punic War, the number varied from 4,000 to 4,200, although, on emergencies, the strength was raised to 5,000, and even 5,200. From the beginning of the Second Punic War, until the age of Marius (B.C. 100), the number varied from 4,200 to 5,200, seldom falling below 5,000, and, in some cases, rising as high as 6,000. From B.C. 100, until the downfall of the empire, the number varied from 5,000 to 6,200. From the accession of Augustus, until the time of Hadrian, 6,000 seems to have been regarded as the regular complement."—*Ramsay: Roman Antiquities.*

2. *Nat. Science:* A term sometimes used for what is more generally called a sub-class.

¶ (1) *Legion of Honour:* An order of merit founded by Napoleon I., when First Consul, as a reward for services or merit, civil or military. It consisted of various grades, as grand crosses, grand officers, commanders, officers, and legionaries. The constitution of the order, however, has been more than once remodelled since the days of the First Consul.

(2) *American Legion of Honor:* [See Appendix].

(3) *Thundering legion:* [THUNDERING].

* **lē´-ġiọ̆n-ạr-ȳ,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *legionarius*, from *legio* = a legion (q.v.); Fr. *légionnaire*; Ital. & Sp. *legionario*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Of or pertaining to a legion or legions; included in a legion.

"He possesses the *legionary* inscriptions . . . of Roman colonists or invaders."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland.* (Introd.)

2. Consisting of one or more legions: as, a *legionary* force.

* II. *Fig.:* Consisting of or containing an indefinitely large number or quantity; extremely large or great.

"Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest, make up the *legionary* body of error."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. A Roman soldier belonging to a legion; one of a legion.

"The *legionaries* were not released from their military oaths."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 64.

2. A member of the Legion of Honour.

3. The name given by Huber to the neuter of a red species of ant. (*Griffith: Cuvier*, xiv. 120.)

* **lē-ġiọ̆ned,** *a.* [Eng. *legion*; *-ed*.]

1. Formed into a legion or legions.

"Like *legioned* soldiers."
Keats: Endymion, bk. ii.

2. Divided into legions, forming a *levée en masse*.

* **lē´-ġiọ̆n-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *legion*; *-ize*.] To form in a legion.

"Descend, sweet angels, *legionized* in ranks."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 28.

* **lē´-ġiọ̆n-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *legion*; *-ry*.] A body or number of legions; legions collectively.

lĕġ´-ĭs-lāte, *v.i.* [Formed from the noun *legislator* (q.v.).] To make or enact a law or laws.

lĕġ-ĭs-lā´-tion, *s.* [Eng. *legislat(e)*; suff. *-ion*.] The act of making or enacting laws.

"But there is nevertheless a science of *legislation*, which the details of office, and the intrigues of popular assemblies, will never communicate."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, Introd., pt. ii., § 2.

lĕġ´-ĭs-lā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *legislat(e)*; *-ive*; Fr. *législatif*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Making, giving, or enacting laws; lawgiving; having the power to legislate.

"The supreme *legislative* power of England was lodged in the King and great council."—*Hume: Hist. of England*, vol. ii., app. 2.

2. Done, produced, or enacted by legislation.

"The grievances which required a *legislative* remedy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Pertaining to legislation, or the enactment of laws; suitable to legislation.

B. *As subst.:* The power or right of legislation; the body in which is vested the power or right of enacting laws; the legislature.

"The first and fundamental natural law, which is to govern even the *legislative* itself."—*Locke: Of Civil Government*, ch. xi.

* **lĕġ´-ĭs-lā-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *legislative*; *-ly*.] In a legislative manner; by legislation.

lĕg′-ĭs-lāt-ŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *lex* (genit. *legis*) = a law, and *lator* = a proposer of a law, lit. = one who bears or carries, from *latum*, sup. of *fero* = to bear; Fr. *législateur*; Sp. *legislador*; Ital. *legislatore.*] A lawgiver; one who enacts or makes laws for any state or kingdom; a member of a national legislative assembly, as of the House of Representatives.

"After the manner of the *legislators* in ancient and heroicall times."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 72.

†**lĕg-ĭs-la-tör′-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *legislator*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a legislator or legislature.

***lĕg′-ĭs-lāt-ŏr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *legislator*; *-ship.*] The office or position of a legislator.

***lĕg′-ĭs-lā-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *legislator*; fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female legislator; a woman who makes laws.

"See what that country of the mind will produce, when by the wholesome laws of this *legislatress* it has obtained its liberty."—*Shaftesbury: Morals*, pt. iv., § 2.

***lĕg′-ĭs-lā-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *legisla(te)*; Lat. fem. suff. *-trix.*] A legislatress.

lĕg′-ĭs-lā-ture, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. & Sp. *legislatura.*] The body of men in any state or kingdom in whom is vested the power or right to legislate or enact, alter, repeal, or suspend laws for the polity of such state or kingdom; the supreme power of a state: as, in the United States, the two Houses of Congress, together with the President, the consent of all three of whom is necessary for the enactment, repeal, alteration, or suspension of any law.

"There was a difference of opinion between him and the two other branches of the *legislature* as to the expediency of a particular law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

***lē̆g′-ĭst,** ***leg-yst,** *s.* [Low Lat. *legista*, from Lat. *lex* (genit. *legis*) = a law; Fr. *légiste*; Ital. & Sp. *legista.*] One learned or skilled in the law; a lawyer.

"'Sir,' quoth I, 'I know not the law.' 'Yes, marry do you,' quoth he, and laughed. 'Nay, in good faith,' quoth I, 'I am no *legist.*'"—*Wyatt to Cromwell*, April 12, 1540.

lĕg′-ĭ-tĭm, *s.* [Lat. *legitimus* = according to law; *lex* (genit. *legis*) = law.]

Scots Law: That part of a father's movable property to which his children are entitled on his death. It amounts to one-half in cases where the father has left no widow, and to one-third when there is a widow. Legitim cannot be affected or diminished by any testamentary or other deed. Legitim is now payable also on a mother's movable estate. Legitim is also called Bairns' Part of Gear.

lĕ-ġĭt′-ĭ-ma-çy̆, *s.* [Eng. *legitima(te)*; *-cy*; Fr. *légitimité*; Sp. *legitimidad*; Ital. *legittimità.*] [LEGITIMATE, *a.*]

1. The quality or state of being legitimate or in conformity with the law; lawfulness; opposed to *illegality.*

2. The quality or state of being legitimate; lawfulness of birth; opposed to *bastardy* or *illegitimacy.*

* 3. Genuineness; opposed to *spuriousness.*

"The *legitimacy* or reality of these marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

* 4. Conformity with correct reasoning; correctness of logical sequence or deduction: as, the *legitimacy* of a syllogism.

lĕ-ġĭt′-ĭ-mate, *a.* [Low Lat. *legitimatus*, pa. par. of *legitimo* = to declare to be lawful, from Lat. *legitimus* = legitimate, from *lex* (genit. *legis*) = law; Fr. *légitime*; Sp. & Port. *legitimo*; Ital. *legittimo.*]

1. Lawful; in conformity with the laws of a country; legal; according to law or established usage; allowed or permitted by law.

2. Lawfully begotten; born in wedlock.

"By the canon law they [those born before wedlock] were *legitimate.*"—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*; *Henry III.* (an. 1272).

* 3. Genuine, real; not false or spurious.

"They [the Apocrypha] were not received as *legitimate* and leafull."—*Esdras* (1551) (Pref.).

4. Founded on good grounds or reasons; not reprehensible or to be objected to; reasonable, natural.

"The conflict between these apprehensions, both of which were perfectly *legitimate.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

5. In accordance with correct reasoning; following by logical sequence.

"Established by *legitimate* reasoning."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 11.

* 6. Conforming to or reaching a particular standard or rule.

legitimate-drama, *s.* A drama, tragic or comic, of the regular standard type, keeping to the dramatic unities of time and place, and distinct from such lighter stage plays as extravaganzas, burlesques, or farcical comedy.

legitimate-fertilization, legitimate-union, *s.*

Bot.: Fertilization or union in dimorphic or trimorphic plants, produced by pollen taken from the anther of a stamen not corresponding in height with the pistil. The result varies. Sometimes there is absolute sterility, sometimes absolute fertility, with every intermediate grade.

***lĕ-ġĭt′-ĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *légitimer.*] [LEGITIMATE, *a.*]

1. To make lawful; to sanction as lawful.

"It would be impossible for any enterprise to be lawful, if that which should *legitimate* it is subsequent to it."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. To declare or render legitimate; to give to one who is illegitimate the rights and privileges of one legitimately born.

"The act that *legitimated* the Queen."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1553.)

lĕ-ġĭt′-ĭ-mate-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *legitimate*; *-ly.*]

1. In a legitimate or lawful manner; in conformity with the law; lawfully, legally.

2. In wedlock: as, one *legitimately* born.

* 3. Genuinely; not spuriously.

lĕ-ġĭt′-ĭ-mate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *legitimate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being legitimate; legality; lawfulness; legitimacy.

"Asserting the *legitimateness* of his ordination."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

***lĕ-ġĭt-ĭ-mā′-tion,** *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *legitimatus*, pa. par. of *legitimo* = to legitimate (q.v.); Sp. *legitimacion*; It. *legitimazione.*]

1. The act of making lawful, legal, or legitimate; the act of giving any thing the sanction of law.

2. The act of rendering or declaring legitimate; the act of giving to one born illegitimate the rights and privileges of a legitimate child.

3. Legitimacy; lawful birth.

> "I have disclaimed my land,
> *Legitimation*, name, and all is gone."
> *Shakesp.: King John*, i.

¶ *Legitimation by subsequent marriage:*

Law: A provision made by Canon Law and by the Civil Law of Protestant and Catholic continental countries that the marriage of the father and mother of illegitimate children should confer on such offspring the status of children born in wedlock. The only condition is, that at the time of the conception or birth of such offspring both parties should have been free to marry. In the United States, in a number of instances, bastards have been made legitimate by special act of the legislature.

lĕ-ġĭt′-ĭ-ma-tĭst, *s.* [Eng. *legitimat(e)*; *-ist.*] The same as LEGITIMIST (q.v.).

lĕ-ġĭt′-ĭ-ma-tīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *legitimat(e)*; *ize.*] To make legitimate; to legitimate.

***lĕg′-ĭ-tīme,** *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *legitimus* = legitimate (q.v.).] Legitimate.

"The pope made Henry the bastarde *legitime.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, ch. ccxxix.

lĕ-ġĭt′-ĭ-mĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *legitim(e)*; *-ism.*] The principles or views advocated by the legitimists.

lĕ-ġĭt′-ĭ-mĭst, *s.* [Fr. *légitimiste*, from Lat. *legitimus* = legitimate (q.v).]

1. *Gen.:* One who advocates and supports legitimate authority; one who supports the doctrine of hereditary monarchical government and divine right.

2. *Spec.:* An adherent or supporter of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, driven from the throne of France in 1830.

lĕ-ġĭt′-ĭ-mīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *legitim(e)*; *-ize.*] To make or render legitimate; to legitimate.

lĕg′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *leg*; *-less.*] Destitute of or having no legs; without legs.

"Though he was not *legless*, he was very early obliged to cajole better mounted creatures into carrying him."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882.

lĕg′-lĭn, *s.* [Icel. *legill*; cf. Ger. *lägel* = a small cask; Lat. *lagena* = a wine-jar.] A wooden milk-pail. (*Scotch.*)

leglin-girth, *s.* The hoop of a leglin or milk-pail. (*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxii.)

lĕg-nŏ-tĭd′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *legnot(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: A doubtful order or a tribe of Perigynous Exogens. It consists of trees or shrubs, with opposite, nearly entire leaves, with interpetiolar stipules; axillary solitary or clustered flowers; a four to five-cleft campanulate calyx; four to five fringed petals; twice or three times as many stamens; a superior three to five-celled ovary, and berried or capsular fruit. The order is akin to the Loganiaceæ and the Rhizophoraceæ (q.v.). Known genera two; species seven. Called also Cassipoureæ, from Cassipoura, of which Legnotis is a synonym. (*Lindley.*) They are now generally considered a tribe of Rhizophoraceæ.

lĕg-nō′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λεγνωτός (*legnōtos*) = with a coloured border.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Legnotideæ (q.v.).

lē-gō-, *pref.* [Lat. *lex* (genit. *legis*) = law.] Pertaining to or connected with the law.

* **lego-literary,** *a.* Pertaining to the literature of the law. (*Lord Campbell.*)

***lĕg′-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *leg*; *-some.*] Pertaining to legs; leggy.

"They spread out their own noble bodies on the handy, or rather perhaps *legsome* height of the low wall."—*R. D. Blackmore: Christowell*, ch. xliv.

lĕ-guan′ (u as w), *s.* [Brazil. *leguana.*]

Zool.: The same as IGUANA (q.v.).

"Herpetologists distinguish several species of Iguana or *Leguans*, which, however, do not appear to differ in their habits."—*Dr. Gunther*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (9th ed.), xiv. 735.

***lĕ-gū′-lĕ-ian (i as y),** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *leguleius* = a lawyer, from *lex* (genit. *legis*) = law.]

A. *As subst.:* A lawyer. (*Milman.*)

B. *As adj.:* Like a lawyer; legal. (*De Quincey.*)

lĕg′-ụme, lĕ-gū′me, lĕg′-ụ-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. = pulse, any leguminous plant.]

Bot.: A one-celled one or many-seeded two-valved superior fruit, generally dehiscent by a suture along both its face and back, and bearing its seeds on either margin of the ventral suture. In Astragalus two spurious cells are formed by the projection inwards of either the dorsal or ventral suture, which forms a kind of dissepiment, and in Cassia a great number of "phragmata," or transverse diaphragms are formed by projections of the placentæ. In Cathartocarpus, &c., the legume is indehiscent, but the line along which dehiscence would normally be is indicated by the presence of sutures. The "legumen" is placed by Lindley in his class of fruits called Apocarpi. It differs from the follicle only in dehiscing by two valves. [LEGUMINOSÆ, LOMENT, REPLUM.]

legumen-lomentaceum, *s.* [LOMENT.]

lĕg′-ụ-mĭn, lĕg′-ụ-mĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *legum(en)*, *-in*, *-ine.*]

Chem.: [VEGETABLE CASEIN].

lĕ-gụ-mĭn-ō′-sæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *leguminosus* = leguminous.]

Bot.: Leguminous plants; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rosales. It consists of herbs, shrubs, or trees, with alternate, generally compound leaves, occasionally dotted; the petiole tumid at the base, with two stipules at the base of the petiole, and two at the base of each leaflet; the pedicels usually articulated; calyx five-parted, inferior, the odd segment anterior; petals five, or by abortion four, three, two, one, or none; stamens definite or indefinite, diadelphous, more rarely monadelphous or polyadelphous; pistil one-celled, generally of one carpel; fruit a legume, or more rarely a drupe; seeds one or more, attached to the upper suture. Known genera 297, species 4,700, diffused, though not equally, all over the globe. It is divided into three sub-orders, Papilionaceæ, Cæsalpinieæ, and Mimoseæ. To this order belong the pea, bean, clover, liquorice, broom, logwood, indigo, and many other important plants.

lĕ-gụ-mĭn-ŏ-sī′-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *leguminos(us)*; suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæobotany:

1. A genus of fossil Leguminosæ founded by

Mr. Bowerbank, F.R.S., on seeds from the London Clay. He describes eighteen species. They may not be closely akin to each other, but scattered over the leguminous order. (*Bowerbank: Fossils of the London Clay.*)

2. A genus of fossil leaves, believed to belong to the order Leguminosæ. They are from the Cretaceous rocks.

lĕ-gū′-mĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *leguminosus,* from *legumen* (q.v.).] Having its fruit in the form of a legume (q.v.).

leguminous-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The English name for the great order Leguminosæ, or Fabaceæ (q.v.).

lēh′-ma̤n-īte (1), **lĕm′-a̤n-īte,** *s.* [Named after Lake Leman, or old spelling, Lehman; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ZOISITE (q.v.).

lĕh′-măn-īte (2), *s.* [Named after Lehman, who first observed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CROCOITE (q.v.).

lêhr′-băch-īte, *s.* [Named after one of the places where found, Lehrbach; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive, granular mineral, with sp. gr. 7·804 to 7·876. Colour, lead and steel-gray, iron-black; brittle. Compos.: selenide of lead and mercury, represented by the formula PbSe with HgSe. From Lehrbach and Tilkerode, Harz.

lē-hŭnt′-īte, *s.* [Named after Capt. Lehunt, by Thomson; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Natrolite (q.v.), from Glenarm, County Antrim.

leī-a̤-căn′-thŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. λεῖος (*leios*) = smooth, and ἄκανθα (*acantha*) = = a spine.]

Palæont.: A genus of plagiostomous fishes, founded on triassic ichthyodorulites. (*Owen: Palæontology,* ed. 1861, p. 125.)

Leīb-nĭ′-tian, Leīb-nĭtz′-ĭ-a̤n, Leīb-nĭz′-ĭ-a̤n (z as **tz**), *a.* & *s.* [For etym. see def.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or in any way connected with the teaching of Gottfried Wilhelm v. Leibniz (usually written Leibnitz, to preserve the German pronunciation), born at Leipzig, June 21, 1646, died at Hanover, Nov. 14, 1716.

"The true *Leibnizian* spirit."—*Merz: Leibniz,* p. 216.

B. *As subst.:* One who accepts the teaching of Leibnitz; a follower of Leibnitz.

"*Leibnitians* have almost all the experiences on their side."—*Wallace: Kant,* p. 101.

Leīb-nĭtz′-ĭ-a̤n-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Leibnitzian; -ism.*]

Phil.: A system of philosophy founded on the three great principles laid down by Leibnitz: (1) The Law of Continuity—that everything in this world is connected; that there are no gaps and chasms that cannot be bridged over. (Passages in the *Nouveaux Essais* (iv. 16)—a reply to Locke's celebrated *Essay*—led the author of the *History of Pantheism,* ii. 211, to say that Leibnitz was "as consistent an Evolutionist as Herbert Spencer himself"); (2) the conception of the Monad; and (3) the idea of Pre-established Harmony. [HARMONY, ¶ 7.] From this last principle naturally followed the teaching that this world is the best of all possible worlds, so mercilessly ridiculed by Voltaire in *Candide.* [MONAD, OPTIMISM, WOLFFIANISM.]

"The confession of 'Spinozism' which Lessing made to Jacobi in the year 1780 had perhaps the sense that he found in it the basis of *Leibnitzianism.*"—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.,* ii. 120.

Leīb-nĭtz-ō-, *pref.* [LEIBNITZIAN.] Belonging to, connected with, or characteristic of the teaching of Leibnitz. [LEIBNITZIANISM.]

Leibnitzo-Wolffian, Leibnitz-Wolffian, Leibniz-Wolffian, *a.* (See extract.)

"The next problem, however, was not the refutation, but the systematisation of the Leibnitzian conceptions. The work was undertaken with decided talent, indefatigable industry, and very considerable result by Christian Wolff, so that nearly all disciples of Leibnitz in Germany stood also under his influence, and the school was, and is still, commonly designated as the *Leibnitzo-Wolffian.*"—*Ueberweg. Hist. Phil.,* ii., 114.

leī′-dȳ-īte, *s.* [Named after Dr. J. Leidy, of Philadelphia; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A mineral occurring in wart-like encrustations consisting of fine scales, also stalactitic. Hardness, 1 to 2; lustre, resinous; colour, grass-blue or olive-green; streak, white. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, protoxide of iron, magnesia, and lime. Found with grossular garnet, zoisite, and quartz, at Leiperville, Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

***leie,** *v.t.* [LAY, *v.*]

***lēiġ′-ẽr,** *s.* & *a.* [LEDGER, LEGER (1).]

lēigh (**gh** silent), *s.* [A variant of *lea* = a meadow, a pasture.] A frequent suffix in English place-names, especially in the south-western counties; as, Bud*leigh*, Chum*leigh*, &c. Also written *ley*, *lea.*

leī-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. λεῖος (*leios*) = smooth to the touch; the same as Lat. *lævis.*]

Bot., Zool., &c.: Smooth.

leī-ȯ-căm′-pa̤, *s.* [Pref. *leio-*, and Gr. κάμπη (*kampē*) = a caterpillar.]

Entom.: A genus of Notodontidæ. *Leiocampa dictœa* is the Swallow Prominent Moth, whitish, with dark-brown markings. The expansion of the wings is about two inches. The larva feeds on poplars and willows in September.

leī′-ȯ-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *leio-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mosasaurous Reptiles from the Cretaceous Rocks.

leī′-ȯ-thrĭx, *s.* [Pref. *leio-*; Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

Ornith.: A genus of Ampelidæ (Chatterers), sub-family Pachycephalinæ (Thick-heads). They are found in India, where they carefully examine birds for any insects inhabiting them. Their eggs are black spotted with yellow.

leī-ȯ-trĭ-chā′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leiothrix,* genit. *leiotrich(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-anæ.*]

Ornith.: Silky or Long-legged Chatterers. According to Swainson, a sub-family of Ampelidæ. The legs are large, robust, and syndactyle, the hind toe longer than the outer; the wings short and rounded, the bill strong, the gonys ascending. Type, the genus Leiothrix (q.v.).

Leī-ŏt′-rĭ-chī, *s. pl.* [Gr. λειοτριχιάω (*leiotrichiaō*) = to have smooth hair.] [LEIOTHRIX.]

Ethnol.: (See extract).

"In attempting to classify these persistent modifications [of the human race] after the manner of naturalists, the first circumstance that attracts one's attention is the broad contrast between the people with straight and wavy hair, and those with crisp, woolly, or tufted hair. Bory de St. Vincent, noting this fundamental distinction, divided mankind accordingly into the two primary groups of *Leiotrichi* and Ulotrichi—terms which are open to criticism, but which I adopt . . . because they have been used. It is better for science to accept a faulty name which has the merit of existence than to burthen it with a faultless newly-invented one."—*Huxley: Critiques & Addresses* (1873), p. 150.

leī-ŏt′-rĭ-choŭs, *a.* [LEIOTRICHI.] Having smooth hair; belonging to or characteristic of the Leiotrichi or smooth-haired people.

leī-pō′-a̤, *s.* [Native name; or from Gr. λείπω (*leipō*) = to leave, and ὠά (*ōa*), pl. of ὠόν (*ōon*) = an egg.]

Ornith.: A genus of Megapodidæ, sub-family Megapodinæ (Mound Birds). *Leipoa ocellata* is the native pheasant of Australia. It deposits its eggs in mounds formed by vegetable matter covered by sand. They are sought for eagerly by the natives for food.

leī-pȯ-thȳm′-ĭ-a̤, lī-pȯ-thȳm′-ĭ-a̤, *s.* [Gr. λείπω (*leipō*) = (to leave), and θυμός (*thumos*) = the soul. So called from the suspension of feeling or sensation.]

Path.: A fainting fit, a swoon.

leī-pȯ-thȳm′-ĭc, leī-pŏth′-ȳm-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *leipothym(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ic, -ous.*]

Pathology:

1. Of or belonging to a fainting fit.

2. Subject to fainting fits.

***leiser, *leisere,** *s.* [LEISURE.]

lēis′-tẽr, *s.* [Icel. *ljóstr;* Sw. *ljustra.*] A three-pronged spear for striking fish. (*Scotch.*)

"A three-taed *leister* on the ither,
Lay, large an' lang."
Burns: Death & Doctor Hornbook.

***leis′-ũr-a̤-ble** (**leis** as **lĕzh** or **lēzh**), *a.* [Eng. *leisur(e); -able.*]

1. That may or can be done at leisure; not hurried; leisurely.

"A *leisurable* departure."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity,* bk. v., § 46.

2. Not occupied; idle.

***leis′-ũr-a̤-blȳ, *leas-ũr-a̤-bly** (**leis** as **lĕzh** or **lēzh**), *adv.* [Eng. *leisurab(le); -ly.*] In a leisurely manner; at leisure; not hurriedly.

"Moses, Joshua, and David, who *leisurably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God upon their posterity."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity,* bk. v., § 46.

leis′-ũre (**leis** as **lĕzh** or **lēzh**), ***leiser, *leisere, *leysure,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *leisir,* properly the infin. of a verb = to be lawful, from Lat. *licet* = it is permitted; Fr. *loisir.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Freedom from business, occupation, or hurry; power or liberty to spend time according to one's choice.

"As our bodies waxe and gather strength by *leysure.*"—*Savile: Tacitus; Agricola,* p. 184.

2. Vacant or unoccupied time; time free from occupation or employment.

"I may have leave and *leisure* to make love to her."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

3. A convenient opportunity; convenience, ease.

"Pay them at thy *leisure.*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 518.

B. *As adj.:* Free from business, occupation, or hurry; unoccupied, idle: as, *leisure* hours.

¶ (1) *At leisure:* Free from business or occupation; disengaged.

(2) *At one's leisure:* At one's ease; without hurry.

***leis′-ũred** (**leis** as **lĕzh** or **lēzh**), *a.* [Eng. *leisur(e); -ed.*] Having leisure or unoccupied time; at leisure.

leis′-ũre-lȳ (**leis** as **lĕzh** or **lēzh**), *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *leisure; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Free from or without hurry or haste; gentle, slow, deliberate.

"Old Timothy took up his staff, and he shut
With a *leisurely* motion, the door of his hut."
Wordsworth: Childless Father.

B. *As adv.:* In a leisurely manner; without hurry or haste; deliberately.

"Full *leisurely* he rose."
Somervile: Hobbinol, ii.

***leite,** *s.* [LIGHT, *s.*]

***lēke** (1), *s.* [LEEK.]

***lēke** (2), *s.* [LEAK, *s.*]

***lēke,** *a.* [LEAK, *a.*]

***lell,** *v.t.* [LOLL.]

***lĕm′-a̤n, *lĕm′-ma̤n, *leof-man,** *s.* [A.S. *léóf* = dear, and *mann* = man or woman.] A sweetheart of either sex; a gallant, a mistress: originally used in a good sense, but afterwards usually in a bad.]

"'Now, deare *lemman,*' quoth she, 'go, farewell.'"
Chaucer: C. T., 4,238.

lĕ-măn′-ĕ-a̤, *s.* [Named after M. Leman, a French botanist.]

Bot.: The typical and only genus of the family or tribe Lemanidæ, or Lemanieæ (q.v.). *Lemanea fluviatilis* and *L. torulosa* are not uncommon in Britain.

lĕ-măn′-ĭ-dæ, lĕ-măn′-ĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [LEMANEA.]

Bot.: A family of Green-spored Algæ, or Confervoids. It consists of blue-coloured fresh-water Algæ, filamentous, inarticulate, compound cellular, cartilagineo-coriaceous substance. The fronds are branched, hollow, having within them whorls of wart-like bodies, finally breaking up into elliptic spores. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*) Lindley makes the Lemanidæ a tribe or family of Fuceæ, and defines them as having a hollow frond wholly converted into a receptacle. Only known genus, Lemanea (q.v.).

lĕm′-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lemb(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria, order Ciliata. It consists of long, vermiform animalcules, having a long, crest-like ciliated border to the lower part of the body. They swim vigorously.

lĕm-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. *lembus,* from Gr. λέμβος (*lembos*) = a small, fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow; a pinnace.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Lembidæ. Typical species, *Lembus velifer*.

* **lēme,** *s.* [A.S. *leóma.*] A gleam, a ray of light, a flash.

> "As it were by a bright *leme* of a torche or candell." —*Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. i.

* **lēme,** *v.i.* [A.S. *leóman.*] To gleam, to shine.

> "The lyght that *lemed* out of the."
> *Piers Plowman*, p. 117.

lĕm′-ma̤, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *λῆμμα* (*lēmma*) = a thing taken; in logic, a premiss taken for granted; *εἴλημμαι* (*eilēmmai*), perf. pass. of *λανβάνω* (*lambanō*) = to take; Fr. *lemme.*]

Math.: An auxiliary proposition, demonstrated on account of its immediate application to some other proposition. The conclusion of the lemma becomes requisite to the demonstration of the main proposition, and, rather than encumber that proposition, a separate demonstration is introduced. The idea of a lemma is, that it is introduced out of its natural place, and this serves to distinguish it from ordinary propositions which, entering in their proper places, are of more or less use in demonstrating subsequent ones.

* **lĕm′-ma̤n,** *s.* [LEMAN.]

lĕm′-mĭng, lĕm′-ĭng, *s.* [The Norwegian name.]

1. *Zoology*:

(1) *Sing.*: *Myodes lemmus*, a rodent of the family Muridæ; habitat, the mountainous regions of Sweden and Norway. Dark brownish-black, mixed irregularly with tawny on on the back, fading into yellowish-white on the abdomen. Length about six inches, the tail being only half an inch. The Lemming is remarkable for migrating at certain periods, generally at the approach of winter, in immense multitudes, in a straight line, apparently in obedience to some blind mechanical impulse. They move onward in parallel columns, and nothing will induce them to deviate from the straight line, the migration always terminating in the sea, and ending in the drowning of all that have survived the journey. (*Nicholson: Zoology.*)

(2) *Pl.*: The genus Myodes (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.*: The lemmings are represented by at least one species in Post-Tertiary deposits in Britain, occurring after the Glacial Period, and being contemporary with palæolithic man. (*Nicholson: Palæontology.*)

lĕm′-na̤, *s.* [Gr. *λέμνα* (*lemna*) = a water-plant, *Lemna palustris.*]

Bot.: A genus of Pistiaceæ (Lemnads or Duckweeds). The spathe membranaceous, urceolate, the vegetative system replaced by a minute floating stem with dependent rootlets. Flowers two, monœcious, imperfect. Twelve are known, of which we may name *Lemna minor*, *L. trisulca*, *L. gibba*, and *L. polyrhiza*. The first is very common on still ponds, which it mantles with a covering of green. [DUCKWEED.]

lĕm-nā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lemn*(*a*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The same as PISTIACEÆ. (*Lindley.*) Sir Joseph Hooker prefers the name Lemnaceæ. [LEMNADS, PISTIACEÆ.]

lĕm′-năds̹, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lemn*(*a*); Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Pistiaceæ, or Lemnaceæ (q.v.).

Lĕm′-nĭ-a̤n, *a.* [Lat. *Lemnius*, from *Lemnus*; Gr. *Λῆμνος* (*Lēmnos*), an island in the Ægean Sea.] Of or pertaining to Lemnos.

Lemnian-earth, *s.*

1. *Bot.*: The dried and powdered pulp investing the seeds in the fruit of *Adansonia digitata*, the Baobab tree (q.v.).

2. *Min.*: The same as SPHRAGIDITE (q.v.).

Lemnian-ruddle, *s.* A kind of ruddle or red chalk dug up in Lemnos, and used by artificers for colouring.

lĕm-nĭs-cā′-ta̤, lĕm-nĭs′-cate, *s.* [Lat. *lemniscatus* = adorned with ribbons; *lemniscus* = a ribbon.]

Geom.: The name given to a curve of the fourth degree, having the form of the figure 8 (∞), both parts being symmetrical, and generated by the point to which a tangent to an equilateral hyperbola meets the perpendicular on it drawn from the centre.

lĕm-nĭs′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a ribbon.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.*: A fillet or ribbon of various-coloured wools, hanging from the back of the head-dress, or crown, diadem, &c. It was frequently attached to crowns and other prizes as a mark of greater distinction. It was originally made of the rind of trees, but in process of time came to be made of more costly materials, and at last even of silver or gold.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: A fillet; a bundle of fibres on each side of the peduncular fibres of the cerebrum.

2. *Zool.*: One of the minute riband-shaped appendages in the generative pores in Entozoa.

lē-mȯ-dĭp′-ȯ-dēs̹, lē-mȯ-dĭp′-ȯ-da̤, *s. pl.* [LÆMODIPODA.]

lĕm′-ȯn, * **lem-mon,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *limon*, from Pers. *límún*, *límúná* = a lemon, a citron; Turk. *límún*; Arab. *laimún.*

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The fruit of the tree described in II.

> "Thus a *lemon*, quince, or sharp apple, cut with a knife, becomes immediately black."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

3. The colour of a lemon; a bright, pale-yellow colour.

II. *Bot., Hist., & Comm.*: The fruit of *Citrus Limonum*, or the tree on which it grows. The petiole is not winged. The fruit resembles that of the citron, but is longer, more irregular, less knobbed at the extremity, and the skin is thinner. There are many varieties. Lemons are largely imported into this country from the south of Europe, West Indies, &c.

¶ The Java lemon is *Citrus javanica*; the Median lemon, *C. Medica*; the Pearl lemon, *C. margarita*; the Sweet Lemon, *C. lumia*; the Water lemon, *Passiflora maliformis*, and the Wild lemon, *Podophyllum peltatum*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

> "Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves;
> To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime . . .
> Their lighter glories blend."
> *Thomson: Summer*, 664.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Belonging or pertaining to the lemon; impregnated with lemon.

2. Of the colour of a lemon; pale-yellowish.

¶ *Oil of Lemons, Essential Oil of Lemon*:

Chem., Pharm., &c.: The oil expressed or distilled from fresh lemon peel. It is imported chiefly from Sicily. It is sometimes used in microscopic examination of pollen, &c., placed in it to render them more transparent. It is better for the purpose than oil of turpentine, being less volatile and less disagreeable.

lemon-colored, *a.*

Bot., &c.: The colour of a ripe lemon, the purest yellow without any brightness.

lemon-dab, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Pleuronectes microcephalus.* It is larger than the Common Dab. (*Yarrell.*) [DAB, *s.* 2.]

lemon-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Andropogon* (*Cymbopogon*) *Schœnanthus.* So called from its agreeable smell. The taste is warm, bitterish, and not unpleasant. Formerly it was brought over from Turkey, in bundles about a foot long, and sold as a stomachic and deobstruent. Now but rarely used.

lemon-juice, *s.* The juice of the lemon. It is used as an anti-scorbutic, but has been to a great extent superseded by lime-juice. It is rather opaque, and of an extremely sour taste, owing to the presence of citric and malic acids.

lemon-kali, *s.* An effervescing drink, prepared by mixing lemon-juice with dissolved bicarbonate of potash.

lemon-peel, *s.* The peel or rind of the lemon, which, when dried, preserved, and candied, is used in desserts and as a flavouring material by cooks. It is an aromatic stomachic.

lemon-sole, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Solea aurantiaca*; distinguished by its yellowish or lemon colour, marbled with brown and speckled with black. It ranges southward as far as Portugal.

lemon-squash, *s.* [SQUA̤SH (1), *s.*, ¶.]

lemon-tree, *s.* [LEMON.]

lemon-yellow, *s.* The colour of the lemon, a pale yellow.

lĕm′-ȯn-āde, *s.* [Fr. *limonade*, from *limon* = a lemon; Sp. *limonada.*]

1. A drink prepared by mixing lemon-juice with water and sweetening it.

2. A refreshing drink consisting of water and sugar, flavored with the juice of lemons.

lĕ-mō′-nĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. *λειμωνίας* (*leimōnias*) = a water nymph.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lemoniinæ, of which the *Papilio lemonias* of Linnæus, an Indian butterfly with dentated wings, gray with yellow points and an ocellus, is the type.

lĕ-mō-nĭ-ī′-næ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lemoni*(*as*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Erycinidæ. There are only three branches to the sub-costal nervures; the sub-costal and discoidal nervures are completely distinct.

lē′-mũr (pl. **lē′-mũrs̹, lĕm′-u̥-rēs̹**), *s.* [Lat. = a ghost, a spectre].

1. *Compar. Religions* (*Pl.*) (*Of the form* lemures): Spectres or spirits of the dead. Some Latin writers used this word as the common term for all the spirits of the dead (*Ovid: Fast.* v. 483), and divided the Lemures into two classes: the good, who became Lares (q.v.); and the wicked, who became Larvæ. But the commonly received opinion seems to have been that the Lemures and the Larvæ were identical (*August.: De Civ. Dei*, ix. 11), and they were said to wander about at night as spectres (*Hor.: Epist.* ii. 2, 209), and to torment and frighten the living (*Pers.: Sat.* v. 185). To propitiate them and to purify the house, certain ceremonies were annually performed on the nights of May 9, 11, and 13. (In the example the word is a dissyllable.) (See *Ovid: Fast.* v. 419–44.)

> "The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint."
> *Milton: Ode on the Nativity.*

2. *Zoology*:

(1) *Sing.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Lemurinæ (q.v.). Habitat, Madagascar and the adjacent islands. It contains many species, the most important of which are described under their popular names. Generic characteristics: long snout, small flat skull, long body, with narrow flanks. Hind limbs rather longer than the fore, long furry tail, hands and feet short, with a broad great toe; ears tufted or hairy, and moderate in length. In some kinds the head is surrounded by a ruff of fur; the colour varies even in individuals of the same species. The true Lemurs are diurnal arboreal animals, principally frugivorous, but feeding occasionally on birds' eggs, and even small birds.

(2) *Pl.* (*Of the form* lemurs): Loosely employed as the English equivalent of Lemuroidea (q.v.).

lē-mũr-ā′-vĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lemurav*(*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of fossil mammals, apparently connecting the Lemuroids and the Platyrhines. It was founded by Prof. Marsh on remains in deposits of Eocene age in the United States.

lē-mũr-ā′-vŭs, *s.* [Lat. *lemur* (q.v.), and *avus* = a grandfather, an ancestor.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Lemuravidæ (q.v.). There were forty-four teeth.

lĕ-mür′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c., *lemur*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: One of the families of the sub-order Lemuroidea (q.v.). It contains four sub-families: Indrisinæ, Lemurinæ, Nycticebinæ, and Galagininæ.

lĕm-u̥-rī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c. *lemur*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the Lemuridæ. It contains the typical genus Lemur (q.v.), Hapalemur, and Lepilemur.

lĕm'-u̧-rīne, *a.* [Eng., &c. *lemur; -ine.*] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the lemurs. [LEMUR, LEMUROIDEA.]

"The slender Loris . . . can put in many a claim to be our shadow refracted, as it were, through a *lemurine* prism."—*St. George Mivart: Man & Apes,* p. 175.

lĕm'-u̧-roīd, *a.* & *s.* [LEMUROIDEA.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling or characteristic of the genus Lemur or the sub-order Lemuroidea.

"They are the largest animals of the *Lemuroid* sub-order."—*St. George Mivart: Man & Apes,* p. 70.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* Any individual of the sub-order Lemuroidea.

2. *Pl.:* The sub-order Lemuroidea (q.v.).

"The true lemurs, which are the typical *Lemuroids,* are members of the second sub-family Lemurinæ."—*St. George Mivart: Man & Apes,* p. 70.

lĕm-u̧-roī'-dĕ-a̧, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat., &c. *lemur* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

1. *Zool.:* Half-Apes, Prosimiæ. Milne-Edwards, Gervais, Grandidier, and Gratiolet proposed to raise them to a distinct order on the ground of their placentation and cerebral characteristics. Mivart makes them a sub-order of Primates, (referring the Apes and Man to another sub-order Anthropoidea). It contains the true lemurs [LEMUR] and the lemuroid animals, distributed in three families: Lemuridæ, Tarsiidæ, and Cheiromyidæ. Their geographical distribution roughly accords with that of the races of woolly-haired men. The Lemuroids are frugivorous or insectivorous, and nocturnal. All destitute of cheek-pouch, ischial callosities, and prehensile tail. The facial angle is much more acute than in the apes. (For distinctly anatomical peculiarities of the Lemuroidea see *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1873), 484–510.)

"That which I think may be best designated as the sub-order *Lemuroidea.*"—*St. George Mivart,* in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1873), p. 510.

2. *Palæont.:* [LEMURAVUS].

* **lē'-na̧,** *s.* [Lat.] A procuress.

lĕnd, * lene, * lenen (pa. t. **lenede,* * *lende,* * *lente, lent;* pa. par. * *lened,* * *lend, lent*), *v. t.* & *i.* [A.S. *lǽnan* = to lend, give, grant, from *lǽn* = a loan; cogn. with Dut. *leenen* = to lend, from *leen* = a fee or fief; Icel. *lána* = to lend, from *lán* = a loan; *léna* = to grant, from *lén* = a fief; Dan. *laane* = to lend, from *laan* = a loan: Sw. *läna* = to lend, from *län* = a fee, a fief; Ger. *lehnen* = to lend, from *lehen, lehn* = a fief. The *d* is excrescent, the modern form of the word being due to the forms of the pa. t. and pa. par. of the original verb.] [LOAN.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To give; to grant.

"Hu mihte he *leanen* lif to the deade?"
St. Katherine, 1,086.

* **2.** To bestow upon; to endow with.

"God *lene* him grace."
William of Palerne, 327.

3. To give or grant to another for temporary use; to give the use of on condition of return: as, To *lend* a book.

4. To give the use of to another temporarily on condition of return or repayment together with a recompense or payment for the use.

"The stock which is *lent* at interest is always considered as a capital by the *lender.*"—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. ii., ch. iv.

5. To afford; to grant; to supply; to furnish.

"Gracious my lord, hard by here is a hovel:
Some friendship will it *lend* you 'gainst the tempest."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

6. To give up for a time; to grant; to turn; to apply.

"Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience,
And condescend to hear a young man speak."
Addison: Cato.

* 7. To let for hire or compensation: as, To *lend* a horse.

* 8. To give, as a blow.

B. *Reflexively:*

1. To devote; to give, as an assistant or promoter: as, He *lent* himself to the scheme.

* 2. To accommodate; to fit; to suit: as, A dress *lends* itself to the figure.

C. *Intrans.:* To make loans; to give the use of things to another temporarily.

"He that hath pity upon the poor *lendeth* unto the Lord."—*Prov.* xix. 17.

¶ *To lend a hand:* To give assistance; to assist.

* **lĕnd'-a̧-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *lend; -able.*] That may or can be lent; capable of being lent.

lĕnd'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lend; -er.*] One who lends; especially one who lends money upon interest.

"Neither a borrower, nor a *lender* be;
For *loan* oft loses both itself and friend."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

* **lĕndeş,** * **lĕndş,** *s. pl.* [LOIN.] The loins.

lĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [LEND.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of giving or granting anything, as a loan.

"It will make the difficulty of borrowing and *lending* much greater."—*Locke: Of Lowering of Interest.*

* 2. That which is lent; a loan.

"Mowbray hath received eight thousand nobles,
In name of *lendings* for your highness' soldiers."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

* 3. Outward appurtenances not belonging to the essence of a thing.

"Off, off, you *lendings:* come, unbutton here."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

* **lĕndş,** *s. pl.* [LENDES.]

* **lēne** (1), *a.* [LEAN.]

lēne (2), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *lenis* = smooth.]

A. *As adjective:*

Philol.: Smooth; applied to certain mute or explosive consonants, as *k, p, t.*

B. *As substantive:*

Philol.: A smooth, mute, or explosive consonant, as *k, p, t.*

* **lene,** *v.t.* & *i.* [LEND.]

* **lĕṅg,** *a.* [LONG.]

lĕṅgth, * lengthe, *s.* [A.S. *lengdh,* from *lang* = long; cogn. with Dut. *lengte,* from *lang* = long; Dan. *længde,* from *lang* = long; Sw. *längd,* from *lang* = long; Icel. *lengd,* from *langr* = long.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The measure or extent of any body from end to end; the longest measure of any object, as distinguished from depth, thickness, breadth, or width; the measure of the greatest line which can be drawn from one extremity of anything material to the other.

"*Length* is an element which can be very accurately measured and copied. But every measuring instrument is liable to change its *length* with temperature. It is therefore necessary in defining a *length* by reference to a concrete material standard, such as a bar of metal, to state the temperature at which the standard is correct. The temperature now usually selected for this purpose is that of a mixture of ice and water (0° C.), observation having shown that the temperature of such a mixture is constant."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), p. 9.

¶ The standard of length in England is the British Imperial Yard. [YARD.]

2. A certain extent or portion of space, as measured in the direction of its longest measurement.

"But, ah! thought kills me, that I am not thought,
To leap large *lengths* of miles, when thou art gone."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 43.

3. A definite portion of the length of any material thing.

"If a centipede . . . be sliced into several *lengths,* the action of the feet continues."—*Quarterly Review,* Jan., 1858, p. 193.

4. Long continuance or duration.

"*Length* of days, and long life, and peace, shall they add to thee."—*Prov.* iii. 2.

* 5. Distance.

"He had marched to the *length* of Exeter.'—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

6. Detail, amplification; reach or expansion of anything.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket:* The point where the ball pitches after delivery by the bowler, desirably at such a distance or length from the batsman as to make forward play risky, while not so far from him as to make back play easy.

2. *Racing:* The measure of the body running, or driven: as, A horse wins a race by two *lengths;* a bicyclist wins by three *lengths* (that is, of his machine).

3. *Theat.:* Forty lines of a part, whether occurring consecutively or divided.

"I've a part of twelve *lengths* here, which I must be up in to-morrow night."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby,* ch. xxiii.

¶ (1) *At length:*

1. In or to the full extent: as, To write a name *at length.*

2. At last; in the end; after a long time.

"*At length, at length,* I have thee in my arms,
Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder." *Dryden: King Arthur.*

(2) *At full length:* Stretched out to the full extent.

"Here stretch thy body *at full length.*"
Wordsworth: Poet's Epitaph.

* **lĕṅgth,** *v.t.* [LENGTH, *s.*] To lengthen to extend.

"Short, night, to-night, and *length* thyself to-morrow." *Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim,* 210

* **lĕṅgthed,** *a.* [Eng. *length; -ed.*] Having length.

"His body was 8 foote long, and his armes and legges well *lengthed* and strengthed after the proportion of his body."—*Fabyan,* vol. i., ch. clvi.

lĕṅgth'-ȩn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *length,* s.; *-en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make long or longer; to draw out, to extend, to elongate: as, To *lengthen* a line.

"Should it be said, that the woodpecker's species may by degrees have *lengthened* the organ itself, beyond that of other birds."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.,* ch. xiii.

2. To protract; to extend in time or duration.

"And if thou wilt walke in my wayes and keep myne ordinaunce . . . I wyll *lengthen* thy dayes also."—3 *Kinges* iii. (1551.)

3. To extend, to prolong; to draw or spin out: as, To *lengthen* a discourse.

4. To draw out in pronunciation: as, To *lengthen* a syllable or vowel.

¶ *Lengthen* is frequently followed by the adverb *out,* but with little or no addition to the meaning.

"Punctually paid for *lengthening out* disease."
Cowper: Hope, 204.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become longer; to increase in length; to extend; to be protracted.

"At once he darts along
Deep struck, and runs out all the *lengthened* line."
Thomson: Spring, 432.

lĕṅgth'-ȩn-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [LENGTHEN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of making long or longer.

"*Lengthening* of thy tranquillity."—*Dan.* iv. 28.

2. The state of becoming or growing longer.

lengthening-bar, *s.* An extension piece for the leg of a drafting compass, when the reach of the ordinary legs is insufficient.

lengthening-piece, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of the timbers added to the ribs above the top-timbers, to impart the necessary height to the sides of the vessel.

lengthening-rod, *s.* A rod with a screw and screw-socket at the respective ends; attached endwise to form a long shank for an auger or drill in deep boring.

* **lĕṅgth'-fụl,** *a.* [Eng. *length; -ful(l).*] Of great length; long.

"The driver whirls his *lengthful* thong;
The horses fly." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xi. 359.

lĕṅgth'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lengthy; -ly.*] In a lengthy manner; at great length or extent.

lĕṅgth'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lengthy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lengthy; length, prolixity: as, The *lengthiness* of a discourse.

* **lĕṅgth'-ĭng,** * **length-yng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [LENGTH, *v.*]

lĕṅgth'-wāyş, *adv.* [Eng. *length,* and *ways.*] In the direction of the length; from end to end; in a longitudinal direction.

lĕṅgth'-wīşe, *adv.* [Eng. *length; -wise.*] The same as LENGTHWAYS (q.v.).

lĕṅgth'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *length; -y.*] Having length; having too great length; long and tedious; drawn out to too great a length; prolix

"What in America would be called a *lengthy* poem with *lengthy* annotations."—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. cix.

lē'-nĭ-ȩn-çȳ, *lē'-nĭ-ȩnçe, *s.* [Eng. *lenient; -cy.*] The quality or state of being lenient; lenity; mildness, gentleness.

lē'-nĭ-ȩnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *leniens,* pr. par. of *lenio* = to soften, to soothe; *lenis* = smooth soft, mild.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Softening, mitigating, assuasive. (Often followed by *of.*)

"*Lenient of* grief, the pitying god began."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 781.

*2. Laxative, relaxing, emollient.

"While *lenient* baths at home his wife prepares,
He and his sons attend their fleecy cares."
Grainger : Tibullus, i. 11.

3. Mild, gentle, not severe or rigorous; merciful, clement : as, To be *lenient* towards an offender.

* **B.** *As subst. :* A preparation or application of an emollient or assuaging nature.

"Therefore I do advise the use of *lenients*, not only by the authority of those ancient and modern chirurgeons, but by my own practice."—*Wiseman : Surgery*, bk. v., ch. ix.

lē′-nĭ-ẹnt-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *lenient ; -ly.*] In a lenient manner; mildly; mercifully; with mercy and clemency; without severity or rigour.

"The deluded populace, . . . can scarcely be treated too *leniently*."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***lĕn′-ĭ-fȳ,** ***len-i-fie,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *lenifier*, from Lat. *lenis* = mild, gentle, and *facio* = to make.] To assuage, to mitigate, to soften.

"Colocasia was good to *lenefie* or mitigat the acrimonie of humors within the bodie."—*P. Holland : Plinie*, bk. xxi., ch. xxviii.

***lĕn′-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *lenimentum*, from *lenio* = to soften ; *lenis* = mild, gentle.] An assuasive, a lenient.

***lĕn′-ĭ-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *lénitif*, from Lat. *lenio* = to soften ; *lenis* = mild, gentle.]

A. *As adj. :* Having the power or quality of softening or mitigating; emollient; assuasive.

"Those milks have all an acrimony; though one would think they should be *lenitive*."—*Bacon : Nat. Hist.*, § 639.

B. *As substantive :*

1. A medicine, preparation, or application, which tends to soothe or ease pain ; a lenient.

"Remedies for all infirmities of minde, purgatives, cordialls, alteratives, corroboratives, *lenitives*, &c."—*Burton : Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 280.

2. Anything which soothes or allays passion, excitement, or grief.

"Thy breast alone no *lenitives* appease."
Pope : Homer ; Iliad xvi. 39.

***lĕn′-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *lenitive ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lenitive or emollient.

***lĕn′-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *lenitudo*, from *lenis* = soft, gentle.] Lenity, leniency.

lĕn′-ĭ-tȳ̆, *s.* [Lat. *lenitas*, from *lenis* = soft, gentle.] Mildness of temper or disposition ; mercy ; clemency ; tenderness ; freedom from harshness, cruelty, or severity ; humanity.

"His *lenity* has been attributed by some writers to his good nature."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

lĕn′-nĭ-tīte, *s.* [Named after the place where found, Lenui.]

Min. : A greenish orthoclase (q.v.) almost destitute of cleavage.

lĕn-nō′-ạ, *s.* [Named after Joachim Miller.]

Bot. : The typical genus of the order Lennoaceæ.

lĕn-nō-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lenno(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot. : An order of Hypogynous Exogens. It consists of leafless or scaly parasitic herbs, with panicles or heads of hexamerous or decamerous hermaphrodite flowers, corolla gamopetalous ; stamens equal ; perigynous. Ovary many-celled, each cell with two ovules. Found in Mexico and California. They resemble Orobanchaceæ, but appear to Count Solms more akin to Monotropaceæ. (*Supp. to Treas. of Bot.*)

lē′-nō, *s.* [Ital.]

Fabric : A kind of open cotton goods, thinner than book-muslin. It is used for veils, window-curtains, &c. It is plain, coloured, or checked.

***lē-nŏç′-ĭ-nạnt,** *a.* [Lat. *lenocinans*, pr. par. of *lenocinor* = to pander, to be lewd.] [LENOCINIUM.] Given to lewdness, lewd.

lē-nō-çĭn′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *leno* = a pander.]

Scots Law : The connivance of a husband at his wife's adultery, and his participation in the profits of her prostitution, or his lending himself in any way, directly or indirectly, to his own and her disgrace.

lĕnş, *s.* [Lat. = a lentil ; so called from the resemblance in shape to the seed of a lentil, which is like a double-convex lens.] A piece of a transparent substance, usually glass, so shaped as to afford two regular opposite surfaces, both curved, or one curved and the other plane, changing the direction of rays of light, and diminishing or increasing the apparent size of objects viewed through it. Combinations of lenses increase this effect. The curved surfaces are usually spherical, and the ordinary lenses of this description are of six varieties. They are : Plano-concave, double concave, plano-convex, double convex, meniscus, and concavo-convex. (See these words.)

¶ There are many lenses peculiar from their proportions, construction, arrangement, or specific effects ; these will be found under their distinguishing names.

¶ *Crystalline lens :* [CRYSTALLINE, ¶ (3)].

lens-shaped, *a.*

Bot. : Resembling a double convex lens, as the seeds of Amaranthus.

lĕnt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [LEND.]

* **lĕnt,** *a. & adv.* [Lat. *lentus* = slow, gentle.]

A. *As adj. :* Slow, gentle, mild.

"The *lent* heat of Athanor."—*Ben Jonson : Alchemist*, ii. 1.

B. *As adverb :*

Music : The same as LENTO (q.v.).

Lĕnt, ***Lente,** *s.* [A.S. *lencten* = the spring ; cogn. with Dut. *lente ;* Ger. *lenz ;* O. H. Ger. *lenzin, lengizen ;* probably from A.S., Ger., & Dut. *lang* = long, because in spring the days lengthen.]

Church History :

1. *Roman Church :* A fast—formerly of varying duration, but now of forty days—observed as a preparation for the Easter festival. A fast prior to this solemnity was customary from the earliest times, but it is not till the fourth century that we find the Lenten period definitely specified by the word τεσσαρακοστή, in Can. 5 of the Council of Nice. Sozomen (*H. E.*, vii. 19) says the Westerns generally "kept Lent for six weeks, the Church of Constantinople and the neighbouring provinces for seven." The four days before the First Sunday in Lent, necessary to make up the full tale of forty days—(six weeks = thirty-six days, for Sunday is never a fasting-day)—to correspond with the miraculous fasts of Moses (Exod. xxxiv. 28), of Elias (1 Kings xix. 8), and of Our Lord (Matt. iv. 2), were introduced in the ninth century. The severity of the Lenten fast is now much modified, and the extent (both as to time and quantity) to which lacticinia may be used is made known by the Lenten indults published by the bishops, and read in all the churches of the diocese at the parochial mass.

2. *Greek Church :* The Greek Lent lasts for seven weeks—thirty-five days, for on all Saturdays (except Holy Saturday), on the Feast of the Annunciation, and on all Sundays, the law of fasting is not in force. Strict abstinence from flesh-meat and lacticinia begins on the Monday in Quinquagesima week.

3. *Anglican Church :* In the "Table of Days of Fasting and Abstinence," the Forty Days of Lent stand first ; but from the Reformation till about the middle of this century the practice of fasting gradually fell into desuetude. With the Oxford movement came an endeavour to restore ancient practices and discipline ; and the influence of the High Church clergy has been productive of a stricter observance of this penitential season throughout the Church, and of practice, with regard to fasting, more in accordance with the Homily "Of Good Works" than had prevailed for a long time previously.

Lent-lily, *s.*

Bot. : The Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudonarcissus*).

* **Lent-lover,** *s.* A cold, platonic lover.

"These dolent, contemplative *Lent-lovers*."—*Urquhart : Rabelais*, ii. 21.

lĕn-tan′-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music : Becoming slower by degrees ; slackening the time.

lĕn′-tê, lĕn′-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music : Slowly.

lentement (as lant′-mañ), *adv.* [Fr.]

Music : The same as LENTO (q.v.).

lĕnt′-ẹn, *a.* [A.S. *lencten* = pertaining to spring.]

1. Of or pertaining to Lent : as, *Lenten*-tide, *Lenten*-time.

2. Used in or appropriate to Lent.

*3. Sparing, meagre, poor, thin.

"Meanwhile she quenched her fury at the flood,
And with a *lenten* salad cooled her blood."
Dryden : Hind & Panther, iii. 27.

lĕn-tĭb-ụ-lär-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Altered by Gesner from Lat. *lenticula* = a lentil.]

Bot. : The same as UTRICULARIA (q.v.).

lĕn-tĭb-ụ-lär-ĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ, lĕn-tĭb-ụ-lär-ĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lentibulari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -ineæ.*]

Bot. : Butterworts ; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Bignonials. It consists of water or marsh herbs, with radical undivided leaves, and scapes of single, spiked, or racemose flowers ; calyx divided, persistent, inferior, corolla monopetalous, bilabiate ; stamens, two ; anthers one-celled ; style one, very short. Stigma bilabiate. Fruit a one-celled capsule, with many minute exalbuminous seeds. Found in marshes, rivulets, or fountains over the world. Known genera three. species about 130. Includes the Bladderwort, an interesting insectivorous plant.

lĕn′-tĭ-çĕl, † **lĕn′-tĭ-çĕlle,** *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *lens* (genit. *lentis*) = a lentil.]

1. *Anat. :* A lenticular gland (q.v.).

2. *Botany :*

(1) Brown oval spots found upon the bark of most dicotyledonous shrubs and trees, especially willows. They are mere cellular productions from the mesophlæum or cellular envelope of the bark.

(2) A small lens-shaped gland on the under surface of a leaf.

lĕn-tĭ-çĕl′-lạte, *a.* [Eng. *lenticel ; -ate.*] Pertaining to or having lenticels.

lĕn-tĭc′-ụ-lạ (pl. **lĕn-tĭc′-ụ-læ**), *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *lens* (genit. *lentis*) = a lentil.]

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*) *:* The spores-cases of certain fungals.

2. *Med. :* A freckle ; lentigo.

3. *Optics :* A small lens.

lĕn-tĭc′-ụ-lạr, *a.* [Lat. *lenticularis*, from *lens* (genit. *lentis*) = a lentil ; Fr. *lenticulaire.*]

1. Resembling a lentil in form or size.

2. Of the form or shape of the seeds of a lentil ; doubly-convex.

"By the *lenticular* instrument made for that purpose."—*Wiseman : Surgery*, bk. v., ch. ix.

lenticular-fever, *s.*

Pathol. : A fever attended by an eruption.

lenticular-ganglion, *s.*

Anat. : The same as OPHTHALMIC-GANGLION (q.v.).

lenticular-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat. : Lentil-shaped mucous follicles near the base of the tongue, &c. (*Dunglison.*)

lĕn-tĭc′-ụ-lạr-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *lenticular ; -ly.*] In the manner of a lens ; with a curve.

lĕn′-tĭ-cụle, *s.* [LENTICULA.]

* **lĕn-tĭc′-ụ-līte,** *s.* [Lat. *lenticula ;* Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Geol. : A fossil having a lenticular shape.

lĕn′-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *lens* (genit. *lentis*), and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a lens ; lenticular.

lĕn-tĭġ′-ĭn-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *lentiginosus* = freckled.]

Bot. : Dusty, covered with minute dots, dusted, as the calyx and corolla of *Ardisia lentiginosa.*

lĕn-tĭġ′-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lentiginosus*, from *lentigo* (genit. *lentiginis*) = a freckle.] Of or pertaining to lentigo ; scurvy, furfuraceous.

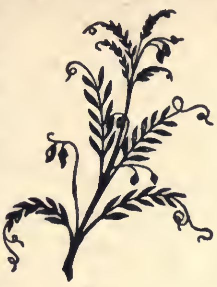
lĕn-tī′-gō, *s.* [Lat. = a freckle, from *lens* (genit. *lentis*) = a lentil.]

Med. : A freckly eruption on the skin.

lĕn′-tĭl, * **lĕn′-tĭle,** * **lintle,** *s.* [Lat. *lenticula*, dimin. of *lens* (genit. *lentis*) = a lentil ; Fr. *lentille ;* Port. *lentilha ;* Sp. *lenteja ;* Ital. *lenticchia.*]

1. *Bot., &c. : Ervum Lens.* A small branching plant, about a foot and a half high ; the

leaves with eight to twelve oblong leaflets, and pale blue flowers in twos and threes, and short legumes with two to four seeds. In Egypt and Syria lentils, parched in a frying-pan, are sold as nourishing food, especially for those who are going on long journeys. In France and Germany three varieties are cultivated, the small brown, which is the lightest flavoured and the best for haricots and soups; the yellowish one, which is a little larger and the next best, and the lentil of Provence, nearly as large as a pea, with luxuriant straw, and more suited for a tare than for human food. (*Loudon.*) From the seeds of lentils is prepared *Revalenta Arabica.*


LENTIL.

2. *Script.:* The lentils [Heb. עֲדָשִׁים (*adhashim*)] of Scripture were *Ervum Lens*, the red pottage made by Jacob was composed of them. (Gen. xxv. 34; 2 Sam. xvii. 28, xxiii. 11; Ezek. iv. 9.)

¶ *Pea lentils:*

Bot.: Sargassum bacciferum.

lentil-dew, *s.* Duckweed.

lentil-ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as LIROCONITE (q.v.).

lentil-powder, *s.*

Pharm.: A powder made of the pulverized seeds of the lentil. It is a gentle laxative.

lentil-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ervillia or Ervilia (q.v.).

* **lĕnt′-ĭ-nẽr,** *s.* [LENTNER.]

lĕn-tĭ′-nŭs, *s.* [A Roman proper name, occurring in Martial (iii. 43).]

Bot.: A large genus of gill-bearing fungi, resembling Agaricus, but with tougher fronds.

lĕn-tĭs′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *lentiscus, lentiscum* = the mastic tree.]

Bot.: A synonym of Pistacia, a genus of Anacards, one species of which, *Pistacia lentiscus*, furnishes mastic (q.v.).

lĕn′-tĭsk, * **lĕn-tĭsck,** *s.* [Fr. *lentisque*, from Lat. *lentiscus; lentiscum* = the mastic-tree.] The mastic-tree; lentiscus.

> "*Lentisck* is a beautiful evergreen, the mastich or gum of which is of use for the teeth or gums."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **lĕnt′-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *lentitudo*, from *lentus* = slow; O. Fr. *lentitude;* Sp. *lentitud.*] Slowness, sluggishness.

* **lĕnt′-nẽr,** * **lĕnt′-ĭ-nẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *lent*, s.; *-ner.*] A hawk taken in Lent.

> "I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the haggard, and the two sorts of *lentners.*"—*Walton: Angler.*

lĕn′-tō, lĕn-ta̤-mĕn′-tê, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Slowly.

lĕn′-to͡id, *a.* [Lat. *lens* (genit. *lentis*), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Shaped like or resembling a lens.

* **lĕnt′-ŏn,** *a.* [LENTEN.]

* **lĕnt′-ŏ̃r,** * **lĕnt′-ẽr,** * **lent-our,** *s.* [Lat. *lentor*, from *lentus* = slow, tough, clammy: Fr. *lenteur;* Ital. *lentore;* Sp. *lentor.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Slowness, sluggishness, delay.

> "The *lentor* of irruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. Tenacity, viscosity, viscidity.

> "It may be also that some bodies have a kinde of *lentour*, and are of a more depertible nature than others."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 857.

II. *Phys.:* That sizey, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels. (*Quincy.*)

* **lĕnt′-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lentus* = slow, tough, clammy.] Clammy, viscous, viscid, tenacious.

> "In this spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body are to be discerned many specks which become black." *Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

* **l'envoy,** * **l'envoi** (as **l'âṅ-vwâ**), *s.* [Fr.] [ENVOY.]

1. A kind of postscript or a few additional lines appended to a literary composition, especially a poem, serving to convey the moral or to recommend the piece to some particular person.

> "I will add the *l'envoy:* Say the moral again."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 1.

2. A conclusion, an end, a result. (*Massinger: Bashful Lover*, iv. 1.)

Lĕnz (**z** as **tz**), *s.* [The discoverer of the law defined below.]

Lenz's-law, *s.*

Elect.: When a circuit is moved in the presence of a current or magnet, or a magnet is moved in the presence of a current, the induced current is such that it tends to stop the movement. (*Wigan: Electrician's Pocket-Book*, p. 27.)

lĕnz′-ĭn-īte (**z** as **tz**), *s.* [Named after the German mineralogist Lenz.]

Min.: A hydrated silicate of alumina, earthy, compact, white, translucent, and somewhat opaline. Included by Dana, with several other minerals of the clay group, under halloysite (q.v.).

Lē′-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a lion; Gr. λέων (*leōn*) = a lion.]

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) The Lion, one of the twelve zodical constellations in the midnight sky of spring. It is bounded on the north by Leo Minor, on the east by Virgo, on the south by Sextans, and on the west by Cancer. It contains about a hundred stars visible to the naked eye. Its chief star (α Leonis) is Regulus; this and γ Leonis, with some smaller stars, form a figure like a sickle. From its vicinity the November meteors radiate. Deneb or Deneba (β Leonis), in the extremity of the Lion's tail, and δ Leonis form a trapezium. A line drawn through the pole star and γ Ursæ Majoris, the lowest of the four in the Great Bear, passes through Deneb, and one connecting Deneb and Regulus will, if prolonged, pass nearly through Arcturus. ρ Leonis, viewed through a telescope, has a blood-red aspect.

(2) The fifth sign of the zodiac, being between 120° and 150° of the ecliptic, reckoning from the vernal equinox. Owing to "precession" it now begins in the constellation Cancer. The sun enters the sign Leo about July 21st.

* 2. *Zool.:* A genus or sub-genus of Felidæ. In this classification the Lion is called *Leo nobilis* instead of *Felis leo.* [LION.]

Leo minor, *s.*

Astron.: The Lesser Lion, a constellation formed by Hevelius, about 1691, out of the part of the heavens between Leo and Ursa Major. It is surrounded by Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and Leo. None of the stars quite reach the fourth magnitude.

* **leod,** * **lede,** *s.* [A.S. *leod* = a man; *leode* = people; Icel. *liodhr, lydhr;* O. L. Ger. *lind.*] A man, a person, a people, a nation.

> "*Leode* nere thar nane." *Layamon*, 1,118.

* **leod-bishop,** * **leod-bischop,** *s.* A diocesan.

* **leod-like,** * **leod-lic,** *a.* Populous.

* **leod-ish,** * **led-isch,** *a.* [LEOD.] Populous.

* **leof,** *a.* [A.S. *leóf;* O. L. Ger. *liof;* Icel. *liufr.*] Dear, beloved, pleasant. [LIEF.]

* **leon,** *s.* [Lat. *leo* (genit. *leonis*).] A lion.

lē-ŏn′-ẽr-ō, *s.* [Chilian.] (See extract.)

> "The dogs employed in the chase of the puma belong to a particular breed called *leoneros.*"—*Darwin: Voyage of a Naturalist*, ch. xii.

Lē′-ŏ-nēṣe, *s.* [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Leon in Spain; (as a plural) the inhabitants of Leon.

lē-ŏn-hard′-īte, *s.* [Named by Blum after G. Leonhard; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of laumontite (q.v.), from which it differs only in containing a less amount of water. Obtained from a trachytic rock at Schemnitz, Hungary.

lē-ō′-nĭ-a̤, *s.* [From Lat. *leo* (genit. *leonis*), and suff. *-ia* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Violaceæ, *Leonia glycycarpa*, a tall Peruvian tree, with dotted leaves and flowers. It furnishes an edible fruit.

Lē-ŏn′-ĭ-dēṣ, Lē′-ŏ-nĭdṣ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. λέων (*leōn*) = a lion, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form. So called because the radiant point of the November meteors is in the constellation Leo (q.v.).]

Astron.: The finest of the meteoric rings which the earth cuts through in her annual revolution. It is encountered annually on November 14. The magnificent display on Nov. 14, 1866, was of Leonides. [METEOR.]

> "The example has been followed in designating other meteor showers by the constellations in which their radiant-points are situated; so that we have the *Leonids* and the Andromedes of Nov. 14 and 27."—*Chambers: Astronomy*, p. 799.

lē′-ŏ-nīne (1),* **le-o-nin,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *léonin*, from Lat. *leoninus*, from *leo* (genit. *leonis*) = a lion; Ital. & Sp. *leonino.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a lion; resembling a lion; partaking of the qualities of a lion.

> "So full he was of *leonin* corage."
> *Chaucer: C. T.* 14,563.

B. *As subst.:* A name given to a spurious copper coin of the value of about a halfpenny, introduced into England from abroad during the reign of Edward I., and so called from its bearing the figure of a lion.

lē′-ŏ-nīne (2), *a.* [Etym. uncertain; possibly the same as *leonine* (1), having reference to what Neale, translating Bernard de Morlaix, calls "the Leonine sonorousness of the verses," or from Leonius, a canon of Notre Dame at Paris, an adept in the method of poetic composition to which the term is applied.] An epithet used to describe pentameter or hexameter verses, the last syllable of which rhymes with the syllable following the cæsura, as—

> "Addita sunt pœnis aspera verba meis."
> *Ovid: Ex Ponto*, ii. 7, 56.
>
> "Agricola incurvo terram molitus aratro."
> *Virgil: Georg.* i. 494.

The question whether the rhyming was accidental or intentional has given rise to much controversy among French prosodists: de Faletz having found 912 such rhymes in Virgil, supported the latter view, which was attacked by Quicherat, who showed that in the majority of cases—as in those cited above—the rhyme was between a substantive and its epithet. From the exceptional usage of the Latins a rule was developed. Leonine verses were common in the hymns of the medieval church; and long poems were composed in leonine measure or in some variant of it. An excellent example is the *De Contemptu Mundi* of Bernard de Morlaix. The metre is "continuous dactylic, except the final trochee or spondee;" the second and fourth feet rhyme, as does the last foot of the first verse with the last foot of the second, and so on—

> "Urbs Syon in*clyta*, turris et ed*ita* littore *tuto*,
> Te peto, te *colo*, te flagro, te *volo*, canto *saluto*."

At the time of the Renascence leonine verses were often used as a kind of *memoria technica.* Many of the precepts of the medical school of Salerno are in leonine pentameters:

> "Ut sis nocte le*vis*, sis tibi cœna bre*vis*."

* **lē′-ŏ-nīne-lў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *leonine* (1); *-ly.*] In a leonine manner; like a lion.

Lē′-ŏn-ĭstṣ, Lē-ŏn-ĭs′-tæ, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: A name given to the Waldenses (q.v.), from Leon, the German name of the city of Lyons, where they originated, and from which they called themselves the "Poor of Lyons."

lē-ŏn-ō′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λέων (*leōn*) = a lion, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear, from a fancied resemblance in the corolla.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiates, family Ballotidæ. *Leonotis nepetifolia* is used in Brazil for medicating baths, to be given in rheumatism.

lē-ŏn-tĭ-ā′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. λεοντίασις (*leontiasis*). See def.]

Path.: The name applied by the Greeks to the early stage of Elephantiasis (q.v.).

lē-ŏn′-tĭ-çē, *s.* [An abbreviation of Lat. *leontopetalon;* Gr. λεοντοπέταλον (*leontopetalon*) = the Greek name of a species, *Leontice leontopetalum.* From its leonine petals.]

Bot.: A genus of Berberidaceæ, tribe Nandineæ. *Leontice Leontopetalum*, the Lion's leaf, has leaves supposed to resemble in form the imprints of a lion's foot. It grows in the south and east of Europe and in Asia. The root, called Lion's turnip, is used at Aleppo as a substitute for soap, and by the Turks as a remedy for overdoses of opium.

lē-ŏn′-tō̇-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. λέων (*leōn*) = a lion, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth, from the tooth-like divisions of the leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, sub-order Ligulifloræ (Cichoraceæ), tribe Scorzonereæ. It consists of perennial milky herbs, bearing simple branched scapes. The heads are yellow; the involucral bracts many, in several series, the outer ones smaller; the receptacle flat, naked; the fruit terete, grooved; the pappus hairs rigid, in one or two series. About twenty-five species are known. The dandelion, formerly named *L. Taraxacum*, now *Taraxacum officinale*, is a native of Europe, but has become one of the commonest wild flowers of the United States.

lē-ō̇-nür′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λέων (*leōn*) = a lion, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail, referring to the form of the flower spike.]

Bot.: Motherworts: a genus of Labiates, family Lamidæ. They have a tubular five- to ten-ribbed calyx; a two-lipped corolla, the upper one flat, entire, and hairy, the lower one patent, trifid; the anther cells nearly parallel. Ten are known. *Leonurus Cardiaca*, a pale roseate, mint-like flower, is a denizen, not a native, of Britain. It is given in chest complaints.

lĕop′-ạrd, * leop-art, * lib-bard, *s.* [Fr. *léopard*, from Lat. *leopardus*; Gr. λεόπαρδος (*leopardos*) = λεοντόπαρδος (*leontopardos*), from λέων (*leōn*), genit. λέοντος (*leontos*) = a lion, and πάρδος (*pardos*) = a pard, from the animal being supposed to be a cross between a pard or panther and a lioness; Sp., Port., & Ital. *leopardo*.]

Zool.: Felis pardus, sometimes called the panther (q.v.)—"the "pard" of Elizabethan writers. It has been known from early historical times, and has a wide geographical range, being found throughout the African continent, the whole of the South of Asia, and in Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. It ranks third in importance in the family Felidæ; varying in length from 3½–4½ feet; tail measurement 2½-3 feet, height at shoulder about 30 inches, but larger and smaller specimens have been met with. Colour, pale fawn to rufous-buff, thickly studded with dark rosette-shaped spots, which unite and form bands on the medio-dorsal line, the hindquarters, and legs; the tail is covered with similar spots; white beneath and on the inside of the limbs. The leopard is fierce and bloodthirsty, often killing far more than it can devour, either from love of slaughter or for the sake of the fresh blood, and lies in ambush for or steals stealthily on its prey, which consists of almost any animal it can overcome, though it is said to evince a preference for the flesh of dogs, and, strange to say, for that of persons suffering from smallpox. In India it often attacks women and children, and instances have been known of "man-eating" leopards. Prof. Flower considers the Black Leopard of Java (described sometimes as *Leopardus* or *Pardus melas*) to be a case of melanism, and not a distinct species. This animal has the appearance of an ordinary leopard painted black; but the spots are still visible, being of a more intense hue than the rest of the skin. The Hunting Leopard (*Felis jubata*) is the Cheetah (q.v.), and it is to this animal that Jeremiah probably refers (xiii. 23).

leopard-cat, *s.*

Zool.: Felis Bengalensis, a beautiful Indian species. Yellowish gray to bright tawny, white below, longitudinally striped on head, shoulders, and back, spots on the side. Extreme length from thirty-five to thirty-nine inches, of which about twelve are made up by the tail. Occurs in India from the hilly regions to Ceylon, and extends westward to Java and Sumatra. It is extremely fierce, and is said to drop on deer, and eat its way into the neck.

leopard-seal, *s.* [SEA-LEOPARD.]

leopard-tortoise, *s.*

Zool.: Testudo pardalis, a small tortoise from equatorial and sub-tropical regions.

leopard-wood, leopard's-wood, *s.*

Comm.: A popular name for the timber of *Brosimum Aubletii*, a South American tree, of the order Artocarpaceæ.

leopard's-bane, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Doronicum (q.v.). The Great Leopard's-bane is *Doronicum Pardalianches*, and the Plantain-leaved Leopard's-bane (1) *D. plantagineum*, (2) *Arnica Doronica*, (3) *Senecio Doronicum*, (4) *Aronicum Clusii*, (5) *Paris quadrifolia*.

leopard's-wood, *s.* [LEOPARD-WOOD.]

*** lĕop′-ạrt,** *s.* [LEOPARD.]

lē-ō̇-pōl-dĭn′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after an Empress of Brazil.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmaceæ, tribe Areceæ. *Leopoldinea Piassaba* is one of the plants furnishing Piassaba-fibre (q.v.).

lē′-ō̇-pōld-īte, *s.* [Named from its locality, Leopoldshall, by Reichardt.]

Min.: The same as SYLVITE (q.v.).

*** lē′-ŏs,** *s.* [Gr. λαός (*laos*).] The people. (*Chaucer.*)

lē-ō′-tĭ-ạ (t as sh), *s.* [Named by Sir John Hill for no known reason. (*Loudon.*)]

Bot.: A genus of pyrenomycetous Fungals, order Helvellaceæ. *Leotia lubrica* is common in English woods.

lĕ-păd′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lepas* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* Barnacles, a family of Cirripedia. The shell or capitulum is supported on a more or less movable peduncle. The shell consists of five pieces, two triangular ones on each side and an elongated one at the back.

2. *Palæont.:* The family apparently commenced in the Oolite, and attained the maximum of development in the Chalk.

*** lĕp′-ạ-dīte, lĕp-ạ-dī′-tēṣ,** *s.* [Lat. *lepas*, (genit. *lepados*); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Palæont.: A fossil Lepas (q.v.), or the delicate operculum of an ammonite, mistaken for one.

lĕp′-ạ-dō̇-găs-tẽr, *s.* [Gr. λεπάς (*lepas*), genit. λεπάδος (*lepados*) = a limpet, and γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.

Ichthy.: A genus of Gobiesocidæ. Three are British: *Lepadogaster Gouanii*, the Cornish Sucker; *L. Candolii*, the Connemara Sucker; and *L. bimaculatus*. They are small fishes, from one to three inches in length, generally of a reddish colour.

lĕp′-ạd-ōids, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπάς (*lepas*), genit. λεπάδος (*lepados*) = a limpet, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: The English name given by Sir Richard Owen to the Lepadidæ. (*Compar. Anat., Invert.*, 1843, p. 155.)

lē′-pạl (pl. **lĕp′-ạ-lạ**), *s.* [Mod. Lat.; Fr. *lépale*; Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale, and Eng. suff. *-al*; cf. *sepal*.]

Bot.: The name given by Dunal to a sterile stamen such as one of those which occur in Canna, Asclepiadaceæ, &c.

lĕp-ăm′-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *lep*(*idine*), and *amine*.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{32}N_2 = C_{10}H_{23}N{\cdot}C_{10}H_9N$. Diamyline-lepidine. A colourless volatile base produced by the action of iodide of amyl on lepidine. It has a fragrant odour, and when perfectly dry, distils at 175°. Its vapour density is 10·40. Lepamine contains the elements of one atom of diamylamine and one atom of lepidine.

*** lep-ande,** *pr. par.* [LEAP, *v.*]

lĕp-ar-ġȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Gr. λέπαργος (*lepargos*) = having a white skin.] (See the compound.)

lepargylic-acid, *s.* [ANCHOIC-ACID.]

lē′-păs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λεπάς (*lepas*) = a limpet; so called from clinging to λέπας (*lepas*) = a rock. This is not the modern genus.]

Zool.: Barnacle; the typical genus of the family Lepadidæ. The animal begins life like an entomostracous crustacean, with a broad carapace, a single eye, two pairs of antennæ, three pairs of jointed, branched, and well-bristled legs, and a forked tail. Finally it becomes a stalked cirriped attached to the back of a whale or a turtle, or to the solid rock.

*** lepe,** *v.i. & t.* [LEAP, *v.*]

*** lepe, * lep,** *s.* [LEAP, *s.*]

lĕp′-ẽr, * lepre, *s. & a.* [Fr. *lèpre* = leprosy, from Lat. *lepra*; Gr. λέπρα (*lepra*), from λεπρός (*lepros*) = scaly, rough; λέπος (*lepos*) = a scale.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Leprosy.

"And anon the *lepre* of him was clensid."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* viii. 3.

2. One affected with leprosy (q.v.).

"He went out from his presence a *leper* as white as snow."—*2 Kings* v. 27.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Affected with leprosy; leprous.

"Lying among the *leper*-folke alas."
Chaucer: Complaint of Cresseide.

lĕp-ẽr-dĭ′-tĭ-ạ (t as sh), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Leperditiadæ (q.v.). It ranges from the Silurian to the Carboniferous period. *Cythere*, or *Leperditia inflata*, is a characteristic fossil of a fresh-water stratum in the Coal-measures of Shropshire.

lĕp-ẽr-dĭt-ī′-ạ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leperditia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Entomostraca, order Astracoda. The two valves are unequal in size, smooth, bean-shaped; there is a groove behind the eyespot. Range from the Silurian to the Permian.

*** lĕp′-ẽred,** *a.* [Eng. *leper*; *-ed*.] Affected with leprosy; leprous.

*** lĕp′-ẽr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *leper*; *-ize*.] To strike with leprosy.

"Moses by faith doth Miriam *leperize*."
Sylvester: Triumph of Faith, iv. 7.

*** lĕp′-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *leper*; *-ous*.] Causing leprosy; leprous.

"[He] in the porches of mine ear did pour
The *leperous* distilment."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

*** lĕp′-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *lepidus* = pleasant.] Pleasant, jocose, witty.

"Wherein the *lepid* way doth consist."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

lĕp′-ĭ-dēne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *lepid*(*ium*); *-ene*.]

Chem.: [LEPIDIN].

lĕp′-ĭ-dēṣ, *s. pl.* [LEPIS.]

lĕ-pĭd′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lepid*(*ium*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Crucifers, tribe or suborder Notorhizeæ.

lĕp′-ĭ-dĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c., *lepid*(*ium*); suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{20}O$, Lepidene. A compound discovered by Zinin in 1867. It is obtained together with dibenzyl and an oily body by heating benzoin with fuming hydrochloric acid, and separating the other products by means of cold alcohol, in which it is insoluble. It crystallizes from boiling alcohol in feathery groups of flat needles, which melt at 176°. It is insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, in ether, and in boiling glacial acetic acid. Dibromolepidin, $C_{28}H_{18}Br_2O$, is prepared by adding bromine to lepidin dissolved in acetic acid. It forms needle-shaped crystals, melting at 190°. Oxylepidin, $C_{28}H_{20}O_3$, is formed by the action of nitric acid on a boiling solution of lepidin in acetic acid. It yields four kinds of crystals: viz., needles, tablets, short four-sided prisms, and microscopic octahedrons. Isolepidin, $C_{28}H_{20}O$, isomeric with lepidin, is produced by the dry distillation of oxylepidin. It crystallizes in four-sided plates, which melt at 150°.

lĕp′-ĭ-dīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *lepid*(*ium*); *-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9N$. An oily volatile base, homologous with chinoline, obtained together with that base by distilling quinine or cinchonine with water and hydrate of potassium, the portion coming over above 270° being almost pure lepidine. It may also be prepared by adding sodium amalgam to lepidine, and boiling the resulting yellowish oil with water and an acid. On cooling it deposits crystals of a bright scarlet colour, which must be dried in the dark, since they are altered in colour by light. When nitric acid is used, the solution on cooling gives a crop of red crystals, having the composition of dilepidine nitrate, $C_{20}H_{38}N_2{\cdot}HNO_3$. Chinoline behaves in a similar manner, the red substance yielding with hydrochloric acid, crystals of dichinolin hydrochloride $C_{18}H_{14}N_2{\cdot}HCl$.

lĕp-ĭ-dĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lepid(ium)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Crucifers. The cotyledons are incumbent, straight, incurved, or longitudinally folded, the flowers white. British genera, Capsella, Senebiera, and Lepidium.

lĕ-pĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λεπίδιον (*lepidion*), dimin. of λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale. Named from the form of the little pouches.]

1. *Bot.:* Pepperwort; the typical genus of the family Lepididæ (q.v.), or the tribe Lepidineæ. The pod is dehiscent, two to four seeded; the petals are short or wanting. It consists of plants generally with small white flowers, and two, four, or six stamens. Sixty or eighty are known. Four are wild in Britain —*Lepidium latifolium* (the Dittander), *L. ruderale*, *L. campestre* (the Pepperwort), and *L. Smithii*. Another, *L. Draba*, is an alien. *L. sativum* is the Garden Cress. It has the pod orbicular winged, leaves variously cut, and smooth branches. It is a native of Persia, Cyprus, &c., growing in corn-fields. It has long been cultivated in Europe, parts of Asia, &c. Its leaves are used for garnishing dishes. It yields an oil like mustard-oil. The plant is carminative, diuretic, and, according to the Hindoos, tonic and alterative; they give it in hiccup, diarrhœa, and skin diseases. *L. oleraceum* grows abundantly on the shores of New Zealand, and was eagerly sought after by the early navigators as a preventive of scurvy. *L. Piscidium* is used in the Society Islands to intoxicate fish, with a view to their capture.

2. *Chem.:* $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CN$. The volatile oil of garden cress (*Lepidium sativum*). Hofmann has lately shown this to consist of a toluo-nitril.

* **lĕp′-ĭd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *lepid*; *-ly.*] Wittily, cleverly, pleasantly.

> "Lucian very *lepidly* derides an old woman."—*J. B.: Anthropo-metamorphosis*, § ii., p. 66.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-cär′-ȳ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lepidocary(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The name given by Von Martius to the tribe of Palms more commonly designated Calameæ.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-cär′-ȳ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Lepidocaryeæ (q.v.). It contains two Brazilian palms.

lĕp′-ĭ-dō-chlöre, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green.]

Min.: An impure Ripidolite (q.v.). [Dana's Prochlorite (q.v.).], from Mount Pisgah, Tennessee.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-crō′-çīte, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and κροκίς (*krokis*) = a fibre; Ger. *Lepidokrokit.*]

Min.: A variety of Goethite (q.v.), in fibres consisting of more or less distinct scales, sometimes divergent.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-dĕn′-dro͡idṣ, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale; δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: A group of fossil Lycopodiacæ, type Lepidodendron. Its chief genera are Lepidodendron and Lepidophloios.

> "The *Lepidodendroids* and Sigillaroids have now [in the Trias] completely disappeared."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 438.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-dĕn′-dron, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree. So called from the scale-like scars on the stem left by the falling off of the leaves.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Lycopodiacæ. It consists of a cylindrical stem or trunk covered with leaf-scars, and branching dichotomously. There is a large central pith surrounded by a continuous sheath of scalariform vessels, these again being enveloped in a thick bark, mainly of bast-tissue, with a dense outer rind. The scars are arranged in a quincunx order, the branches are covered with very numerous slender pointed leaves, and the fructification consisted of Lepidostrobi (q.v.). The spores, as Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., &c., has ascertained by careful measurement, are no larger than those of modern Lycopodiaceæ, which, Sir Chas. Lyell points out, must have tended to facilitate their diffusion by the wind. While modern Lycopodiaceæ are generally herbaceous trailing plants, a stem of *Lepidodendron Sternbergii*, found in Jarrow Colliery, near Newcastle, was forty-nine feet long. About forty species of the genus are known, half of them from Britain. Lepidodendron is supposed to extend from the Silurian to the Permian, attaining its maximum in the Carboniferous formation.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-găn′-o͡id, *s. & a.* [LEPIDOGANOIDEI.]

A. *As substantive.*

Zool.: A fish belonging to the sub-order Lepidoganoidei (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the sub-order Lepidoganoidei.

lĕp′-ĭ-dō-ga̤-no͡ī′-dĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and Mod. Lat. *ganoidei.*] [GANOID.]

1. *Zool.:* In Owen's classification, the second sub-order of the third or Ganoidean order of fishes. The body is covered with scales of moderate size, and the endoskeleton more or less completely ossified. He included under the Lepidoganoidei the following families: (1) Dipteridæ, (2) Acanthodii, (3) Cœlacanthi, (4) Holoptychidæ, (5) Palæoniscidæ, (6) Saurichthyidæ, (7) Caturidæ, (8) Pycnodontes, (9) Dapedidæ, (10) Lepidotidæ, (11) Leptolepidæ, (12) Macropomidæ, and (13) Sturionidæ. (*Prof. Owen: Palæont.*, 1860.) (Nicholson, &c., divide the Lepidoganoids into five sub-orders: (1) Amiadæ, (2) Lepidostei, (3) Lepidopleuridæ, (4) Crossopterygidæ, and (5) Acanthodidæ. Nos. (3) and (5) are now extinct.

2. *Palæont.:* The Lepidoganoids have existed from the Devonian period till now.

lĕp′-ĭ-dō-găs-tĕr, *s.* [LEPADOGASTER.]

lĕp′-ĭd-o͡id, *s. & a.* [LEPIDOIDEI.]

A. *As subst.:* A member of the family Lepidoidei (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the family Lepidoidei: as, *lepidoid* scales.

lĕp-ĭ-do͡ī′-dĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form. Named from their great, rhomboidal, bony, enamelled scales.]

Palæont.: The name formerly given to a family of Ganoid fishes, of which the type was Dapedius. (*Owen: Compar. Anat.; Fishes.*) Found in the Oolite.

lĕp′-ĭ-dō-līte, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Muscovite (q.v.), belonging to the Mica group (q.v.). Crystallization, according to recent investigations of Tschermak and von Kokscharow, monoclinic. Cleavage basal, highly eminent, also coarse or fine scaly granular. Hardness, 2·5–4; sp. gr., 2·84–3; lustre, pearly; colour, rose-red, violet-grey, lilac, yellowish. Translucent. Optic-axial plane perpendicular to the plane of symmetry. Compos.: a silicate of alumina and sometimes sesquioxide and protoxide of iron, sesquioxide of manganese with the protoxide bases, potash, lithia, and sometimes rubidia and casia. Fluorine is also present. Occurs in granite and gneiss, and sometimes associated with cassiterite, tourmaline, amblygonite, &c.

lĕp-ĭ-dŏm′-ĕ-lāne, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale, and μέλας (*melas*) = black.]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the Mica group. Crystallization monoclinic. Optic axial plane parallel to the plane of symmetry. Cleavage basal, eminent. Hardness, 3; sp. gr., 3; lustre, adamantine, inclining to vitreous, pearly. Colour, black. Streak, grayish-green. Opaque. Somewhat brittle. It is essentially an iron-potash mica. At a red heat becomes brown, and fuses to a black magnetic globule. Occurs as a constituent of some granites.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-phæ′-īte, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and φαιός (*phaios*) = brown.]

Min.: A variety of Wad (q.v.) from Kamsdorf, Thuringia, with a finely fibrous and scaly structure. Very soft. Sp. gr., 2·89 to 3·04; lustre silky; colour reddish-brown; streak shining. Contains MnO_2 58·77, MnO 9·59, CuO 11·48, H_2O 21·05, which corresponds to the formula $CuMn_6O_{12} + 9$ aq.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-phlo͡ī′-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and φλοιός (*phloios*) = the rind or bark of a tree.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Lycopodiaceæ, akin to Lepidodendron. Found in the Devonian and the Carboniferous formations.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-pleû′-ra̤, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and πλευρά (*pleura*) = a rib, a side.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Lepidopleuridæ (q.v.).

lĕp-ĭ-dō-pleû′-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lepidopleur(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A sub-order or family of Ganoid fishes, section Lepidoganoidei.

† **lĕp-ĭ-dŏp′-tĕr,** *s.* [LEPIDOPTERA.]

Entom.: An insect of the order Lepidoptera.

lĕp-ĭ-dŏp′-tĕr-a̤, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing. See def.]

Entom.: An order of Insects, having the wings clothed with scales implanted in the wings, with their margins overlapping other scales; it is these, and not the wings themselves, that are so gaily coloured. The wings are four. The mouth consists of an antlia, or long spiral proboscis or tongue, by means of which they feed on honey in the nectaries of flowers, which is their appropriate food. They undergo a complete metamorphosis, the parent generally depositing her eggs on some plant; these being hatched as minute caterpillars, at once begin to eat voraciously, increasing largely in size, and casting their skin repeatedly. On becoming full grown, they pass into the chrysalis state, emerging in due time as full-grown winged insects. Formerly they were divided into three suborders or tribes: Butterflies, Sphinxes or Hawk-moths, and Moths, the first having club-shaped antennæ, the second having the thickest part of the antennæ towards the front, and tapering in both directions, and the third having them, if not feathery, then, becoming gradually thinner from the base to the tip. The butterflies are the most brightly coloured, and fly by day; the sphinxes of less brilliant tints, fly during the twilight; the moths, normally of sombre hue, are nocturnal. The last two suborders are now combined, and only two primary divisions recognised: (1) Rhopalocera, containing the Butterflies; (2) Heterocera, comprising Hawk-moths and Moths. More than 50,000 Lepidoptera are known; Britain contains 1,976 or more.

lĕp-ĭ-dŏp′-tĕr-a̤l, lĕp-ĭ-dŏp′-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *lepidopter*; *-al*; *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Lepidoptera (q.v.).

lĕp-ĭ-dŏp′-tĕr-ĭst, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lepidopter(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who studies or is skilled in the natural history of the Lepidoptera. (*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.)

lĕ-pĭd′-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trichiuridæ. *Lepidopus caudatus*, or *argyreus*, is the Scabbard Fish, found in the British seas.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-sīr′-ĕn, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and σειρήν (*seirēn*) = a siren; here referring to an amphibian genus.]

Zool.: A genus of fishes belonging to the division Palæichthyes, the order Dipnoi (Mud-fishes), and the family Sirenoida. *Lepidosiren paradoxa*, the South American Mud-fish, above three feet long, is found in the river Amazon. It is closely allied to Protopterus, but has only five branchial arches with four intervening clefts, fifty-five ribs, small eyes, covered with skin. Sir Richard Owen shows that it is only by the organ of smell that it is proved to be a fish and not a reptile. Mr. Darwin believed that the reason why a fish of a pattern so antique has survived is, that it is an inhabitant of fresh water, where the struggle for existence is less severe than in the ocean.

† **lĕp-ĭ-dō′-sis,** *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and suff. *-osis.*]

Pathol.: A skin disease, characterized by an eruption ending in scales.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-stā′-chȳs, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and στάχυς (*stachus*) = an ear of corn, also woundwort. [Stachys.]

Bot.: A genus of Scepaceæ. The wood of *Lepidostachys Roxburghii*, an Indian tree, is very hard, and is used for various purposes.

lĕp-ĭd-ŏs-tē′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lepidoste(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: American Bony-Pikes or Garfishes, a Ganoid family. They have a flexible body, and a head moving backward and forward in a way impossible to other fishes, and such rapidity and energy of movement that they can make their way up the rapids in a river. The reason is that the vertebræ are not cupped at each end, but have a rounded articular surface in front, with a concavity behind. In some respects they approach reptiles. They are fresh-water fishes of voracious appetite. Habitat, the United States, Mexico, and Cuba.

lĕp-ĭd-ŏs′-tĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Lepidosteidæ (q.v.). More than twenty species have been described, which Dr. Günther reduces to three, *Lepidosteus viridis*, *L. platystomus*, and *L. osseus.*

lĕp-ĭ-dŏs′-trŏ-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and στρόβος (*strobos*) = a top.] [Strobilus.]

Palæobot.: A cone from the Coal Measures, usually found in seams or nodules of clay-ironstone. They are often compressed, and consist of a central axis surrounded by imbricated scales or bracts, each containing a sporangium (spore-case). They have been found united to the tip of the branches of Lepidodendron, proving them to be the fruit of that genus. Type *Lepidostrobus ornatus.*

lĕp-ĭ-dō′-ta, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. λεπιδωτός (*lepidōtos*) = scaly, covered with scales.]

Zool.: An old order of Amphibians, so nearly allied to Fishes that it is doubtful in which class they should be placed. The body, which is fish-like, is covered with scales. There are four limbs, and permanent gills. It contains the genus Lepidosiren (q.v.). The same as Dipnoi (q.v.).

lĕp′-ĭ-dōte, lĕp′-ĭ-dōt-ĕd, *a.* [Lepidota.]

Bot.: The same as Leprous (q.v.).

lĕp-ĭ-dō′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lepidot(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the tenth family of his Lepidoganoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidean fishes. (*Owen: Palæont.*, 1860.) They have two rows of fulcral scales on the margins of the fins. They have smaller teeth than the Lepidosteidæ, to which they are akin; their lips are obtuse; the tail is homocercal. None are recent.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-tī′-nī, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπίδωτος (*lepidōtos*) = scaly.] The same as Lepidoidei (q.v.).

lĕp-ĭ-dō′-tŭs, *s.* [Lepidota.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Lepidotidæ (q.v.). It is believed to have frequented both rivers and sea coasts. Range from the Lias to the Eocene. *Lepidotus gigas* is from the Lias, *L. Mantelli* from the Wealden, and *L. deccanensis* from the Oolite (?) of India. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vil. 273, &c.)

lĕp′-ĭ-lē-mũr, *s.* [Lat. *lepi(dus)* = elegant, graceful, and *lemur* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Lemuroidea, sub-family Lemurinæ. The genus contains but a single species, *Lepilemur mustelinus.* The length of the tail—ten inches—is about two-thirds that of the head and trunk. The colour of the fur is of all shades of red, gray, white, and yellow in different individuals. The animal has no permanent upper front-teeth, and has four mammæ instead of two. Habitat, Madagascar, where they are hunted by the natives for food.

lĕp′-ĭs (pl. **lĕp′-ĭ-dēş**), *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, a rind, a husk, from λέπω (*lepō*) = to peel, to bark.]

Bot.: A minute scale, consisting of a transparent membrane, attached by its middle, and having a lacerated irregular margin; a scurf seen on Eleagnus, in the Pine-apple, &c.

lĕ-pĭş′-ma, *s.* [Gr. = that which is peeled off; peel.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Lepismidæ. *Lepisma saccharina* is silvery, like a little fish. It is found in Britain on window-frames, and outside on decaying wood.

lĕ-pĭş′-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. (from Gr.) *lepism(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of insects, order *Thysanura genuina* (Brittle-tails). The body is spindle-shaped, generally covered with silvery scales, the apex of the abdomen with bristles, the sides with false feet. They approach the Blattidæ among Orthoptera. They are found under stones, in moist places in houses, &c. They run fast, and some can leap.

lĕp′-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Ger. *lepolit.*]

Min.: The same as Amphodelite (q.v.).

lĕ-pŏr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lepus*, genit. *lepor(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Hares and rabbits. A family of Rodentia. They have six rootless molars on each side of the upper and five in the lower jaw, each molar being divided into lobes by transverse folds of enamel. The skull is compressed, the ears long, the inner surface of the cheeks with short hairs, the clavicles imperfect, the fore limbs with five and the hind ones with four toes, the soles of the feet hairy throughout. They are diffused throughout the world, only one species, however, being South American. [Lepus.]

2. *Palæont.:* They have not been found earlier than the Pliocene.

* **lĕp′-ŏr-ĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *leporinus*, from *lepus* (genit. *leporis*) = a hare.] Of or pertaining to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

leporine-seal, *s.* A name used by Pennant for what is probably the *Phoca barbata* of Fabricius. Tawny colour, darker above; the young supposed to be of a lighter hue.

lĕp′-ra, *s.* [Gr. λέπρα (*lepra*) = the leprosy; Lat. *lepræ* (pl.).]

1. *Bot.:* A white mealy matter exuding or protruding from the surface of some plants; leprosy.

2. *Path.:* A cutaneous eruption, formerly believed to be a distinct malady, but now regarded as a variety of psoriasis or the declining state of that skin disease.

lepra-elephantia, *s.*

Path.: True leprosy. [Elephantiasis, Leprosy.]

lĕ-prā′-lĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *lepr(æ)* = the leprosy; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-alia.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A large genus of Membraniporæ. Found from the Cretaceous period till now.

* **lĕ-prär′-ĭ-a,** *s.* [Lat. *lepr(æ)* = the leprosy; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: An obsolete genus of Lichens, founded not on permanently distinctive characters, but on a morbid state of various lichens belonging to different genera. Any lichen of which the crust had decayed into a dusty mass was called Lepraria. *Lepraria chlorina* is used in dyeing.

lĕp′-rōse, *a.* [Leprous.]

Bot.: Having a scurfy appearance.

* **lĕ-prŏs′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *leprous*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being leprous.

2. A scale.

> "If the crudities, impurities, and *leprosities* of metals were cured, they would become gold."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.* § 326.

lĕp′-rŏ-sȳ, * **lep-ro-sie,** *s.* [Eng. *leprous*; *-y.*]

Pathol.: A chronic disease, usually characterized by shining tubercles of various sizes, from dusky red to livid white, thickening of the skin, wrinkling and roughness of the body, loss of hair, with offensive perspiration, loss of feeling, ulceration and death of parts. The voice in bad cases is nasal and hoarse, the eyes fierce and staring. Two forms are described—the tuberculous, and the anæsthetic or non-tuberculous. Leprosy, which is well-nigh incurable, is common to the East and West Indies but is happily unknown in this country.

lĕp′-roŭs, *a.* [Fr. *lépreux*, from *lèpre* = a leprosy; Sp., Port., & Ital. *leproso.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Affected with leprosy; covered with white scales.

> "And he put his hand into his bosom: and when he took it out, behold, his hand was *leprous* as snow." *Exodus* iv. 6.

2. *Bot.:* Covered with minute pellate scales or with spots, as the foliage of Eleagnus; lepidote; affected by lepra (q.v.).

* **lĕp′-roŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *leprous*; *-ly.*] In a leprous manner; like a leprosy.

> "How *leprously*
> That office would have cling'd unto your forehead."
> *Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedie*, v.

leprously - silvery, leprously - white, *a.*

Bot.: Covered with silvery scales or scurf resembling the leprosy. (*Paxton.*)

leprously-tomentose, *a.*

Bot.: Covered with shaggy down, so as to have the appearance of leprosy.

* **lĕp′-roŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *leprous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being leprous; leprosity.

* **lep-ry,** * **lep-rye,** *s.* [Leper.] Leprosy.

> "The lawe of nature infected thou hast with a *leprye.*"—*Bale: Thre Lawes.* (1581.)

lĕpt-, *pref.* [Lepto-.]

lĕp-ta-dēn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *lept-*, and Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Stapelieæ. It consists of erect leafless shrubs or twining leafy ones, inhabiting tropical Asia and Africa. *Leptadenia Spartium*, a small bush growing in the Himalayas, yields an excellent fibre, not much affected by moisture, for ropes.

lĕp-tăn′-drĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *leptandr(a)*; *-in.*]

Chem: A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from the root of *Leptandra virginica*, a North American plant belonging to the Scrophulariaceæ. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and from its etherial solution it may be obtained in needle-shaped crystals. It is chiefly employed in American medical practice as a cathartic, and as a substitute for mercury.

lĕpt-ẽr′-pĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *lept-*, and Gr. ἑρπετόν (*herpeton*) = a reptile.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, order Heleothrepta, of which it is the sole known representative. The skull is triangular with a tapering snout, the orbits central, the mandibular symphysis about half the length the skull.

lĕp′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lept(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Diptera, tribe Notacantha. It consists of slender insects with a long abdomen; antennæ very short, of three joints; proboscis short, thick, of three bristles; palpi long and prominent. Species few. They are small, sluggish insects, often with spotted wings, frequently seen on the trunks of trees.

lĕp′-tĭ-form, *a.* [Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = slender, and *forma* = form.]

Entom.: Of slender form; worm-shaped.

leptiform-larvæ, *s. pl.*

Entom.: Of the form of Lindia, a rotifer of vermiform body, hexapodous larvæ.

lĕp′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = slender.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Leptidæ. *Leptis vermileo* is said to make pitfalls in the sand for the purpose of catching its prey, after the manner of the ant-lion.

lĕp′-tō-, lĕpt-, *pref.* [Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = peeled, husked, fine, small, thin, delicate.] (For def. see etym.)

lĕp-tō-bar-bī′-næ, lĕp-tō-bar-bī′-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leptobarb(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or neut. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of Cyprinidæ (Carps). The lateral line runs along the lower half of the tail; the dorsal is opposite the ventral fin. There are four barbels.

lĕp-tō-bar′-bŭs, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Lat. *barba* = a beard.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the sub-family Leptobarbinæ. Only known species *Leptobarbus Hœvenii*, from Sumatra and Borneo.

lĕp-tō-car′-dĭ-ī, lĕp-tō-car′-dĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *lepto-*; Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart, and Lat. masc. or neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ii*, *-ia*.]

Ichthy.: A division of fishes, containing those with thin hearts. There is but one order, Pharyngobranchii (q.v.), with two species. [Amphioxus.]

lĕp-tō-çĕph′-ạ-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Murænidæ. *Leptocephalus Morrisii* is a long, thin, compressed fish like a piece of tape or a worm. The anal and dorsal fins are connected with the tail. It is British.

lĕp-tō-çĕph′-ạ-lȳ, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*; Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and Eng. suff. *-y*.]

Anthrop.: A term introduced by Prof. Aeby, of Berne, to denote the possession of an extremely narrow type of skull, such as is found, with some exceptions, among the races of the southern hemisphere. "It is remarkable that the Greenlanders, though a high northern people, possess the most decidedly narrow skulls which exist."

> "Platycephaly stands opposed to *leptocephaly*, though connected with it by gradual transitions."—*Vogt: Lectures on Man* (ed. Hunt), p. 30.

lĕp-tō-çĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leptocer(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Trichoptera, division Æquipalpia. The antennæ are long and slender; the maxillary palpi strongly hairy, usually ascending; the tail-joint long but simple. They form a cylindrical slightly-curved case of sand grains, sometimes with long twigs attached to it.

lĕp-tŏç′-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Leptoceridæ.

lĕp-tō-dăc′-tȳl, lĕp-tō-dăc′-tȳle, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger; Fr. *leptodactyle*.] An animal or bird having slender toes.

lĕp-tō-dăc′-tȳl-oŭs, *a.* [Leptodactyl.] Having slender toes.

lĕp-tō-dĕr-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lepto-der(us)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Silphidæ. It consists of blind Cave-beetles from the darkest parts of the caves of Carniola.

lĕp-tō-dër′-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. δέρας (*deras*) = the skin.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Leptoderinæ (q.v.).

lĕp-tō-glŏs′-sạ, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Zool.: [Fissilinguia].

lĕp-tō-lĕp′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lepto-lep(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the eleventh family of his Lepidoganoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidean fishes. (*Owen: Palæont.*, 1860.) They have obtuse teeth, and a homocercal tail. They occur in the Secondary formations.

lĕp-tŏl′-ĕ-pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Leptolepidæ (q.v.). Its species are from the Lias.

* **lĕp-tō-lō-bĭ-ē′-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lepto lobi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*]

Bot.: An old tribe of Cæsalpineæ.

* **lĕp-tō-lō′-bĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. λοβός (*lobos*) = the lobe or lower part of the ear, a lobe.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Leptolobieæ (q.v.). It is now merged in the genus Glycine.

* **lĕp-tŏl′-ŏ-ġȳ,** *s.* [Gr. λεπτολογία (*leptologia*) = a subtle discourse, quibbling; from λεπτός (*leptos*) = fine, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A long, tedious, and minute discourse on matters of little or no moment; much ado about nothing.

lĕp-tō-mër′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. λεπτομερής (*leptomerēs*) = composed of small particles; pref. *lepto-*, and μέρος (*meros*) = a part.]

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ, consisting of shrubs with a certain resemblance to broom. About twenty species are known: they are from Australia. *Leptomeria Billardieri*, a broom-like Tasmanian plant, has an acid fruit well fitted to allay thirst.

lĕp′-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. λεπτόν (*lepton*) = a minute piece of money (about one-fourth of a farthing), from λεπτός (*leptos*) = thin.]

Zool.: A genus of Lucinidæ. The shell is suborbicular, compressed, smooth, or shagreened. The foot is thick and tapering. Fifty species are known, from Britain, America, &c. They are from the Laminarian and Coralline zones. There are five fossil species, from the Pliocene onward. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

¶ *Lepton squamosum* and *L. convexum* are British.

lĕp-tŏ-phī′-nạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *leptoph(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Bell to a sub-family of Colubridæ.

lĕp′-tŏ-phĭs, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Leptophina.

lĕp-tŏp′-tĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. πτίλον (*ptilon*) = a feather.]

Ornith.: A genus of Ciconiidæ. *Leptoptilus Argala* is the Adjutant, and *L. marabou*, the African Adjutant. [Adjutant.]

lĕp′-tŏ-rhīne, *a.* [Lat. *leptorhinus*, from Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = small, slender, and ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Palæont.: Having a small nose.

> "The Etruskan rhinoceros has been replaced by the *leptorhine*, or small-nosed rhinoceros of Owen."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. vi.

leptorhine-rhinoceros, *s.*

Palæont.: *Rhinoceros leptorhinos* (*Owen*), *R. hemitœchus* (*Falconer*). A two-horned rhinoceros, having slender nasal bones and the nostrils separated by a partially ossified septum. It was of more slender make than *R. tichorhinus*. It is found in the Post Pliocene. It occurs in cavern deposits in the Thames valley.

lĕp-tör′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = thin, fine, delicate, and ὅρος (*horos*) = boundary (?).]

Zool.: A genus of Corals, family Astreidæ. The calices are elongated and deep. Found in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, whence they are often brought to this country.

lĕp-tō-spẽr′-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leptospermum*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Myrtaceæ, having capsular instead of baccate fruit.

lĕp-tō-spẽr′-mŭm, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Leptospermeæ. They have small leathery dotted leaves, and five-lobed calyx, a corolla with five rounded petals, and a four- or five-celled ovary. The leaves of *Leptospermum lanigerum*, a large tree, is called the Tea-plant, the early settlers in Tasmania having used the leaves as a substitute for ordinary tea leaves.

lĕp-tō′-tēş, *s.* [Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = slender, an allusion to the leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Brazilian Orchids, tribe Epidendreæ. The fruit of *Leptotes bicolor* is used to flavour ice-cream.

lĕp′-tŏ-thrĭx, *s.* [Gr. λεπτόθριξ (*leptothrix*) = with fine hair.]

Bot.: A genus of confervoid Algæ, order Schizomycetes. (*Thomé.*) Microscopical parasitic plants. *Leptothrix buccalis* consists of very delicate transparent filaments. Often found in the buccal mucus of healthy persons, as well as in the inflamed parts in diphtheria, especially in the morning.

lĕp-tŏ-trĭ-chā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπτόθριξ (*leptothrix*), genit. λεπτότριχος (*leptotrichos*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A family of operculated apocarpous mosses, branching by innovations, or with the fertile summits several times divided; leaves without alar cells. Capsule oval or cylindrical, sometimes naked; operculum concave or subulate.

lĕp-tŏt′-rĭ-chŭm, *s.* [Leptothrix.]

Botany:

1. The typical genus of the family Leptotrichaceæ.

2. A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi.

lĕp-tür′-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Entom.: A genus of longicorn Beetles, tribe Cerambycidæ. They may be seen in the early part of summer on Umbelliferæ, composites, roses, &c. *Leptura aurulenta* and *L. quadrifasciata* are from the New Forest.

lĕp-tür′-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *leptur(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: According to Swainson, a family of Capricornes. He divided it into the sub-families Callichrominæ, Lepturinæ, Necydalinæ, Dasycerinæ, and Stenocorinæ. It is now merged in the Cerambycidæ.

lĕp-tür-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leptur(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Lepturidæ (q.v.). (*Swainson.*)

lĕp-tür′-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = tail. So named from its slender tail-like spikes.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, sub-tribe Hordeaceæ. *L. filiformis* is British. There are two varieties, *L. filiformis* proper, and *L. incurvatus*.

* **lĕp′-tŭs,** *s.* [Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = small, fine, thin.]

Zool.: An old genus of Arachnida, family Trombididæ (Harvest-mites), founded on young six-legged specimens of what, if mature, would have been eight legs, and been placed in the genus Tetranychus. The Harvest-bug was called *Leptus autumnalis*. [Harvest-bug.]

lĕp-ụ-răn′-drạ, *s.* [Gr. λεπυρός (*lepuros*) = in a husk or rind, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, a stamen.]

Bot.: A genus of Artocarpaceæ. Sacks are made from the wood in the west of India. [Sack-tree.]

lē′-pŭs, *s.* [Lat., cogn. with Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*) = a hare.]

1. *Astron.:* The Hare. One of the fifteen ancient southern constellations, and one of the original forty-eight constellations. It joins Orion on the south.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Leporidæ (q.v.). Three species are British, *Lepus europœus*, the Common Hare, *L. variabilis*, the Mountain Hare [Hare], and *L. cuniculus*, the Rabbit (q v.).

3. *Palæont.:* Occurs in the Pliocene and Post Pliocene of Europe and both North and South America, also perhaps in the Miocene of Europe.

* **lere,** *a.* [Leer, *a.*]

* **lere,** *s.* [Lore (1), *s.*]

* **lere,** *v.t.* [A.S. *lǽran*; Icel. *lǽra*; Dut. *leeren*; Sw. *lära*; Dan. *lære*: Ger. *lehren*.] To teach.

> "Constantyn lette also in Jerusalem chirches rere,
> And wyde aboute elles wer, Christendom to *lere*."
> *R. Gloucester*, p. 87.

* **lered,** * **lerid,** *a.* [Lere, *v.*] Learned.

> "The *lerid* and the lewid that wonned in the south."
> *Robert de Brune*, p. 38.

lĕr-ê′-nạ, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot., Comm., &c.: A species of Rajania. The roots are eaten in San Domingo like potatoes.

lër′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named by De Candolle after his friend M. Leri.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Lerieæ (q.v.).

lër-ĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatifloræ or Mutisiaceæ.

lẽr-næ′-ạ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lernæa*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans, order Copepoda. The females fasten themselves to the eyes and other parts of the bodies of various fishes, some by the footjaws, others by horns, and yet others by a round button formed by two long appendages of the thorax. They are said to deprive the animals on which they are parasitic of vision. They look like worms, while the males more resemble the crustacean type.

lẽr-næ′-ạnş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lerneæ,* and Eng. &c. pl. suff. *-ans.*]

Zool.: The family Lernæadæ (q.v.).

* **lẽrne,** *v.t.* [LEARN.]

lẽr-nē′-ạ, lẽr-næ′-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *Lernæus,* of or belonging to Lerna, a grove and lake of Argolis, the abode of the Hydra, a monstrous serpent killed by Hercules.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Lernæadæ (q.v.).

lẽr′-nĭ-līte, *s.* [Named from Lerni, where found, and Gr. λίθος = (*lithos*) a stone.]

Min.: Schrauf gives this name to a vermiculite (q.v.) analysed by Cooke and found at Lerni, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

lĕr′-ŏt, *s.* [Fr., a dimin. of *loir* (q.v.).]

Zool.: *Myoxus nitela,* the Garden Dormouse. Habitat, Southern and Western Europe, extending through Germany to the Baltic provinces of Russia. It resembles the loir in habit, but is somewhat smaller. [DORMOUSE.]

lĕr′-rĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of large fishing-boat, peculiar to the Island of Portland. (*Times,* Dec. 22, 1881.)

* **lēşe** (1) *v.t.* [LEASE (2), *v.*] To glean.

* **lese** (2), *v.t.* [LOSE.]

* **lese,** *s.* [LEASH.]

* **lese,** *a.* [A.S. *leás.*] False, untrue.

lese-majesty, *s.* [LEZE MAJESTY.]

lē′-şion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *læsionem,* accus. of *læsio* = a hurt, an injury, from *læsus,* pa. par. of *lædo* = to hurt.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A hurt, an injury, a wound.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Path.:* Any morbid change produced by external or by internal causes in the continuity, the situation, the connective conformation, or structure of any tissue or organ.

"The *lesions* which arise in the progress of fever constitute the principal source of danger."—*Dr. Tweedie,* in *Cyclo. of Pract. Med.; Fever.*

2. *Scots Law:* The degree of harm or injury done to the interests of a minor, or of a person of weak capacity, necessary to entitle him to reduce or set aside the deed by which he has suffered.

lĕş′-lĕy̆-īte, *s.* [Named by Lea after J. P. Lesley; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft fibrous mineral found with corundum at Unionville, Pennsylvania. Corresponds very closely in physical characters and chemical composition to ephesite (q.v.).

lĕs-pĕ-dē′-zạ, *s.* [Named after M. Lespedez, a former governor of Florida, and a great patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Papilionaceæ, tribe and sub-tribe Hedysareæ. It consists of very showy flowers, about twelve species of which are cultivated in Britain. *Lespedeza striata,* the Japan Clover, is a valuable American fodder-plant.

* **lĕss,** *conj.* [UNLESS.] Unless.

"*Less* Philomel will deign a song."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

-lĕss, *suff.* [A.S. *-leás;* Goth. *-laus;* Icel. *-lauss;* O. S. *-los;* O. H. Ger. *-laos, -los* all = loose (q.v.).] A suffix commonly used in English to form adjectives with a negative or privative meaning: as, father, father*less* = having no father; faith, faith*less* = destitute of faith, &c.

lĕss, *lasse, *lesse, *les, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *læssa* (a); *læs* (adv.), cogn. with O. Fris. *lessa* = less. *Læssa* is for *læs-ra,* and is the comparative from a root *las,* which appears in Goth. *lasiws* = feeble; Icel. *lasina* = feeble, ailing; *lasna* = to become feeble, to decay. *Less* is used as the comparative of *little,* but is from an entirely different root.] [LEAST, LITTLE.]

A. *As adj.:* Smaller; of less size, extent, or amount; not so large or great.

B. *As adv.:* In a smaller or lower degree; not so much.

"Not *less* batter'd with his wound,
The bleeding hero pants upon the ground."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 804.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A quantity smaller than another; not so much.

"They gathered some more, some *less.*"—*Exod.* xvi. 17.

* 2. A younger, an inferior, a junior.

"The *less* is blessed of the better."—*Hebrews* vii. 7.

* **lĕss,** *v.t.* [LESS, *a.*] To make less; to lessen.

lĕs-sēē′, *s.* [Eng. *lease* (1), v.; *-ee.*] One to whom a lease is granted.

lĕs′-sẹn, *las-sen, *v t. & i.* [Eng. *less,* a.; *-en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make less or diminish in size, extent, bulk, number, degree, or quantity.

"It would be improper to pall his curiosity by *lessening* his surprise."—*Goldsmith: The Bee,* No. 1. (Introd.)

2. To reduce or lower in dignity or quality; to degrade.

"Adieu, young prince; I would not hear a word
Should *lessen* thee in my esteem."
Addison: Cato, ii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become less; to become diminished in size, bulk, extent, number, degree, or quantity; to decrease, to diminish, to shrink.

"The mighty chain of beings, *lessening* down
From infinite perfection to the brink
Of dreary nothing." *Thomson: Summer,* 334.

* 2. To soar up, and so become smaller to the sight.

"They did not only *lessen,* but fly out of sight."—*Fuller: Worthies,* ch. xvi.

lĕss′-ẽr, *a. & adv.* [A double comparative, formed by adding the comparative suff. *-er* to *less.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Less, smaller.

"Make greater states upon the *lesser* seize."
Daniel: Civil Wars, b. vi.

2. *Music:* Minor, as, with the *lesser* third, in the minor key; *lesser* sixth, a minor sixth.

B. *As adv.:* In a less degree; less.

"Some say he's mad; others, that *lesser* hate him,
Do call it valiant fury." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* v. 2.

lesser black-backed gull, *s.*

Ornith.: *Larus fulvus,* a British gull, resembling the Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*) in all but size.

lesser-civet, *s.*

Zool.: *Viverra pallida* (*rasse*), an æluroid mammal, family Viverridæ. Habitat: Nepaul and Madras, Java and Formosa, and parts of China. Colour yellowish or brownish-gray, with longitudinal bands on the back and regular spots on the side. The tail—from sixteen to seventeen inches long—has eight or nine complete dark rings. Length of body and head, about twenty-four inches.

lesser-egret, *s.* [LITTLE-EGRET.]

lesser-guillemot, *s.*

Ornith.: The Common Guillemot, *Uria troile.* (*Yarrell.*)

lesser horseshoe-bat, *s.* [HORSESHOE-BAT.]

lesser-imber, *s.*

Ormith.: The Black-throated Diver, *Colymbus arcticus.* (*Yarrell.*)

lesser-pettychaps, *s.*

Ornith.: *Sylvia rufa.* (*Fleming.*)

lesser-redpole, *s.*

Ornith.: The Common Redpole, *Linota Linaria.*

lesser-rorqual, *s.*

Zool.: *Balænoptera rostratus,* a fin-whale from twenty-five to thirty feet long. Habitat, North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, is a summer visitant to the coast of Norway, and has been met with in British seas. [BALÆNOPTERA.]

lesser rufous-headed tanager, *s.*

Ornith.: *Calliste cayana.*

lesser sand-eel, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Ammodytes tobianus.*

lesser-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: *Sorex pygmæus,* sometimes called the Pigmy Shrew. It resembles the Common Shrew in everything except size, and is the smallest British mammal. [SOREX.]

lesser spotted-woodpecker, *s.*

Ornith.: *Picus minor,* also called the Least Spotted Woodpecker.

lesser-tern, *s.* [LITTLE-TERN.]

lesser-weever, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Trachinus vipera.* [WEEVER.]

lesser white-throat, *s.*

Ornith.: *Curruca sylviella.* (*Yarrell.*)

lesser white-winged gull, *s.*

Ornith.: *Larus Icelandicus.*

* **lĕss′-ĕş,** *s.* [Fr. *laissées,* from *laisser* = to leave.]

Hunt.: The dung or excrements of the boar, wolf, or bear.

lĕss′-ȯn, *les-cun, *less-oun, *s.* [Fr. *leçon,* from Lat. *lectionem,* accus. of *lectio* = a reading, from *lectus,* pa. par. of *lego* = to read; Sp. *leccion;* Ital. *lezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Any exercise done, or portion of a book read, repeated, or recited by a pupil to a teacher for the purposes of improvement; any portion of a book or any exercise given by a teacher to a pupil or learner to be learned at a time; something learned or to be learned.

2. Instruction given to a pupil at one time: as, To give six *lessons* on the piano.

3. A portion of Scripture appointed to be read during divine service.

4. A precept, maxim, or doctrine inculcated.

"Emprinteth wel this *lesson* in your minde."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,069.

5. A warning, a caution: as, This will be a *lesson* to him.

* 6. A severe reprimand or rebuke; a scolding.

II. *Music:* An assigned task, an exercise or tune for the voice or an instrument. The word formerly was applied to exercises (for the harpsichord or other instruments) of the character now known as suites or sonatas.

"Those good laws were like good *lessons* set for a flute out of tune."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

* **lĕss′-ȯn,** *v.t.* [LESSON, *s.*] To teach, to instruct. (*Byron: Childe Harold,* ii. 68.)

lĕs-sō′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after M. Lesson, the ornithologist.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Fucaceæ, tribe Fucaceæ, family Laminaridæ. It forms large or submarine forests, chiefly in the southern hemisphere. According to Bury St. Vincent, *Lessonia frutescens* is twenty-five or thirty feet high, with a stem as thick as a man's thigh. It is used for knife-handles, &c., but will not burn as firewood.

2. *Ornith.:* A genus of South American Motacillinæ (Wagtails).

lĕs-sor′, *s.* [Eng. *lease* (1), v.; *-or.*] One who grants a lease; who lets any land, tenements, &c., on lease. (*Ayliffe: Parergon.*)

lĕst, *leste, *conj.* [A shortened form of the A.S. expression *dhý læs dhe* (later *thi les the*) = for the reason less that; where *dhý* (= for the reason) is the instrumental case of the definite article, *læs* = less, and *dhe* (= that) is the indeclinable relative. At a later period *dhý* was dropped, *læs* became *les,* and coalescing with *dhe* became *les the,* then *leste,* and finally *lest.*] For fear that; that not.

"Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, *lest* ye die."—*Gen.* iii. 3, 4.

* **lĕst,** *v.t. & i.* [LIST.]

* **lĕst,** *s.* [LUST.]

* **leste** (1), *a.* [LEAST.]

* **leste** (2), *a.* [LAST.]

* **lĕs′-tẽr-cŏck,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"They have a device of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thread, and at the same hangeth a sail; to this engine, termed a *lestercock,* they tie one end of their boulter, so as the wind coming from the shore filleth the sail, and the sail carrieth the boulter into the sea, which after the respite of some hours is drawn in again by a cord fastened at the nearer end."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

lĕs′-tē̦s, *s.* [Gr. λῃστής (*lēstēs*) = a robber.]

Entom.: A genus of Libellulidæ (Dragon-flies). The species have brilliant metallic bodies and wings.

lĕs-tor′-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. λῃστής (*lēstēs*) = a robber, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds, order Odontolcæ. Akin to Hesperornis (q.v.). *Lestornis crassipes* is found in the American Cretaceous beds.

lĕs′-trĭs, *s.* [Gr. λῃστρίς (*lēstris*), a peculiar form of λῃστρικός (*lēstrikos*) = piratical; λῃστής (*lēstēs*) = a pirate, a buccaneer.]

Ornith.: Skuas, Skua-gulls. A genus of predaceous natatorial birds, family Laridæ. The bill is strong, hard, cylindrical, formed for cutting; compressed, curved, and hooked at point, base of upper mandible covered with a cere. Nostrils towards point of beak, diagonal, narrow, closed behind, pervious. Legs strong, naked above tarsi, which are long; three toes, palmated, in front; hind toe small; claws large, strong, and much curved. Tail slightly rounded; the two middle feathers generally elongated, sometimes considerably. The genus is found in northerly regions, rarely further south than the English Channel; but the Common Skua (*Lestris cataractes*) has been met with in the Straits of Magellan.

lĕt (1), * **lete,** * **let-en** (pa. t. * *lat, let,* * *leet,* * *lette,* pa. par. * *laten,* * *leten,* * *lete, let*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *lǣtan, létan* = to let, to allow (pa. t. *lét, leót,* pa. par. *lætten*); cogn. with Dut. *laten* (pa. t. *liet,* pa. par. *gelaten*); Icel. *láta* (pa. t. *lét,* pa. par. *látinn*); Dan. *lade* (pa. t. *lod,* pa. par. *ladet*); Sw. *låta* (pa. t. *lät,* pa. par. *låten*); Goth. *letan* (pa. t. *laitot,* pa. par. *letans*); Ger. *lassen* (pa. t. *liess,* pa. par. *gelassen*).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause. (*Robert of Gloucester,* p. 23.)

2. To permit, to allow, to suffer; to give leave, power, liberty, or authority to.

> "Pharaoh said, I will *let* you go."—*Exodus* viii. 28.

¶ In this sense *let* is followed by the infinitive without the sign *to.*

* 3. To leave.

> "So high doctrine I *lete* to divines."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

4. To suffer, allow, or permit a thing to follow any course or to remain in any state.

> "When the ship was caught, and could not bear up into the wind, we *let* her drive."—*Acts* xxvii. 15.

5. To grant the use, occupation, or possession of on payment of a certain stipulated rent; to lease.

> "A householder planted a vineyard, and *let* it out to husbandmen."—*Matthew* xxi. 33.

6. To lend on hire (generally followed by *out*): as, He *lets out* carriages.

7. To give out on contract; to give out to be done or carried out at an agreed rate or price: as, To *let* the building of a house; to *let* a contract.

8. *Let* is principally used in the imperative mood, with the following differences in force:

(1) Prayer, entreaty, desire, wish: as, "*Let* me die the death of the righteous, and *let* my last end be like his."

(2) Exhortation, entreaty, advice: "Rise, *let* us be going."

(3) Permission, concession: as, *Let* them remain.

(4) Command, precept, desire: as, "*Let* my people go, that they may serve me."

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To forbear, to cease, to leave off.

> "Collatine unwisely did not *let* to praise."
> *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece,* 10.

2. To be offered for hire: as, a house to *let.*

3. To yield a certain rent yearly by being let: as, A house *lets* for £100 a year.

¶ 1. *To let alone:* To suffer to be or to remain without interference; to leave alone; not to touch or interfere with.

> "If it were so, I might have *let alone*
> Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you."
> *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* v. 4.

Let alone is used adverbially with the force of, not to take into account, not to mention.

2. *To let be:* To let alone; to suffer to be as at present. Sometimes used absolutely, as—

> "*Let be,* let us see whether Elias will come to save him."—*Matthew* xxvii. 49.

3. *To let blood:* To bleed; to open a vein and allow the blood to flow.

> "Let's purge this choler without *letting blood.*"
> *Shakesp.: Richard II.,* i. 1.

4. *To let down:*

(1) To allow to sink or fall; to lower.

> "They stood, and had *let down* their wings."—*Ezekiel* i. 25.

(2) To soften in tempering, as tools, cutlery, &c.

> "You must *let* it *down,* that is, make it softer by tempering it."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

5. *To let drive:*

(1) *Trans.:* To send forth or discharge with force or violence: as, To *let drive* an arrow.

(2) *Intrans.:* To aim a blow; to strike with force or violence: as, To *let drive* at a man. (*Slang.*)

6. *To let fall:* To speak, utter, or mention incidentally: as, To *let fall* a remark.

7. *To let fly:* The same as to *let drive* (q.v.).

8. *To let go:* To allow to depart; to release from confinement; to remove restraint from.

> "If thou *let* this man *go,* thou art not Cæsar's friend."—*John* xix. 12.

9. *To let go by the run:*

Naut.: To loosen, as lines, so as to let that which they support fall suddenly and completely.

10. *To let in:*

(1) To admit; to allow to enter or pass in.

> "*Let in* your king, whose labour'd spirits
> Crave harbourage within your city walls."
> *Shakesp.: King John,* ii. 1.

(2) To insert in a space prepared for the purpose: as, To *let in* a piece of wood.

(3) To cheat. (*Slang.*)

11. *To let into:*

(1) To admit; to let in.

(2) To insert in a space prepared: as, A stone is *let into* a wall.

12. *To let into a secret:* To acquaint a person with something secret or known only to a few.

13. *To let loose:* To free from restraint; to suffer to go free; to release.

> "Finding an ease in not understanding, he *let loose* his thoughts wholly to pleasure."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

14. *To let off:*

(1) To suffer or allow to go free, as from some penalty or punishment.

(2) To discharge, to fire off, as an arrow or a gun.

> "Charging my pistol with powder, I cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let* it *off* in the air."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels; Lilliput.*

(3) To release, as from an engagement: as, I will *let* you *off* the bargain.

15. *To let on:* To tell, to give information. (*Vulgar.*)

16. *To let out:*

(1) To suffer to escape; to release from confinement.

(2) To allow to become known; to divulge.

(3) To extend, to enlarge, to loosen: as, To *let out* a dress.

(4) To lease or let on hire. [A. 5.]

(5) To let or give on contract.

17. *To let the cat out of the bag:* To allow a secret to escape.

18. *To let slide:* To let alone, not to trouble about; to let be.

19. *To let slip:*

(1) To loose from the slips: as, To *let* dogs *slip.*

(2) To lose by negligence, to let pass; to omit: as, To *let* an opportunity *slip.*

(3) To forget; to allow to escape the memory.

> "We ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard lest at any time we should *let* them *slip.*"—*Hebrews* ii. 1.

20. *To let pass:*

(1) To lose by negligence; not to seize.

(2) To look over, to pass over: as, To *let* an offence *pass.*

21. *To let well alone:* To leave matters as they are; to let things be, without trying to improve what is already satisfactory.

let-off, *s.*

Weaving: An arrangement in a loom by which the yarn is paid off from the beam at such a rate as it shall be required by the weaving process, and which is dependent upon the rate of the picks, the sizes of the warp and weft thread, the compactness with which it is beaten up by the lay. The take-up is the winding on to the cloth-beam of the completed web, and proceeds coincidently with the let-off from the yarn-beam. Regularity of let-off is secured by making the rate of surface motion of the yarn-beam depend upon the tension of the yarn; and the rate of revolution of the beam, to secure equal speed of let-off, will become rapid as the bulk of yarn diminishes from the roller.

* **lĕt** (2), * **lette,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *lettan, gelettan* = to make late, from *læt* = slow: as *hinder* is from *-hind* in *behind;* Dut. *letten* = to impede, from *laat* = late; Icel. *letja,* from *latr;* Goth. *latjan* = to be late, from *lats* = slothful.]

A. *Trans.:* To hinder, to impede, to obstruct, to prevent. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 4.)

B. *Intrans.:* To hinder, to obstruct; to cause obstruction. (2 *Thessalonians* ii. 7.)

* **lĕt** (1), *s.* [LET (1), *v.*] A letting for hire.

* **lĕt** (2), *s.* [LET (2), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hindrance, an obstacle, an impediment, a delay.

> "All *lets* thrown behind me."
> *Massinger: Virgin Martyr,* i. 1.

2. *Tennis, lawn-tennis, & racquets:* A let is any hindrance in the course of a game, which does not arise from the fault of the player. In lawn-tennis, when the service-ball touches the top of the net and falls over into the right court, the stroke is a "let," and the player serves again.

* **let-alone,** *s.* Forbearance; abstention from action. (*Shakesp.: Lear,* v. 3.)

-lĕt, *suff.* [Fr. *-et.*] A diminutival suffix frequently appended to English nouns: as, stream, stream*let.*

let-a-be, let-a-bee, *adv.* or *conj.* [A-BE.]

letçh (1), *s.* [A.S. *leccan* = to moisten.]

1. A quantity of wood ashes through which water passes or letches, and thus imbibes the alkali.

2. A letch-tub.

3. A stagnant ditch.

letch-tub, *s.* A tub or wooden vessel in which ashes are letched; a leach-tub.

* **lĕtçh** (2), *s.* [LECH, LECHER.] A strong desire.

lĕtçh, *v.t.* [LETCH, *s.*] To wash as ashes, by passing water through, and thus imbibing the alkali from them. The water so charged is called lye (q.v.).

lĕtçh′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *letch,* v.; *-y.*] Allowing the percolation of water, as a gravelly or sandy soil.

* **lete,** *v.t.* [LET (1), *v.*]

* **lete,** *s.* [LETHE.]

* **lĕt′-gāme,** *s.* [Eng. *let* (2), v., and *game.*] One who spoils or hinders pleasure; a spoil-sport. (*Chaucer: Testament of Love,* bk. i.)

* **lēth′-a̤l,** * **lēth′-a̤ll,** *a.* [Fr. *léthal,* from Lat. *lethalis, letalis,* from *letum* = death.] Deadly, fatal, mortal.

* **lē-thăl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *lethal; -ity;* Fr. *léthalité.*] The quality or state of being lethal; mortality.

lĕ-thar′-ġĭc, lĕ-thar′-ġĭc-a̤l, *a.* [Gr. ληθαργικός (*lēthargikos*), from ληθαργία (*lēthargia*) = drowsiness, lethargy (q.v.); Fr. *léthargique;* Sp. & Ital. *letargico.*]

1. Drowsy; inclined to sleep; affected with lethargy; dull, heavy.

> "Men thus *lethargic* have best memory."
> *Donne: Second Anniv.*

2. Pertaining to or caused by lethargy; heavy.

> "This *lethargic* sleep." *Denham: Sophy.*

lĕ-thar′-ġĭc-a̤l-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lethargical; -ly.*] In a lethargic manner.

> "The lazy hours, *lethargically* dull."
> *Fawkes: A Voyage to the Planets.*

* **lĕ-thar′-ġĭc-a̤l-nĕss,** * **lĕ-thar′-ġĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *lethargic, lethargical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lethargic; lethargy.

> "That thou mayest be the more effectually roused up out of this torpidity and *lethargicalness.*"—*More: On the Seven Churches,* ch. ix.

* **lĕth′-a̤r-ġied,** *a.* [Eng. *lethargy; -ed.*] Made lethargic; affected with a lethargy.

> "His motion weakens, or his discernings
> Are *lethargied.*" *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 4.

* **lĕth'-ạr-ġīze**, * **lĕth'-ạr-ġīṣe**, *v.t.* [Eng. *letharg(y)*; *-ize.*] To make lethargic.

"The *lethargised* is not less sick."—*Adams: Works*, i. 353.

lĕth'-ạr-ġȳ̆, * **leth-arge** (1), *s.* [Fr. *léthargie*, from Lat. *lethargia*, from Gr. ληθαργία (*lēthargia*) = drowsiness, from λήθαργος (*lēthargos*) = forgetful, from λήθη (*lēthē*) = oblivion; Sp. & Ital. *letargia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Morbid drowsiness; unnatural sleepiness; a long and profound sleep, from which one can hardly be aroused.

> "Here *Lethargy*, with deadly sleep oppressed,
> Stretched on his back a mighty lubbard, lay."
> *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 74.

2. A state of dulness, inactivity, or inaction.

> "But then the spirit, roused by honest shame,
> Shook off that *lethargy*, and soared to fame."
> *Churchill: Epistle to William Hogarth.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Path.* or *Phys.:* The same as I. 1.

2. *Bot.:* A state of plants in which their buds, grafts, and seeds are sluggish in development. In the case of buds, close pruning will sometimes aid them, and in that of seeds hot water or weak acid.

* **lĕth-ạr-ġȳ̆** (2), *s.* [LITHARGE.]

* **lĕth'-ạr-ġȳ̆**, *v.t.* [LETHARGY (2), *s.*] To render lethargic.

Lē'-thē (1), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λήθη (*lēthē*) = (1) the river Lethe, (2) forgetfulness.]

1. *Lit. & Greek Myth.:* One of the rivers of hell, the waters of which possessed the property of producing forgetfulness of all the past in those who drank them.

> "*Lethe*, the river of oblivion, rolls
> Her wat'ry labyrinth, which whoso drinks
> Forgets both joy and grief." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 583.

* 2. *Fig.:* Forgetfulness, oblivion.

> "The cup must hold a deadlier draught,
> That brings a *Lethe* for despair."
> *Byron: In the Haunts of Men.*

* **lēthe** (2), *s.* [Lat. *letum.*] Death.

> "Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
> Signed in thy spoil, and crimsoned in thy *lethe.*"
> *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

Lē-thē'-ạn, Lē-thæ'-ạn, *a.* [Lat. *Lethæus*, from *Lethe* (1).] Pertaining to the river Lethe; causing forgetfulness or oblivion.

> "In the oblivious *Lethæan* gulf."
> *Cowper: To His Father.* (Transl.)

* **lēth'-eēd**, *a.* [Eng. *lethe* (1); *-ed.*] Forgetful, oblivious, unconscious.

> "Even till a *letheed* dulness."
> *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 1.

lē'-thĕ-ŏn, *s.* [LETHE (1).] A name given to sulphuric ether, when used as an anæsthetic.

* **lē'-thĕ-ŏn-īze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *letheon*; *-ize.*] To place under the influence of letheon; to render unconscious.

* **lē-thĭf'-ẽr-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *lethum*, *letum* = death; *fero* = to bear, to bring, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Causing death; fatal, deadly, mortal.

lĕth'-rŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Gr. λαθραῖος (*lathraios*) = hidden, concealed, and λύθρον (*luthron*) or λύθρος (*luthros*) = filth, defilement.]

Entom.: A genus of lamellicorn beetles, sub-family Geotrupinæ. The species feed upon the eyes of the vine, and, if abundant, do great injury to vineyards.

* **lēth'-ȳ̆**, *a.* [Lat. *lethæus*, from *lethe.*] [LETHE (1).] Causing forgetfulness or oblivion; lethæan.

* **lē-tĭf'-ĭ-cāte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *lætificatus*, pa. par. of *lætifico* = to gladden; to cheer: *lætus* = joyful, and *facio* = to make.] To rejoice.

* **lē-tĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion**, *s.* [LETIFICATE.] Rejoicing.

"The shepherds of Christ by thee made *letification.*" —*Candlemas Day*, Introd. (1512).

Lē'-tō, *s.* [Gr. Λητώ (*Lētō*), Lat. *Latona*, the mother of Apollo and Artemis.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 68].

Lĕtt, *s.* [Sclavonic (?).] A native or inhabitant of the province of Livonia.

* **lette**, *v.t.* [LET (2), *v.*]

* **lĕt'-tẽr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *let* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who lets or permits.

* **letter-go**, *s.* A spendthrift.

* **lĕt'-tẽr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *let* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which lets, hinders, or obstructs.

lĕt'-tẽr (3), * **lettre**, *s.* [Fr. *lettre*, from Lat. *litera*, *littera* = a letter, so called from its being originally smeared or scrawled on parchment, not engraved with a knife on wood; Lat. *litus*, pa. par. of *lino* = to besmear; Sp. & Port. *letra*; Ital. *lettera.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mark or character, written, printed, engraved or painted, and employed to represent a sound, or an articulation of the organs of speech. (*Gower: C. A.*, iv.)

2. A written message or communication; an epistle; a message communicated from one person to another by means of written characters.

> "I have a *letter* from her
> Of such contents as you will wonder at."
> *Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 6.

3. (*Pl.*): Learning, erudition.

"How knoweth this man *letters*, having never learned?"—*John* vii. 15.

4. The verbal expression; the literal meaning; that which the words literally express.

"We must observe the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law."—*Taylor: Holy Living & Dying.*

II. *Print.:* A character used in printing. Type either of metal or wood. Used collectively to represent type, as "a case of letter," "a fount of letter." Fat letter is type with body and face broad in proportion to its height. Lean letter is type thin or narrow in proportion to its height. Body letter is type in which the main portion of a book or paper is printed. [FOUNT.] Body letter is known by different names, according to the size of the type; the sizes in most common use being: Pearl, Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica, and Pica.

¶ A *letter* is, in its nature, altogether familiar; this term may be used for whatever is written by one friend to another in domestic life, or for the public documents of this description which have emanated from the pen of writers, as the *letters* of Madame de Sevigné, the *letters* of Pope or of Swift; and even those which were written by the ancients, as the *letters* of Cicero, Pliny, and Seneca; but in strict propriety those are entitled *epistles*, as a term most adapted to whatever has received the sanction of ages, and by the same rule, likewise, whatever is peculiarly solemn in its contents has acquired the same epithet, as the *epistles* of St. Paul, St. Peter, St. John, St. Jude; and by an analogous rule, whatever poetry is written in the *epistolary* form is denominated an *epistle* rather than a *letter*, whether of ancient or modern date, as the *epistles* of Horace, or the *epistles* of Boileau. *Letters* and *literature* signify knowledge derived through the medium of written *letters* or books, that is, information; *learning* is confined to that which is communicated, that is, scholastic knowledge. Such an expression as men of *letters*, or the republic of *letters*, comprehends all who devote themselves to the cultivation of their minds; *literary* societies have for their object the diffusion of general information; *learned* societies propose to themselves the higher object of extending the bounds of science, and increasing the sum of human knowledge.

¶ 1. *Letter of Attorney:* [ATTORNEY].

* 2. *Letter of Credence:* A letter intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person; a commendatory letter.

3. *Letter of Credit:* [CREDIT, *s.*].

4. *Letter of Marque:* [MARQUE].

5. *Dead-letter:* [DEAD].

6. *Signet-letter:* [SIGNET].

7. *Letters clause:*

Law: Close letters, being usually closed or sealed up with the royal signet or seal. [¶ 8.]

8. *Letters patent:* A governmental document, authorizing a person to do some act, or conferring upon him some office, position, dignity, or right, as to the sole sale of an invention.

"These grants are contained in charters, or *letters patent*, that is open letters, *literæ patentes*: so called because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, with the great seal pendent at the bottom; and are usually directed or addressed by the sovereign to all his subjects at large. And therein they differ from certain other letters of the sovereign, sealed also with the great seal, but directed to particular persons, and for particular purposes; which, therefore, not being proper for public inspection, are closed up and sealed on the outside, and are thereupon called writs close, *literæ clausæ*, and are recorded in the close-rolls, in the same manner as the others are in the patent-rolls."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

9. *To run one's letters:*

Scots Law: To apply, as a prisoner, for trial at the Court of Justiciary, in cases where such trial could be brought on in that court before the circuit court sits in the locality in which the person so applying is imprisoned.

letter-board, *s.*

Print.: A board on which pages or columns of type are temporarily placed.

letter-book, *s.* A book in which copies of letters are kept in business offices.

letter-box, *s.*

1. A box in a post office for the reception of letters for despatch, the letters being allowed to fall in through slit or aperture opening into the road or street.

2. A box attached inside a door to catch the letters and cards left by postmen or callers.

3. An office-box to hold letters accumulating during the day, awaiting despatch.

letter-carrier, *s.* A man employed by the Post-office to carry about and deliver letters; a postman.

letter-case, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A case or portfolio for letters.

2. *Print.:* A partitioned tray in which assorted letters are placed; a case.

letter-clip, *s.* A spring clasp to hold letters or other memoranda together.

letter-copying, *a.* (See compound.)

Letter-copying machine: A machine for copying letters. The first was invented by James Watt in 1778, and patented by him in 1780.

letter-cutter, *s.* One who cuts type.

letter-file, *s.* A box, case, folio, or envelope, for containing letters to which reference is required to be made.

letter-founder, *s.* One who casts letters; a type-founder.

letter-foundry, *s.* A place where type is cast; a type-foundry.

letter-leaf, letter-plant, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Grammatophyllum.

letter-lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Graphidaceæ (q.v.).

letter-lock, *s.* A lock whose bolt is surrounded by several rings having notches through which a set of studs on the bolt must pass before the lock can be opened. These notches are so arranged as to prevent the passage of the bolt except when certain letters on a series of exterior rings are brought into line with each other, so as to form a particular word or combination on which the lock has been set. It is mentioned in Beaumont and Fletcher's play of *The Noble Gentleman* (1615).

> "A cap-case for your linen and your plate,
> With a strange lock that opens with A. M. E. N."

letter-message, *s.*

* 1. A letter in lieu of a summons sent by the Lord Chancellor to a peer who was defendant in the Court of Chancery.

2. A letter from the sovereign sent to the dean and chapter naming the person whom they are required to elect as bishop.

letter-office, *s.* A post-office (q.v.).

letter-paper, *s.*

Paper: Paper of post or note size, for epistolary use. The ordinary size of post is 10 × 16 inches when flat, and 8 × 10 when folded. Note-paper is smaller, and varies in size.

letter-perfect, *a.* Thoroughly memorized, as a speech or a part in a play.

letter-plant, *s.* [LETTER-LEAF.]

letter-press, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. Letters or words printed or impressed on paper or other material by types; print.

2. A copying-press for letters.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, consisting of, or employed in type printing: as, a *letter-press* printer.

Letter-press printing: The ordinary form of printing in which a body of set type is inked and an impression taken from it on a sheet of paper pressed upon it.

letter-punch, *s.* A steel punch having a letter engraved on its end. They are used to make matrices for type; also to mark other articles of metal by giving an impression thereon when struck with a hammer.

letter-sorter, *s.* A person employed in a post-office to sort and arrange letters according to their destinations.

letter-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Brosimum Aubletii, called also *Piratinera guianensis.*

letter-writer, *s.*

1. One who writes letters; an instrument for copying letters.

2. A book which teaches the art of letter-writing.

letter-writing, *s.* The act of writing letters; the proper mode or style of writing letters.

lĕt′-tĕr, *v.t.* [LETTERS.] To impress or stamp with a letter or letters.

"I observed one weight *lettered* on both sides."—*Addison: On Coins.*

lĕt′-tĕred, * let-tred, *a.* [Eng. *letter; -ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Marked, stamped, or impressed with letters.

2. Learned; versed in letters or literature; erudite.

"Around my throne the *letter'd* rabbins stand."
Prior: Solomon, i.

3. Pertaining to, containing, or suited for literature or learning.

"The well-judged purchase, and the gift,
That graced his *letter'd* store."
Cowper: Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

II. *Bot.:* Having on the surface spots with the form and appearance of letters, as in some Opegraphas.

lettered china-mark, *s.*

Entom.: Diasemia literalis, a small British brown moth, with white marks like the letters I N.

lettered-tortoise, *s.*

Zool.: Emys scripta, a terrapin very common in North America. Generally it is dark brown above, and the edges of the carapace are boldly scribbled with broad scarlet marks, something like the letters of some strange language. Below it is yellow; the head is yellow and black. (*Wood.*)

lĕt′-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LETTER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of marking, stamping, or impressing with letters.

2. Letters stamped or impressed upon anything.

3. An inscription, a title, as on a signboard, a coin or medal, or a tombstone.

lettering-box, *s.*

Bookbinding, &c.: A case to hold a set of movable type when composed to form a name or address, for lettering books, marking linen, &c.

lettering-tool, *s.* A bookbinder's tool for stamping the gilt titles on the backs of books.

*** lĕt′-tĕr-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *letter; -ize.*] To write letters.

*** lĕt′-tĕr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *letter; -less.*] Devoid of letters or learning; illiterate; ignorant.

"A meer daring *letterless* commander."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning,* p. 125.

*** lĕt′-tĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *letter;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little letter.

*** lĕt′-tĕrn,** *s.* [LECTERN.]

*** lĕt′-tĭçe** (1), *s.* [LATTICE.]

*** lĕt′-tĭçe** (2), *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *lettuce* (q.v.).]

*** lettice-cap** (1), *s.* A soporific in which lettuce was a leading ingredient.

*** lĕt′-tĭçe** (3), *s.* [Prob. from O.Fr. *letice* = a gray fur.]

lettice-cap (2), *s.* A kind of cap.

lĕt′-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LET (1) *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of allowing, granting, permitting, or giving on hire.

letting-down, *s.*

Metal-working: The process of lowering the temper of a steel tool or spring, which has been made flint hard and then reduced by heating to the degree of hardness required. In lowering, the temper is known by the colour reached.

Lĕt′-tĭsh, Lĕt′-tĭc, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Lett; -ic; -ish.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Letts or inhabitants of Livonia.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Letts. It belonged originally to the Sclavonic branch of the Aryan family of languages.

*** lĕt′-tre (tre** as **tr),** *s.* [Fr.] A letter.

lettre-de-cachet, *s.* [CACHET.]

lĕt′-tred (tred as **tĕrd),** *a.* [LETTERED.]

*** let-trure, * let-ter-ure,** *s.* Literature. (*Chaucer.*)

lĕtt′-sŏm-īte, *s.* [Named after the English mineralogist, W. G. Lettsom, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CYANOTRICHITE (q.v.).

*** let-tu-a-rie,** *s.* [ELECTUARY.]

lettuce, * letuce (pron. **lĕtt′-ĭs**), *s.* [O. Fr. *laictuce, laituce* (Fr. *laitue*); Prov. *laytaga, lachuga;* Sp. *lechuga;* Ital. *lattuga,* from Lat. *lactuca* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The English name of the genus Lactuca, and specially of the Garden Lettuce, *Lactuca sativa.* It is said to have been introduced into England from Flanders about 1520. It is widely grown in the United States. The cabbage lettuce has a depressed cabbage-like heart; the cos lettuce is erect and crisp.

¶ Blue or False Lettuce is the genus Mulgedium; Lamb's lettuce is *Valerianella olitoria:* Leu lettuce, *Fucus vesiculosus,* an algal, and Wild-lettuce, *Lactuca virosa.*

lettuce-laver, *s.*

Bot.: An algal, *Ulva lactuca.*

lettuce-opium, *s.* Opium yielded by the Lettuce and other species of Lactuca.

lettuce-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Pisonia morindifolia. It is cultivated in some Indian gardens.

leū-cạ-dĕn′-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = light, bright, white, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree; so called from the white leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Proteaceæ, family or tribe Proteidæ (q.v.). It consists of small shrubs or trees from Southern Africa, formerly used greatly at the Cape for firewood, but now nearly eradicated. About forty species of Leucadendron are ordinarily cultivated in green-houses.

leū-cā′-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. λευκανίη (*leukaniē*), λαυκανίη (*laukaniē*) = the throat.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Leucanidæ (q.v.). *Leucania conigera,* the Brown-line Bright-eye, flies about at dusk, and even during the day. It is not uncommon in limestone districts. *L. pallida* is the Common Wainscot, a moth very frequently seen.

leū-căn′-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *leucani(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, tribe or group Noctuina. It comprises moths moderate in size, with a thick body sometimes erected above; larvæ more or less tufted with hair, or even very hairy. It includes the Wainscot Moths. British species, thirty. They frequent marshy places, the larvæ feeding on grasses or the stems of reeds.

leūc-ăn′-ĭ-lĭne, *s.* [Eng. *leuc(ine)* and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{21}N_3$. A colourless base produced by the action of reducing agents on rosaniline. $C_{20}H_{19}N_3 + H_2 = C_{20}H_{21}N_3$; or by the action of nascent hydrogen on aniline. It is insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water and in ether, but very soluble in alcohol. It turns red when heated, and melts at 100° to a reddish transparent liquid. By oxidizing agents it is readily converted into rosaniline. Leucaniline stands in the same relation to rosaniline as indigo-white to indigo-blue. Its salts crystallize well, and are all soluble in water, from which they are precipitated by acids. The hydrochlorate, $C_{20}H_{21}N_3.3HCl.H_2O$, forms splendid crystals which give up their water only when heated for a long time in a stream of hydrogen. The nitrate crystallizes in the form of white needles, very soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

leū-căn′-tĕr-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A named but undescribed mineral, stated to occur as an efflorescence on another undescribed mineral, Copperasine.

leū′-căs, *s.* [Gr. λευκάς (*leukas*) = (as adj.) a poetic form of λευκός (*leukos*) = white, (as subst.) a labiate plant (see def.). Named from the downy whiteness of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiatæ, family Ballotidæ. The people of Munipoor in the east of India prepare an oil from *Leucas cephalotes,* which is used with Rubia in dyeing; it is stimulant and diaphoretic. *L. aspera* is given in India in snakebite, and the juice in psora, &c. *L. martinicensis* is used in Brazil for medicating baths to be taken against rheumatic attacks.

leūc-âug′-īte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and Eng. *augite.*]

Min.: A name given by Dana to one of his divisions of the aluminous pyroxenes. [AUGITE.] Colour, white or grayish. Compos.: a silicate of lime, magnesia, alumina, and little or no iron. Typical formula $(CaOMgO)(SiO_2Al_2O_{3\frac{2}{3}})$. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 3·19. Looks like diopside, of which the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety.

leūc-âu′-rĭn, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) and Eng. *aurin.*] [AURIN].

Leūch′-tĕn-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [Named after the Duke von Leuchtenberg, of Russia, by Komonen, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals, with a basal cleavage in the Schischimsk Mountains, near Slatoust, Urals. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·61 to 2·71. Lustre of cleavage planes, pearly. Colourless internally, yellowish-white externally (from alteration). Thin laminæ flexible, slightly elastic. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron and magnesia. Uniaxal. Des Cloizeaux includes this among the minerals of his Pennine (q.v.) group of chlorites.

leū′-çĭc, *a.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white; Eng. suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Of or belonging to leucin (q.v.).

leucic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_3 = \left|\begin{matrix} C_5H_{10}OH; \\ COOH \end{matrix}\right.$ a diatomic monobasic acid formed by the action of nitrous acid on leucine. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms soluble in alcohol, ether, and water; they melt at 73° and volatilize at 100°.

leū′-cĭl-īte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Petrol.: The same as LEUCITE-BASALT and LEUCITOPHYR (q.v.).

leūç-ĭm′-īde, *s.* [Eng. *leuc(ine),* and *imide.*] [LEUCINITRIL.]

leū′-çĭn, leū′-çĭne, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white; Eng. suff. *-in, -ine.*] [AMIDO-CAPROIC ACID.]

leū-çĭn′-ĭ-trĭl, *s.* [Eng. *leuci(n),* and *nitril.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{11}NO = C_6H_{12}O_3$ (leucic acid) $+ NH_3 - 2H_2O$, leucimide, a crystalline body formed by the dehydration of leucine. It crystallizes in white microscopic rhombic needles; insoluble in cold water; slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in alcohol. It is unaffected by ammonia and potash, even at the boiling heat, but dissolves in acetic and nitric acids.

leū-çĭs-çī′-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *leucisc(us):* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of Cyprinidæ. The dorsal fin is short, the osseous ray absent. Type, Leuciscus (q.v.).

leū-çĭs′-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. λευκίσκος (*leukiskos*) = the white mullet.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, the typical one of the sub-family Leuciscina. The body has imbricated scales; barbels are wanting; the pharyngeal teeth are in a single or double series; the intestine short, with a few convolutions. Nearly 100 species are known. Ten are British: *Leuciscus idus*, the Ide; *L. dobula*, the Dobule Roach; *L. rutilus*, the Roach; *L. vulgaris*, the Dace, Dare, or Dart; *L. lancastriensis*, the Graining; *L. cephalus*, the Chub; *L. erythrophthalmus*, the Redeye; *L. cæruleus*, the Azurine; *L. alburnus*, the Bleak or Blick; and *L. Phoxinus*, the Minnow.

leū′-çīte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in trapezohedral crystals in volcanic rocks, and formerly regarded as isometric in crystallization. Von Rath and others refer it to the tetragonal system, and the results of etching the crystal faces seem to confirm their view. Hirschwald maintains its isometric relations, but that it possesses a polysynthetic structure. Mallard regards it as pseudo-isometric, and refers it to the orthorhombic system, and Weisbach has arrived at a similar conclusion. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 2·44 to 2·56; lustre, vitreous; colour, white and shades of gray. Compos.: a silicate of alumina and potash, represented by the formula $KOSiO_2+Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2$. Occurs abundantly in the lavas of Vesuvius and in the volcanic breccias of Monte Somma.

leucite-basalt, *s.*

Petrol.: A volcanic rock, or series of rocks, generally of gray colour, with leucite crystals, which impart a light speckled appearance.

leucite-sanidine, *s.*

Petrol.: A kind of lava, composed of sanidine and leucite, often with plagioclastic felspar (mainly anorthite), nepheline, sodalite, &c. It occurs in Vesuvius. (*Rutley.*)

leū-çĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *leucit(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to leucite; containing or resembling leucite.

leū′-çĭ-tȏid, *a.* [Eng. *leucit(e)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Crystallog.: A term applied to the trapezohedron; so called from its being the form of leucite (q.v.).

leū-çĭt′-ȏ-phyr (yr as ïr), *s.* [Eng., &c. *leucit(e)* (q.v.), and Gr. φύρω (*phurō*), φυράω (*phuraō*) = to mix (?).]

Petrol.: The same as Leucite-basalt (q.v.).

leū-cȏ-brȳ-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leucobry(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Operculate Mosses, arranged among the Apocarpi, but having also lateral fruit-stalks. The leaves are of two kinds; the peduncle rigid, very hygrometric, purple; the capsule olivaceous brown; the peristome similarly colored. The typical genus, Leucobryum (q.v.).

leū-cō′-brȳ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and βρύον (*bruon*) = an algal, a tree-moss, a lichen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Leucobryaceæ (q.v.).

leū-cō-chăl′-çīte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in nearly white acicular crystals at Wilhelmine mine, Spessart, Bavaria. Lustre, silky. Compos.: a hydrated arsenate of copper, represented by the formula $Cu_3As_2O_8+CuH_2O_2+2aq$.

leū-cō-çȳc′-līte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

Min.: A variety of apophyllite which exhibits (when plates are cut perpendicular to the optic axis, and examined with polarized light) a black cross, with rings that are alternately white and violet-black, instead of the ordinary coloured rings. Observed in specimens from Skye; Cipit Bache, Tyrol; and other localities.

leū′-cȏ-çȳteş, *s. pl.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and κύτος (*kutos*) = a hollow, a vessel.]

Anat.: The name given by Robin to the lymph corpuscles, or lymphoid cells in the serous membranes of the body, and occasionally in the Malpighian cells.

leū-cō-çȳ-thæm′-ĭ-a̤, leū-cō-çȳ-thēm′-ĭ-a̤, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, κύτος (*kutos*) = a hollow, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: Great hypertrophy of the spleen, with loss of red corpuscles of the blood, and enormous increase of the white corpuscles.

leu-cō-ē-thĭ-ŏp′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, αἰθίοψ (*aithiops*) = an Ethiopian, a black.] Of or pertaining to a leucoethiops, or albino. Pertaining to leucopathy.

leū-cō-ē′-thĭ-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and αἰθίοψ (*aithiops*) = an Ethiopian, a black.] An albino (q.v.).

leū-cō-găl′-lŏl, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and (*pyro*)*gallol.*]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}Cl_{10}O_{12}$, or $C_{18}H_{10}Cl_{12}O_{14}$. A compound formed by the action of chlorine, at low temperatures on pyrogallol, in presence of acetic acid.

leū-cō′-jŭm, leū-cō′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and ἴον (*ion*) = a violet. Named from the colour of the flower.]

Bot.: Snowflake, a genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amarylleæ. It has a six-parted, bell-shaped perianth. *Leucojum æstivum*, the Summer Snowflake, is found in wet meadows in Britain. The bulb of *L. vernum* is emetic.

leū′-cȏ-lĭne, [Eng. *leuc(ine)*; *ol(ein)*, and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: C_9H_7N. An oily organic base, isomeric with chinoline, extracted from crude naphthaline. It was formerly thought to be identical with chinoline, but subsequent researches have proved that it differs in many of its reactions, especially in its behaviour with iodide of amyl.

leŭ-cō-lĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *leucolin(e)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

leucolinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9NO_3$. An acid obtained by oxydising leucoline sulphate with potassium permanganate. It crystallizes in colourless needles, melting at 162°; slightly soluble in water; very soluble in alcohol and ether, from which it crystallizes with a faint coloration due to a slight oxydation. It is somewhat volatile in a stream of aqueous vapour, to which it imparts an aromatic odour. Heated above its melting point, it is partially decomposed; heated to redness with soda-lime, it yields aniline, together with ammonia. Its salts are all very soluble, excepting the plumbic, ferric, and mercurous salts.

leū′-cȏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as Dipyre (q.v.).
2. The same as Pycnite (q.v.)

leū-cō′-ma̤, *s.* [Gr. λεύκωμα (*leukōma*) = (1) anything whitened, (2) (see def.).]

Path.: A white spot on the eye, a thickening of the cornea; cataract (q.v.). [Albugo.]

leū-cō-măn′-ga̤n-īte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and Eng. *manganite.*]

Min.: A snow-white mineral from Rabenstein, near Gwiesel, Bavaria. Occurs in broad radiated folia, closely aggregated. Contains protoxides of manganese and iron, with some alkalis and water. Fuses easily before the blowpipe.

leū′-cōne, *s.* [Eng. *leuc(in)*; *-one.*]

Chem.: $Si_4H_6O_5$. A white substance, obtained by the decomposition of silicone $Si_4H_4O_3$, under the influence of light and water. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, iii. 584.)

leū-cō′-nēş, *s. pl.* [Gr. λευκῶνες (*leukōnes*), pl. of λευκών (*leukon*) = a grove of white poplars(?).]

Zool.: A family of Calcispongiæ. They have a complicated water canal system.

leū-cŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *leuc(in)*, and (*croc*)*onic.*] (See the compound.)

leuconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_9$. Oxycroconic acid. A tribasic acid obtained by oxidizing barium croconate with chlorine or nitric acid, and decomposing the resulting barium leuconate with sulphuric acid. It is a colourless syrup, which, when heated above 100°, turns yellow, and is converted into croconic acid. Its salts are very unstable, being readily converted into croconates, especially in presence of alkalis.

leū-cō-păth′-ĭ-a̤, leū-cŏp′-a-thȳ, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos* = white, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.] The condition of an albino; albinism.

Leū-cō-pē′-trĭ-a̤nş, *s. pl.* [For etym. see definition.]

Church Hist.: A fanatical Eastern sect. said to have been founded by one Leucopetrus, towards the end of the twelfth century. They professed to believe in a double Trinity, refrained from marriage, rejected the sacraments and all external worship, placing the essence of religion in private prayer. On this they relied as a means of expelling the demon which, they asserted, dwelt in every person's heart. (*McClintock & Strong.*)

leū-cō-pĕt′-rîne, leū-cō-pĕt′-rīte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and πέτρος (*petros*) = rock. Named after the German locality, Weissenfels = white rock.]

Min.: Occurs as a layer six inches to two feet thick, in a lignite bed. Aspect loam-like, but with a shining wax-like streak. By distillation of the lignite the whole of the mineral passes over as a butter-like mass, which, on analysis, gave the formula C55H110O. Soluble in hot absolute alcohol and ether, and crystallizes in pearly hexagonal plates from the solution. Melts at 50°.

leū′-cȏ-phāne, leū-cŏph′-a̤-nīte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and φαίνομαι (*phainomai*) = to appear; Ger. *leukophan.*]

Min.: A mineral species occurring in tabular crystals, nearly rectangular. Formerly regarded as orthorhombic, but, both on optical and crystallographic grounds, now referred to the monoclinic system. Cleavage basal, perfect; in another direction inclined 126° 25′ to the base, imperfect. Usually massive. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 2·974; lustre, vitreous; colour, pale dirty green and wine-yellow. Powder white, phosphorescent when heated, also electric. Compos.: a silicate of glucina, lime, and soda, with some fluorine. Heated in a closed tube whitens and phosphoresces. Occurs in albitic syenite on the island of Lamoe, Laugesundfiord, Norway.

leū-cō-phā′-sĭ-a̤, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and φάσις (*phasis*) = an appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Papilionidæ, sub-family Pieridi. *Leucophasia sinapis* is a small white species, with spotless white wings, only the tip of the forewings being clouded with a blackish line. It is found in woods in Europe.

leū-cō-phlĕg′-ma̤-çȳ, leū-cō-phlĕg-mā′-sĭ-a̤, *s.* [Gr. λευκοφλεγμασία (*leukophlegmasia*), from λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and φλέγμα (*phlegma*) = phlegm.]

Path.: A tendency to a dropsical state, characterized by paleness, flabbiness, or redundancy of serum in the blood.

> "Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, *leucophlegmacy*, and dropsies."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

leū-cō-phlĕg-măt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *leucophlegma(cy)*; *t* connective, and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to leucophlegmacy; affected with leucophlegmacy.

> "Asthmatick persons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right sanguification are *leucophlegmatic.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

leū-cŏph-rȳ-ī′-na̤, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leucophry(s)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria. The body is depressed, oval, or oblong, densely covered with cells, arranged in regular rows; mouth absent.

leū′-cȏ-phrȳs, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and ὀφρύς (*ophrus*) = the eyebrow.]

*1. *Ornith.:* A sub-genus of Pyrgita, found in Africa.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Leucophryina (q.v.).

leū′-cȏ-phȳll, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Chem.: A colourless substance said to exist in those parts of plants which are capable of turning green.

leū-cŏp′-ȏ-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and πώγων (*pōgōn*) = the beard. From the white hairs with which the limb of the corolla is bearded.]

Bot.: A genus of Epacridaceæ, tribe Styphelieæ. *Leucopogon Richei*, an Australian plant, there called the Native Currant, is a dense shrub, four to seven feet high, growing on the sea-coast, and bearing small white berries.

leū-cŏp′-ȳr-īte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and Eng. *pyrites*; Ger. *leukopyrit.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral resembling Arsenopyrite (q.v.) in form. Cleavage, perfect in one direction; also massive. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 6·2 to 7·43; lustre, metallic; colour, silver-white or steel-gray; streak, grayish-black; fracture, uneven; brittle. Compos.: arsenic, 66·8; iron, 33·2, corresponding to the formula, Fe_2As_3. Found in serpentine at Reichenstein, Silesia, and in crystals at Geyer, Saxony. These, however, present a composition intermediate between this species and arsenopyrite (q.v.).

leū-cō-ro-sŏl′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and Eng. *rosolic.*] (See the compound.)

leucorosolic-acid, *s.* [Rosolic-acid.]

leū-cŏr-rhœ′-a, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Path.: A discharge from the vagina, commonly called whites.

leū-cō′-sĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. λεύκωσις (*leukōsis*) = anything white.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Leucosiadæ (q.v.).

leū-cō-sĭ′-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leucos(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans. They have the joints as if they were soldered together into one piece, forming a small, hollow, enamelled lid, to protect the eggs. (*Woodward.*)

leū-cō′-sĭ-an, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *leucosi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Zool.: A crustacean of the family Leucosiadæ.

Leū-cŏ-thē′-a, *s.* [Gr. Λευκοθέα (*Leukothea*) = the white goddess: λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and θεά = a goddess.]

1. *Mythol.:* A name given to Ino, after she was changed into a sea-goddess.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 35].

* **leū-cō′-thĭ-ŏps,** *s.* [Leucoethiops.]

leū′-cō-tīle, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and τίλος (*tilos*) = fibre.]

Min.: A fibrous mineral grouped on serpentine; cleavage, parallel and perpendicular to the long direction. From its optical character is probably orthorhombic. Lustre, silky; colour, greenish-white. Compos.: silica, 28·98; alumina, 6·99; sesquioxide of iron, 8·16; magnesia, 29·78; lime, 7·37; soda, 1·32; water, 17·29. Found at Reichenstein, Silesia.

leū-cō-tür′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white; *t* connect., and Eng. *uric.*] (See the compound.)

leucoturic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4N_4O_5$. Laurent's Oximide. A monobasic acid, formed by boiling to a syrup an aqueous solution of alloxanic acid, and adding cold water. It is a white crystalline powder, insoluble in cold water, but soluble in boiling water, from which it crystallizes on cooling. It dissolves in the alkalis and is precipitated by acids. It is not decomposed by boiling with concentrated nitric acid.

* **leū′-coŭs,** *a.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white.] White; a term applied to albinos.

leū-cŏx′-ēne, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and ξενός (*xenos*) = stranger.]

Min.: A name given by Gümbel to the white decomposition product of ilmenite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*), or menaccanite (*Dana*), often observed in hornblendic rocks. Lasaulx regards this as identical with his Titanomorphite (q.v.), but this is disputed by other mineralogists.

leugh, *pret. of v.* Laughed. (*Scotch.*)

> "Graceless Ham *leugh* at his dad."
> *Burns: Ordination.*

leuk, *v.t.* & *i.* [Look.] (*Scotch.*)

* **leuke,** *a.* [Luke, *a.*]

* **leūke′-nĕss,** *s.* [Lukeness.]

leūk-hæ′-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white; αἷμα (*haima*) = blood, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to white blood—*i.e.*, having only white corpuscles. (*Rossiter.*)

* **le-va-cion,** *s.* [Levation.]

* **le-val-to,** *s.* [Lavolta.]

lĕv′-ant, lĕ-vănt′, *a.* & *s.* [Ital. *levante* = the east wind, the country lying toward or in the east; from Lat. *levans*, pr. par. of *levo* = to raise, the reference being to the rising of the sun; Fr. *levant*; Sp. & Port. *levante.*]

A. *As adjective* (pron. **lĕv′-ant**):

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Eastern.

> "Forth rush the *levant*, and the ponent winds,
> Eurus and Zephyr." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 704.

2. *Geol.:* Rising; a term applied to the fourth series of the Appalachian Palæozoic strata, called in New York, the Medina group, and of equivalent age to the May Hill Sandstone of England. It signifies metaphorically the sunrise period of the Palæozoic day. Maximum thickness, about 2,200 feet. There are few organic remains, chiefly marine shells and fucoids. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

B. *As substantive* (pron. **lĕ-vănt′**):

1. A name given to those countries, and more especially to the coasts of those countries lying on the eastern part of the Mediterranean and the neighbouring seas, as Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Asia Minor, Syria, &c.

> "My voiage to the Ilands of Candia and Chio in the *Leuant.*"—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 92.

2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean.

> "They are called *Levants* both from their course, as blowing from the East where the sun rises, and also from their freshening and rising higher as the sun rises."—*Sir Henry Sheere: Lord Halifax's Miscell.*, p. 34.

¶ *Levant and couchant:*

Law: [Couchant, ¶].

Levant-sponge, *s.* [Turkey-sponge.]

lĕ-vănt′, *s.* [Probably the same as Levant, *a.*] A land-spring. (*Provincial.*)

lĕ-vănt′ (1), *v.i.* [Sp. *levantar* = to raise; *levantar el campo* = to break up camp; *levantar la casa* = to break up house.] To decamp, to run away.

lĕ-vănt′ (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To tan, to curry.

> "There was also much valuable machinery used for rolling, scouring, and *levanting.*"—*Standard*, Oct. 7, 1881.

lĕ-vănt′-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *levant*, a.; *-er.*] A levant; an easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean.

† **lĕ-vănt′-ẽr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *levant*, v.; *-er.*] One who levants; one who decamps without paying his debts; one who bets and decamps without paying; a welsher.

lĕ-vănt′-īne, lĕv′-ant-īne, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *levant*, a.; *-ine.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the Levant.

> "Those Ausonia claims,
> *Levantine* regions these." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 583.

2. *Fabric:* Distinguishing the particular kind of cloth known as levantine.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A native of the Levant.

2. A vessel belonging to the Levant.

II. *Fabric:* A particular kind of silk cloth.

* **lĕ-vär′-ī fā′-cĭ-ăs** (**c** as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. = that you cause to be levied.]

Law: A writ of execution at common law, executed by the sheriff upon the goods and lands of a debtor. It issued from county courts and other inferior courts, but has now been completely superseded by the writ of elegit (q.v.).

* **lĕ-vā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *levatio*, from *levatus*, pa. par. of *levo* = to raise.] The act of raising or elevating; elevation.

> "In the tyme of the *leuacion* of y^e sacrement, he laught."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cx.

lĕ-vā′-tŏr (pl. **lĕv-a-tör′-ēş**), *s.* [Lat. = a lifter, from *levo* = to lighten, to lift up.]

1. *Surg.:* A lever for raising a depressed portion of the skull. It belongs to the trephine case.

> "It will be safer to raise it up with your *levator*, when it is but lightly retained in some part."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. *Anat.:* That which raises. Used specially of muscles. There are a *levator anguli oris*, a *levator anguli scapulæ*, a *levator palati*, and ten others, besides *levatores costarum* and *levatores longiores costarum.*

* **lēve** (1), *v.t.* A shortened form of **Believe** (q.v.).

* **lēve** (2), *v.* [Live, *v.*]

* **lēve** (3), *v.* [Leave, *v.*]

* **lēve,** *s.* [Leave, *s.*]

* **lēve,** *a.* [Lief.]

* **leve-cel,** *s.* [Levesell.]

lĕv′-ee, *s.* [Fr. *levée* = a levy, &c., prop. the fem. of the pa. par. of *lever* = to raise.] [Levy.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act or time of rising.

> "I got to the seacoast time enough to be at the sun's *levee.*"—*Gray: Letter to Mr. Nicholls.*

2. A morning reception held by a sovereign, prince, or personage of high rank; especially the state receptions held by the sovereign, to which are admitted all whose rank, position, or office, entitles them to such distinction. It differs from a drawing-room in the fact that to the latter ladies, as well as gentlemen, are admitted, while to the former gentlemen only are admitted. In the United States the term is applied to any assemblage of guests, generally one held in the evening.

> "He chides the tardiness of every post, . . .
> Flies to the *levee*, and, received with grace,
> Kneels, kisses hands, and shines again in place."
> *Cowper: Retirement*, 480.

3. A quay or pier; a landing place for vessels. (*Southern and Western U. S.*)

II. *Hydraul. Engin.:* An embankment to restrain water, and of a magnitude such as those of the Mississippi, the Ganges, Holland, and the Po.

> "All the large towns on the river have a *levee.*"—*H. A. Murray: Land of the Slave & the Free*, ch. viii.

¶ *Levée en masse:* [Levy, *s.*].

lĕv′-ee, *v.t.* [Levee, *s.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To attend the levees of; to court at levees.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.:* To embank: as, To *levee* a river.

lĕv′-el, * lev-ell, * liv-el, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *livel, liveau* (Fr. *niveau*), from Lat. *libella* = a level, dimin. of *libra* = a level, a balance; Ital. *livello, livella*; Port. *livel, nivel*; Sp. *nivel.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) That which is level; a surface without inequalities; a plane.

¶ A line or surface, every point in which is equally distant from the centre of the earth, is a true level; a line or surface which is parallel to or coincident with the plane of the horizon is an apparent level.

(2) The line of direction in which a missile is aimed or sent.

> "As if that name,
> Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun,
> Did murder her." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iii. 3.

(3) In the same sense as II. 2.

> "If the plumb-line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the *level* is set flat down upon the work, the work is level."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A state of equality or equal elevation with something else.

> "The time is not far off when we shall be upon the *level.*"—*Atterbury: To Pope.*

(2) The natural position or state which belongs to anything: as, He has found his *level.*

3. The usual or ordinary height, elevation, rate, or standard.

> "His later productions fall below the *level* of his early essays."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, ch. v., pt. ii., § 2.

4. A state of feeling or thought.

> "Our hearts, in glad surprise,
> To higher *levels* rise."
> *Longfellow: Santa Filomena.*

* 5. A rule, plan, scheme, or motive.

> "Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid,
> As temp'rance wills." *Prior: Solomon*, iii. 48.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:*

(1) A horizontal gallery or passage in a mine. The workings at different depths are said to be at the different *levels*—the 50 or 60 fathom *level*, and so on.

(2) An adit or drift forming a drain for water. A level which opens to the surface at the side of a valley is called a day-level, and

forms a means of natural drainage without pumping. A drowned or blind level is a drainage-gallery which has the form of an inverted siphon. A dip-head level is the one which proceeds from the foot of the engine-shaft right and left, and from which the rooms diverge.

(3) A gutter for water to run in.

2. *Surv. & Engin.:* An instrument for indicating a horizontal line, or determining the position as to horizontality of an object or surface to which it is applied, and then determining the true level, or the difference of rise or fall between two or more places, for various purposes of architecture, engineering, drainage, &c. There are numerous descriptions of *levels*, varying in form, size, arrangement, or construction, according to the purpose for which each is intended: as, for instance, the carpenter's, mason's, gunner's, or surveyor's levels, the mercurial, water, and spirit levels, &c. All may be divided into three classes:—

(1) The simplest, such as the mason's or carpenter's level, in which the vertical line is determined by a plumb line, and the horizontal by a line perpendicular to it.

(2) Those in which the horizontal line is determined by the surface of a fluid at rest: as in the water and mercurial levels.

(3) Those in which the horizontal line is determined by a bubble of air floating in a fluid contained in a glass tube: as a spirit level.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Horizontal; parallel to or coincident with the plane of the horizon.

> "Her *level* rays, like golden bars,
> Lie on the landscape green."
> *Longfellow: Endymion.*

2. Even or on a level with any thing else; in the same line or of the same height as something else; not higher or lower.

> "The setting sun now beams more mildly bright,
> The shadows lengthening with the *level* light."
> *Beattie: Past.* 2.

3. Having no inequalities; not having any part higher than another; not rising or falling; flat.

> "See the revolution of the times
> Make mountains *level*."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

4. Having no gradations or difference of superiority or degree; equal in rank or degree; on an equality.

* 5. Exactly fitted; agreeing; accordant.

> "And every thing lies *level* to our wish."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

* **C.** *As adv.:* Direct, straight.

> "It shall as *level* to your judgment pierce
> As day does to your eye."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 2.

¶ (1) *To do one's level best:* To put forth all one's exertions.

(2) *To have one's head level:* To possess a well-balanced mind. (*American.*)

* **level-coil,** *s.* An old Christmas game, in which each player hunted the other from his seat, the loser giving up his seat to the winner; hence, riotous sport of any kind. (*Ben Jonson.*)

level-lines, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Lines representing the boundaries of sections drawn at different heights and parallel with the keel. Water-lines are drawn parallel with the line of flotation or the true horizontal. When the ship floats on an even keel, the *level-lines* and water-lines coincide.

lĕv′-ẹl, * **lĕv′-ẹll,** *v.t. & i.* [Level, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make horizontal; to reduce to a horizontal plane.

2. To bring to the same level or height with another.

> "Less bright the moon,
> But opposite in *level'd* west was set."
> *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 376.

3. To make smooth or even; to remove the inequalities of surface in; to reduce to an even or flat surface.

> "With unresisted might the monarch reigns;
> He *levels* mountains, and he raises plains."
> *Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo*, 283.

4. To lay flat; to make level with the ground.

> "Oaths divine the willing nations bound,
> Ne'er to return, till our victorious pow'rs
> Had *level'd* with the dust the Theban tow'rs."
> *Wilkie: Epigoniad*, bk. i.

5. To point in taking aim; to raise or depress, so as to point direct to an object; to direct straight at an object.

> "Another sign, and to the aim
> *Levelled* at once their muskets came."
> *Scott: Rokeby*, v. 28.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To reduce or bring to an equality of state, rank, condition, or degree.

> "Reason can never assent to the admission of those brutish appetites which would over-run the soul, and *level* its superior with its inferior faculties."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. To aim; to direct.

> "Revenge, from some baneful corner, shall *level* a tale of dishonour at them."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ch. xii.

* 3. To lay or point out exactly.

> "To limit and *levell* out the direct way from vice to virtue."—*Milton: Doct. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

4. To adopt; to accommodate; to proportion.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To aim or point a gun, &c., in a direct line with a mark: as, He *levelled* at the mark.

2. To be in a direct line or in the same direction with something.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To aim; to direct the aim or purpose.

> "Ambitious York did *level* at my crown."
> *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

2. To conjecture; to guess at.

> "She *levelled* at our purposes."
> *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 2.

3. To accord; to agree; to suit.

> "Such accommodation and resort
> As *levels* with her breeding."
> *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

¶ 1. *To level up:* To raise that which is lower to a level or equality with that which is higher; specif., to raise persons of a lower class to an equality with those of a higher. The expression *level up* was first used by Lord Mayo in opposing Mr. Gladstone's Bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. He proposed to *level up* the Roman Catholic priests and the Presbyterian ministers, by establishing and endowing them, so as to produce in another way the religious equality at which Mr. Gladstone aimed.

2. *To level down:* To lower or reduce to the same level or status; to disestablish and disendow. [¶ 1.]

***‚lēve′-lĕss,** *a.* [Leaveless.]

* **lĕv′-ẹl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *level*; *-ism.*] The act, principle, or theory of reducing distinctions in society to an equality.

lĕv′-ẹl-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *level*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which levels.

2. One who wishes to destroy all social distinctions; a socialist.

> "Mingled with that multitude of fanatics and *levellers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. A billiard-table foot having a screw adjustment for height, in order to level the table.

4. An earth-scraper for levelling a site.

II. *Hist.:* One of a party in the army of the Long Parliament about 1647 who wished to destroy all distinctions of rank and title and establish social equality throughout the kingdom. Cromwell put them down in 1649, imprisoning their leader Lilburn.

> "The *levellers* were angry with him for instituting a privileged class."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

lĕv′-ẹl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Level, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making level or reducing to a level; the act of pulling down to the ground.

> "It seems impossible to reconcile this account with the statements respecting the *levelling* of his house."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 135.

2. The act or process of ascertaining the level or height of any place, point, or spot.

levelling-block, *s.* A levelling platform, consisting of large iron plates laid together and secured. The respective plates may be 8 or 10 feet long, 5 or 6 wide, and 6 inches thick. They are completely covered with holes, about 1¼ inches in diameter and 4 or 5 inches apart from centre to centre. The mould of a given frame having been laid on the levelling-block, the figure of the moulding edge is marked on it with chalk, and iron pins are stuck in the holes, so that when the iron rib is made to touch those pins it will have the proper form. In order the more easily to produce any required figure, the heads of the pins are furnished with eccentric discs or cams, by the shifting and turning of which the figure of the frame can be adjusted with great precision. Each disc has several centre-holes, any one of which can be fitted on the pin. The iron bar of the frame, having been raised to a bright orange heat in a reverberatory furnace, called a reheating furnace, is taken out by the smiths, laid on the levelling-block, and rapidly bent by means of tongs, hammers, mallets, and levers, so as to lie touching the heads of the pins.

levelling-rod, *s.* The same as Levelling-staff (q.v.).

levelling-staff, *s.* An instrument, one form of which consists of two strips 6½ feet long, united by a longitudinal tenon and mortise so as to slide on each other and extend to a length of 12 feet. The divisions are in feet, inches, and fractions, and count from the bottom. A cross-piece or vane slides on the staff, and has an aperture to enable the staff graduations to be read.

levelling-stand, *s.*

Photog.: An instrument used to support a glass plate in a horizontal position, so that it shall retain developing or other fluids upon its upper surface. Its usual form is a tripod, of suitable height to stand in the developing-trough, with three adjusting-screws by which the operation of levelling is accomplished.

* **lĕv′-ẹl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *level*; *-ly.*] In a level manner; evenly.

> "Neither would praises and actions appear so *levelly* concurrent in many other of the Grecians, as they do in these."—*Hobbes: Thucydides*, bk. ii.

lĕv′-ẹl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *level*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being level; evenness; equality of surface or height.

> "The river Tiber is expressed lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their *levelness* with the earth."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

* **lĕv′-ẹn** (1), *s.* [Leaven, *s.*]

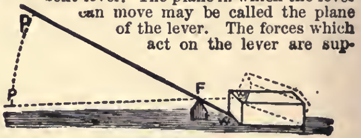
lĕv′-ẹn (2), *s.* [Levin.]

lĕv′-ẹn (3), *s.* [Lawn.] A lawn; an open space between woods.

> "And see not ye that braid, braid road,
> That lies across that lily *leven*?"
> *Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*, i.

lē′-vẽr (1), * **lē′-voŭr,** *s.* [Fr. *leveur* = a raiser or lifter; also *levier* = a lever, from Lat. *levatorem*, accus. of *levator* = a lifter, from *levatus*, pa. par. of *levo* = to lift, to make light; *levis* = light.]

1. *Mech.:* A bar of wood, metal, or other rigid substance, having a fixed point (or fulcrum), and used to overcome a certain resistance (or weight) at some part of the bar by means of a force (or power) applied at another part. The parts of the lever into which the fulcrum divides it are called the arms of the lever. When the arms are in the same straight line the lever is called a straight lever; in other cases it is called a bent lever. The plane in which the lever can move may be called the plane of the lever. The forces which act on the lever are supposed to act in the plane of the lever. Levers are sometimes divided into three classes, according to the positions of the points of application of the power and the weight with respect to the fulcrum. In the first class the power and the weight act on opposite sides of the fulcrum. In the second class the power and the weight act on the same side of the fulcrum, the weight being the nearer to the fulcrum. In the third class the power and the weight act on the same side of the fulcrum, the power being the nearer to the fulcrum. Thus we may say briefly that the three classes have respectively the fulcrum, the weight, and the power in the middle position. The following are examples of levers of the first class: a crowbar used to raise a heavy weight, a poker used to raise coals in a grate, the brake of a pump. In scissors, shears,



LEVER.

W. Weight. F. Fulcrum. P. Power.

nippers, and pincers we have examples of a double lever of the first class. The oar of a boat furnishes an example of a lever of the second class. The fulcrum is at the blade of the oar in the water; the power is applied by the hand; the weight is applied at the rowlock. A pair of nutcrackers is a double lever of the second class. A pair of tongs used to hold a coal is a double lever of the third class. The fulcrum is the pivot on which the two parts of the instrument turn; the power is the pressure applied by the hand; the weight is the resistance of the coal at the end of the tongs. An example of the third class of lever is seen in the human forearm employed to raise an object taken in the hand. The fulcrum is at the elbow; the power is exerted by a muscle which comes from the upper part of the arm, and is inserted in the forearm near the elbow; the weight is the object raised in the hand. (*Todhunter: Mechanics for Beginners*, ch. xi.)

2. *Horology:*

(1) A form of escapement. [LEVER-ESCAPEMENT.]

(2) A watch having a lever-escapement; a lever watch.

3. *Dentistry:*

(1) A tool for extracting stumps.

(2) A turnkey (q.v.).

4. *Surg.:* An obstetric instrument, curved at its extremity, and having a fenestra. It is used in extracting the head of a child; a vectis.

5. *Fig.:* That which exerts great power.

lever-brace, *s.* A carpenter's handbrace.

lever-engine, *s.* The same as GRASSHOPPER-ENGINE (q.v.).

lever-escapement, *s.*

Horol.: A form of escapement in which the lever vibrates on a centre and carries the pallets (or anchor), and its forked end alternately engages with and is engaged by a ruby pin attached to a disc on the balance-arbor. The lever or fork, having the impulse given to it from the wheel, and then striking against the ruby pin, gives the motion to the balance from which it was disengaged, till brought back by the hair-spring; the ruby pin then strikes the fork and disengages the wheel, thus allowing it to go on. This causes two distinct beats.

lever-hoist, *s.*

Mech.: A contrivance for converting a reciprocating circular into a continuous rectilinear motion.

lever-jack, *s.* A form of hoist having a lever, post, and pawl, in which the lever engages with a rack. [LIFTING-JACK.]

lever-obstetric, *s.*

Surg.: [LEVER, II. 4].

lever-press, *s.* One of the simplest and most evident forms of pressing apparatus. It assumes many forms: cider-presses, lard or tallow squeezers, and cheese-presses, are constructed to obtain pressure by a lever, which is depressed by a suspended weight, by tackle, or by a screw.

lever-punch, *s.* A punch operated by the rolling motion of two cam-faced levers which are drawn together by a screw.

lever-valve, *s.* A safety-valve kept in its seat by the pressure of a lever with an adjustable weight, the invention of Dr. Papin of Blois. In locomotives a spring is used at the end of the lever instead of a weight, the pressure being regulated by a screw and indicated on a brass plate.

lever-watch, *s.* A watch having a lever escapement.

lever (2), *s.* [A corruption of *louvre* (q.v.).]

lever-boards, *s. pl.* [LOUVRE-BOARDS.]

***lē′-vĕr,** *a. & adv.* [LIEF.]

A. *As adj.:* More agreeable, more pleasant; dearer.

B. *As adv.:* More willingly, more gladly; rather.

> "We had *lever* to dry them so should be-fall."
> *Song of Roland*, 353.

lē′-vĕr, *v.t.* [LEVER (1), *s.*] To act upon or force with a lever.

> "I put a paddle in his mouth to *lever* it open."—*Sydney Morning Herald*, Oct. 24, 1881.

lē′-vĕr-age (age as ĭġ), *s.* [Eng. *lever* (1), *-age.*]

1. The action of a lever; that arrangement of parts by which lever power is gained.

2. The mechanical power gained by the use of a lever.

3. *Fig.:* Great advantage or power; as the *leverage* of the press.

lĕv′-ĕr-ĕt, *lyv-er-et, *s.* [O. Fr. *levrault*, from Lat. *leporem*, accus. of *lepus* = a hare; Fr. *levrette*, dimin. of *lièvre* (O. Fr. *levre*) = a hare.] A hare in its first year; a young hare.

> "As when two skilful hounds the *leveret* wind . . .
> Now lost, now seen, they intercept his way,
> And from the herd still turn the flying prey."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* x. 427.

lev-er-ock, *lev-er-ook, lav-er-ock, *s.* [LAVEROCK.] A lark (q.v.).

> "The smaller birds have their particular seasons; as, the *leverook*."—*Walton: Angler.*

lē′-vĕr-wood̦, *s.* [Eng. *lever*, and *wood.*]

Bot.: Ostrya virginica.

***leve-sell, *leve-cel, *lef-sal, *lefe-sale,** *s.* [A.S. *leáf* = leaf, and *sal, sel* = a room, a hall; Sw. *löfsal;* Da. *lövsal* = a hut of branches with foliage on.]

1. A lattice; a lattice-window.

> "The gay *levesell* at the tauerne is signe of the win that is in cellar."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. A pent-house; a projecting roof over a door, window, &c.

3. An open shed.

***lĕv′-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *lever* = to raise, to arouse.]

Mil.: The morning call on the trumpet, by which soldiers are aroused; a reveille

> "He that led the cavalcade
> Wore a sowgelder's flagellet,
> On which he blew as strong a *levet*,
> As well-fee'd lawyer on his brevi̇t."
> *Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 2.

lĕv′-ĭ-a̤-ble, *lĕv′-ĕ-a̤-ble, *a.* [Eng. *levy*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being levied or collected; that may be assessed and levied.

> "The sum which any had agreed to pay, and were not brought in, to be *leviable* by course of law."—*Baker: Henry VII.* (an. 1508).

lĕ-vī′-a̤-tha̤n, *s.* [Low Lat., from Heb. לִוְיָתָן (*livyathan*) = leviathan (see def.), לִוְיָה (*livyah*) a garland, a wreath; leviathan then = the wreathed animal, from twisting itself into wreaths or folds.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Any huge animated being, whether man or beast.

2. One who is much greater than or far exceeds others in any profession, art, business, occupation, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scripture:*

(1) The crocodile of the Nile (Job xli., and the margin of iii. 8, or fig. "Pharaoh," King of Egypt, Psalm lxxiv. 14). [PHARAOH.]

(2) Some cetacean, inhabiting the Mediterranean (Psalm civ. 26).

(3) A real or imaginary sea-serpent (?) (Isa. xxvii. 1).

2. *Mythol.:* Any great sea monster.

> "There *leviathan*,
> Hugest of living creatures, on the deep,
> Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims."
> *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 412.

lĕv′-ĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [LEVY, *v.*]

***lĕv′-ĭġ-a̤-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *levig(o)* = to make smooth, to polish; Eng. *-able.*] That may or can be rubbed or ground down to a fine powder.

> "Lay dust and ashes *levigable*
> On the Professor's lecture-table."
> *R. Browning: Christmas Eve*, xviii.

lĕv′-ĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [LEVIGATE (1), *a.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make smooth; to plane, to polish, to ease.

> "When use hath *levigated* the organs . . . those objects are no longer felt."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

2. *Chem. & Pharm.:* To grind or rub down to an impalpable powder.

> "The chyle is white, as consisting of salt, oil, and water, much *levigated*, or smooth."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

***lĕv′-ĭ-ga̤te, læ′-vĭ-ga̤te, læ′-vĭ-gāt-ĕd,** (1), *a.* [Lat. *lēvigatus*, pa. par. of *lēvigo* = to make smooth, from *lēvis* = smooth.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Made smooth or polished.

2. *Bot.:* Having the appearance of being polished, as many seeds.

***lĕv′-ĭ-ga̤te** (2), *a.* [Lat. *lĕvigatus*, pa. par. of *lĕvigo* = to make light; *lĕvis* = light.] Made light or lighter; lightened, softened.

> "Whereby his labours being *leuigate*, and made more tollerable, he shall gouerne with the better aduyse."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. ii.

lĕv-ĭ-gā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *levigatio*, from *lēvigatus*, pa. par. of *lēvigo* = to make smooth.] [LEVIGATE, *v.*] The process of rubbing a moist material between two hard surfaces, as in grinding pigments and printer's ink.

lĕ-vĭg-lĭ-a′-nīte, *s.* [Named after the place where found, Levigliani; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: D'Achiardi gave this name provisionally to a mineral which he regarded as a ferriferous variety of Guadalcazarite (q.v.). Subsequent examination showed that it contained no selenium, and more zinc and iron. From the mercury mine of Levigliani, near Serravezza, Italy.

***lĕv′-ĭn, *lĕav′-e̤n, *lev-en, *lev-ene,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Lightning.

> "See! from its summit the lurid *levin*
> Flashes downward without warning."
> *Longfellow: Golden Legend*, v.

***levin-brand,** *s.* A thunder-bolt.

lē′-vīne, *s.* [LEVYNE.]

***lĕv′-ĭn-ẽr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A swift species of hound.

lē′-vĩr, *s.* [Lat., cogn. with Sansc. *dêvar;* Gr. δαήρ (*daēr*) = a husband's brother, a brother-in-law.]

Anthrop.: One upon whom devolves the obligation of marrying the widow of, and thus begetting issue to, a deceased brother or near relation.

> "In the earliest age the *levir* had no alternative but to take the widow; indeed she was his wife without any form of marriage."—*J. F. McLennan: Studies in Ancient History*, p. 162.

lē′-vĭr-āte, *s. & a.* [Fr. *lévirat.*] [LEVIR.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Jewish Hist.:* The Mosaic law binding the brother of a man dying without issue to marry the widow (Deut. xxv. 5). Where there were several brothers, the lot probably fell to the eldest; failing brothers, the marriage was in honour incumbent on the nearest kinsman (Ruth iii. iv.). The only exception was in the case of the high-priest, who was bound to marry a virgin (Levit. xxi. 13, 14). The first-born son of the second marriage was considered the son of the deceased, "that his name be not put out of Israel" (Deut. xxv. 6). This law was not strictly obligatory; but the man who refused to obey it was publicly dishonoured (Deut. xxv. 7–10). How ancient the custom was among the Jews may be seen from the case of Tamar (Gen. xxviii. 6–30). It still exists among Jews in the East; in the West they are, of course, bound by the marriage laws of the country in which they reside. The levirate is mentioned by the Synoptists as giving rise to a question proposed to Jesus by the Sadducees concerning the resurrection (Matt. xxii. 23–33; Mark xii. 18–27; Luke xx. 27–38).

2. *Anthrop.:* (See extract).

> "The system of *Levirate*, under which, at a man's death, his wife or wives pass to his brother, is, I think, more intimately connected with the rights of property than with polyandry. This custom is widely distributed. It is found, for instance, among the Mongols (*Wuttke's Ges. der Mensch.*, i. 223) and Kaffirs (*Arbousset: Tour*, pp. 38, 138), and in Yucatan (*Bancroft: Native Races*, ii. 671). 'When an elder brother dies,' says Livingstone (*Travels*, p. 185), 'the same thing occurs in respect of his wives; the brother next in age takes them, as among the Jews, and the children that may be born of those women he calls his brothers also.' In India among the Nairs, 'a man always takes to wife, by the custom called Sagal, his elder brother's widow' (*Dalton: Des. Ethn. Bengal*, p. 138). Among the Pacific Islanders, Mr. Brenchley mentions that in Erromango 'the wives of deceased brothers fall to the eldest surviving brother' (*Cruise of the Curacoa*, p 319). Similar statements have been made also as regards some of the Negro tribes, the Mexicans, Samoans, New Zealanders, and Khyens."—*Lubbock: Orig. of Civilisation* (1882), pp. 141, 142.

¶ For other authorities see J. F. McLennan's *Primitive Marriage.*

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, observing, or in any way connected with the system of marriage described under A.

> "Provision is made for the rights of succession of the *Levirate* union."—*J. F. McLennan: Studies in Ancient History*, p. 161.

lĕv-ĭ-răt′-ĭc-a̤l, *a.* [Eng. *levirat(e); -ical.*] The same as LEVIRATE, *a.* (q.v.).

***lĕv′-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t. & i.* [LEVITATION.]

A. *Trans.:* To make buoyant, so as to float in the air; a term used by spiritualists.

B. *Intrans.:* To become light or buoyant, so as to float in the air.

> "A provision, distinguishingly calculated for the same purpose of *levitation*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xli., § 4.

lĕv-ĭ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *levitas* (genit. *levitatis*), from *levis* = light.]

*1. The act of making light; lightness, buoyancy.

2. Among spiritualists a name given to the alleged phenomenon of bodies naturally heavier than air becoming buoyant, and floating in the atmosphere.

Lē′-vīte, *s.* [Lat. pl. *Levitæ;* Gr. pl. Λευῖται (*Leuitai*); Heb. pl. לְוִיִּם (*levim*) = Levites, from לֵוִי (*Levi*) = (1) a joining, (2) Levi; Eng., &c. suff. *-ite.*]

1. *Scrip. Hist., &c.* (*Pl*)*.:* The descendants of Levi, one of the twelve sons of Jacob (Gen. xxix. 34). Moses and Aaron were of Levite extraction (Exod. ii. 1–10, iv. 14), and when the descendants of Aaron were formally set apart to perpetuate the priesthood, the other Levites were designated as a sacred caste to assist in the work of the sanctuary (Num. iii. 5–13, xvii. 2–8). The chief branches of the Levites were the Kohathites, the Gershomites, and the Merarites (Num. iii., iv.). To these separate functions were assigned, the more important being entrusted to the Kohathites, among whom were Moses and Aaron (1 Chron. vi. 1–3). The Levites took office at 25 years old (Num. viii. 24, 25), or at 30, and had to resign at 50 (Num. iv. 3, 23, 30-39, 43–47). They were consecrated to their office (Num. viii. 5–26). They were to have no tribal territory: Jehovah was to be their inheritance (Num. xviii. 20, xxvi. 62; Deut. x. 9. xviii. 2, Josh. xviii. 7). But special cities were to be assigned to them, so scattered over the country as to enable them to render ecclesiastical and spiritual service to all the tribes (Josh. xxi.).

The six cities of refuge were all Levitical cities (Num. xxxv. 1–8).

They were to be supported by tithes, but themselves were to pay tithes to the priesthood (Num. xviii. 21–24, 26–32; Neh. x. 37). The Levites obtained much respect under Moses and Joshua. At the time of the judges their social position greatly declined (Judges xviii.) They revived under Samuel, but declined under Saul; David reorganised them, assigning 24,000 to assist the priests, 4,000 to be musicians, 4,000 to be gatekeepers, and 6,000 for other duties (1 Chron. xxiii.–xxvi.). The religious schism which followed on the revolt of the ten tribes superseded the Levites over the whole kingdom of Israel, on which multitudes of them removed to Judah (2 Chron. xi. 13, 14, xiii. 9), exerting a great influence, spiritual, social, and political, through every subsequent change, till the destruction of Jerusalem under Titus. The office of the Levites made them the intellectual as well as the spiritual caste.

The only mention of Levites in the New Testament is in the Parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke x. 33).

*2. *Fig.:* In the latter part of the seventeenth century a wandering curate or a nobleman's or gentleman's chaplain, looked on as one of the servants, was often called a Levite, in allusion to Judges xviii. Dryden, in his *Absalom & Achitophel*, applies the name Levites to the Puritan clergy who lost their benefices in 1662 through the provisions of the Act of Uniformity.

Lĕ-vĭt′-ĭc-al, *Lĕ-vĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Leviticus*, from Gr. Λευϊτικός (*Leuitikos*), from Λευίτης (*Leuitēs*) = a Levite (q.v.); Fr. *lévitique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the Levites; connected with the Levites.

> "According to the *Levitical* institution."—*Spelman: Rights of the Church*, ch. xxvi.

*2. Priestly.

Levitical-degrees, *s. pl.* Those degrees of kindred within which persons are forbidden to marry (Lev. xviii. 6–18).

Lĕ-vĭt′-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *Levitical; -ly.*] After the manner of the Levites; according to the Mosaic law.

> "That this traditional service was not *Levitically* correct needs no proof."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. viii, p. 228.

Lĕ-vĭt′-ĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Leviticus* (Vulgate); Gr. Λευιτικόν (*Leuïtikon*).]

Old Test. Canon: The third book of the Pentateuch and of the Old Testament, in the Hebrew Bible named וַיִּקְרָא (*Vaiyiqra*) = "And called," from its first two words. It prescribes laws regarding sacrifices (ch. i.–vii.), narrates the consecration of Aaron and his sons as priests (viii. ix.), with the deaths of Nadab and Abihu (x. 20), draws distinctions between clean and unclean animals (xi.), makes regulations as to purification after childbirth (xii.), from leprosy, &c. (xiii., xiv., xv.), the great day of atonement, &c. (xvi., xvii.), marriages, &c. (xviii.–xx.) and priestly duties (xxi.–xxii.), the great festivals (xxiii.), tabernacle worship, &c. (xxiv.), social arrangements (xxv.), and vows and tithes (xxvii.). Intercalated into these is a chapter, which makes Divine promises to the people if they observe the several laws, and denouncing vengeance on them if they disobey (xxvi.; cf. with Deut. xxviii.).

The integrity of the work is admitted by most critics, though rationalists contend that the Levitical legislation did not originate till 1,000 years after Moses, and was not carried out till after the building of the second temple. One of them contends that Ezekiel was the author of Leviticus xxvi, and probably of xviii.–xx., and that xviii.–xxvii. form a section by themselves distinct from the remainder of the book, and written in the same circle, though not by the same hand. The rest of Leviticus is attributed to priests during or after the captivity. A few passages may, it is stated, have been later than the rest, but all must have been in their place before the issue of the Samaritan Pentateuch B.C. about 338, for it has them just as we find them now.

The best commentary on the book of Leviticus is the Epistle to the Hebrews, and the other New Testament books. Carrying out the teaching of Heb. ix., x., &c., the Christian Church believes that nearly every sacrifice or other ceremony typified the sacrifice of Christ and at his death "waxed old," and was "ready to vanish away" (Heb. viii. 13).

lĕv′-ĭ-tȳ, *lev-i-tie, *s.* [Lat. *levitatem*, acc. of *levitas* = lightness; *levis* = light; Ital. *levità;* Sp. *levedad.*]

*1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being light; want or absence of weight, as compared with something else.

> "*Levity*, whereby, what we call light bodies swim, a thing no less useful in the world than its opposite, gravity."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. *Fig.:* Lightness of disposition, conduct, or manner; want of consideration or seriousness; a disposition to trifling; thoughtlessness, unsteadiness, fickleness, changeableness, volatility.

> "By breaking that engagement he had incurred the imputation of *levity*, if not of perfidy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

lē-vo-, *pref.* [For this prefix and compounds, see Lævo.]

lēv′-u̦-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *lævu(s)*; *l* connect., and Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: An uncrystallizable sugar discovered by Dragendorff in the *Taraxacum officinale* (Dandelion root). It has the same composition as inulin, but is soluble in cold water. Its solution tastes sweet, and is optically inactive.

lēv-u̦-lĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *levulin; -ic.*] (See the compound.)

levulinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_3$. An acid obtained by heating a mixture of equal parts of cane-sugar, water, and sulphuric acid, on a salt bath for four days, and extracting by means of ether. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and its solutions are optically inactive.

lĕv′-ȳ, *v.t.* [Levy, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To desist from, to give up, to abandon.

> "Euphranor, having *levied* the siege from this one only, forthwith led his army to Demetrias."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1,178.

2. To raise, to collect, to gather together, as a force of war.

> "Let's *levy* men, and beat him back again."
> *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, iv. 8.

3. To collect by assessment; to raise, as a toll, a tax, a contribution, &c.

> "Taxes used to be *levied* upon the persons and goods of travellers, when they passed through certain manors."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iii., ch iii.

4. To raise; to cause in any way.

> "A grace
> That, quite eclipsing pleasure's painted face,
> *Levied* a tax of wonder and applause."
> *Cowper: Table Talk*, 650.

II. *Law:*

*1. To raise, to erect: as, To *levy* a ditch, to *levy* a house.

2. To seize in execution or by way of distress: as, To *levy* a distress.

¶ 1. *To levy war:* To raise or begin a war; to take up arms; to make an attack.

> "Yet the thought of war, which wise men saw actually *levied* upon the king already, was much abhorred."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 693.

2. *To levy a fine:* To commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements.

lĕv′-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *levée*, from *lever;* Lat. *levo* = to raise.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of levying, raising, or collecting for public service, or for private associations, such as trades-unions.

> "Delegates promised that a *levy* of half-a-crown per man should be made."—*Daily News*, July 19, 1883.

2. That which is levied, raised, or collected.

> "Ere the moon had sunk to rest . . .
> Of that rash *levy* nought remained."
> *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

3. A small coin, or its value, being twelve cents and a half or sixpence. (*American.*)

II. *Law:* The act of collecting or seizing on execution.

¶ *Levy in mass* [Fr. *levée en masse*]*:* The act of levying or raising all the able-bodied men of a country for military service.

lĕv′-ȳne, lĕv′-ȳn-īte, *s.* [Named by Brewster, after the mineralogist and crystallographer, A. Lévy; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the Zeolite group. Crystallization regarded as rhombohedral, and twinned as in chabasite, but Becker, who has made a minute study of this mineral, as well as of chabasite, has come to the conclusion that the well-known optical anomalies of these minerals are referable to a complicated twinning of individual crystals belonging to the triclinic system. Hardness, 4–4·5; sp. gr. 2·09–2·16. Lustre, vitreous; colourless, white to grayish; transparent to translucent. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, soda, and potash, represented by the formula $3SiO_2Al_2O_3(Ca{\cdot}Na{\cdot}K)O_34HO$. Lines cavities in amygdaloidal doicrites in Iceland, Faroe, Co. Antrim, and Greenland.

* **lew *lewe** (**ew** as **ū** or **û**), *a.* [Lukewarm.] Tepid, lukewarm.

> "For thou art *lewe*, and neither coold neither hoot."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* iii.

lewd (**ew** as **ū** or **û**), ***lewed, *lewid,** *a.* [A.S. *lǽwed* = lay, belonging to the laity, properly pa. par. of *lǽwan* = to weaken.]

*1. Lay; belonging to the laity, laic; not clerical.

*2. Unlearned, as if connected with the English *lay* or the Gr. ἰδιώτης (*idiōtēs*).

> "As necessary for the *lewd* as the learned."—*A Short Catechism.* (1553.)

*3. Foolish, simple, silly.

> "Love, my *lewd* pilott, hath a restlesse minde."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 9.

*4. Simple, common, ordinary; not requiring skill or learning.

> "The rest he rewarded, ech according to the *lewde* service they did."—*Savile: Tacitus; Hist.*, p. 169.

*5. Vicious without particularising the nature of the vice; profligate.

> "But the Jews which believed not, moved with envy, took unto them certain *lewd* [Gr. πονήρους, Vulg. *malos*] fellows of the baser sort."—*Acts* xvii. 5.

6. Wanton, lascivious; given to indulgence in lust; dissolute, lustful.

7. Characterized by lewdness or profligacy; unchaste, dissolute.

> "Perverting often, by the stress of *lewd*
> And loose example, whom he should instruct."
> *Cowper: Task*, ii. 551.

8. Proceeding from lewdness or unlawful lust.

lewd′-lȳ (**ew** as **ū** or **û**), ***lewed-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *lewd; -ly.*]

*1. Ignorantly; without learning; simply.

> "Though he can but *lewedly*
> On metres." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,467.

*2. Wickedly, naughtily.

> "A sort of naughty persons, *lewdly* bent."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

3. Grossly, coarsely, obscenely.

> "His name is Falstaff: if that man should be *lewdly* given, he deceiveth me."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

4. With an unlawful indulgence in lust. (*Ezekiel* xxii. 11.)

lewd′-nĕss (ew as **ū** or **û), *s.*** [Eng. *lewd*; *-ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Want of learning; ignorance, illiteracy, simplicity.

> "Thinges that ben made more subtlely
> Than they can in their *lewednesse* comprehend."
> *Chaucer: C.T.*, 10,537.

2. Vice, without particularizing its nature; profligacy.

> "If it were a matter of wrong, or wicked *lewdness* [ῥᾳδιούργημα (*rhadiourgēma*).—*Vulg. facinus pessimum.*] O ye Jews, reason would that I should bear with you."—*Acts* xviii. 14. (*A. V.*)

3. Wantonness, lasciviousness, unchastity, lechery, sensuality.

> "That all women may be taught not to do after your *lewdness*."—*Ezekiel* xxiii. 48.

II. *Law:* Open and notorious lewdness, by frequenting houses of ill-fame is an indictable offence; grossly scandalous and public indecency is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

lewds′-bȳ (ew** as **ū** or **û), *s. [Lewd.] A lewd or lecherous person, a profligate, a debaucher.

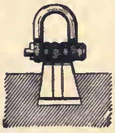
lewd′-stẽr (ew** as **ū** or **û), *s. [Eng. *lewd*; suff. *-ster.*] A lewd person, a lecher, a libertine, a profligate.

> "Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery,
> Those that betray them do no treachery."
> *Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

***lewed,** ***lewde,** *a.* [Lewd.]

lew′-ĭs (1), **lew′-ĭs-sŏn (ew** as **û), *s.*** (See def.)

1. *Mech.:* A contrivance for lifting stones which was used by the ancient Romans, and the peculiar mortise marks are found in the stones of the Flavian amphitheatre. It received its name from a Frenchman who brought it to its present form. He was an architect on the works of Louis XIV., and gave it the name it bears in compliment to his master. It consists of two dovetail tenons, which are expanded by a key in a dovetail mortise in the stone, and shackled to the hoisting-chain. The dovetail pieces are first inserted, and then forced apart by the middle key, so as to occupy the undercut portion of the mortise. All three are then shackled to the lifting-chain.


LEWIS.

2. *Cloth.:* A kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth.

lewis-bolt, *s.* A wedge-shaped bolt secured in its socket by lead, and used as a lewis in lifting.

lew′-is (ew as **û)** (2), *s.* [Louis.]

lĕx, *s.* [Lat.] Law.

¶ (1) *Lex mercatoria:* Mercantile law.

(2) *Lex non scripta:* The unwritten or common law of the land.

(3) *Lex scripta:* Statute law.

(4) *Lex talionis:* The law or principle of retaliation; the law directing that the punishment shall be of the same nature as the crime: as, An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c.

lĕx′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. λεξικός (*lexikos*) = of or pertaining to words.]

1. Of or pertaining to a dictionary or lexicon; of or pertaining to words.

> "*Lexical* divergences, by which different words are employed in literature from those which occur in popular speech, are common to all languages."—*H. Sweet: Sounds of Spoken Swedish*, p. 459.

2. Of the nature of a dictionary or lexicon.

> "All the most important grammatical, exegetical, and *lexical* words have been laid under tribute."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, vol. lvii. (1873), p. 602.

lĕx′-ĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lexical*; *-ly.*] According to lexicography; by means of a lexicon.

lĕx-ĭ-cŏg′-ra-phẽr, *s.* [Gr. λεξικόν (*lexikon*) = a lexicon, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *lexicographe.*] One who writes or compiles a lexicon or dictionary; the author or compiler of a dictionary.

> "Of all the candidates for literary praise, the unhappy *lexicographer* holds the lowest place."—*Johnson: Plan of an English Dictionary.*

lĕx-ĭ-cō-grăph′-ĭc, lĕx-ĭ-cō-grăph′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. λεξικόν (*lexikon*) = a lexicon, and Eng. *graphic*, *graphical* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to lexicography or the compilation of a dictionary.

> "His interpretations are more grammatical and *lexicographical*."—*Athenæum*, Mar. 22, 1884, p. 373.

***lĕx-ĭ-cŏg′-ra-phĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *lexicograph(y)*; *-ist.*] A lexicographer.

> "The good old *lexicographist*, Adam Littelton."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. 184.

lĕx-ĭ-cŏg′-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. λεξικόν (*lexikon*) = a lexicon, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. The act or occupation of writing or compiling a lexicon or dictionary.

> "Such is the fate of hapless *lexicography*, that not only darkness, but light impedes and distresses it."—*Johnson: Pref. to the Eng. Dictionary.*

2. The principles upon which a lexicon or dictionary should be compiled or based; the art or science of compiling a dictionary.

> "How is the . . . dignity of theology to be maintained by the laws of syntax or the aids of *lexicography*."—*J. S. Brewer: Eng. Studies*, p. 349.

lĕx-ĭ-cŏl′-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *lexicolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in lexicology; one who writes or compiles dictionaries; a lexicographer.

lĕx-ĭ-cŏl′-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. λεξικός (*lexikos*) = pertaining to words, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.] That branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and application of words; the science of words, their derivation and signification.

lĕx′-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr. λεξικόν (βιβλίον) (*lexikon* (*biblion*) = (a book) pertaining to words; λεξικός (*lexikos*) = of or pertaining to words; λέξις (*lexis*) = a saying, a speech; λέγω (*legō*) = to speak, to say.] A vocabulary or alphabetical list of the words in a language, together with the definition or explanation of the meaning of each; a dictionary, a word-book. *Lexicon* was originally, and is still chiefly applied to dictionaries of the Greek or Hebrew languages.

> "The *lexicons* of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes."—*Johnson: Pref. to the English Dict.*

***lĕx′-ĭ-cŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *lexicon*; *-ist.*] The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary; a lexicographer.

***lĕx-ĭ-grăph′-ĭc,** ***lĕx-ĭ-grăph′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *lexigraph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to lexigraphy.

***lĕx′-ĭ-grăph-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. λέξις (*lexis*) = a saying, a word, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The art or practice of defining words.

***lĕx-ĭ-phăn′-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. λεξιφάνης (*lexiphanēs*) = grandiloquent, from λέξις (*lexis*) = a saying, a speech, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show.] Bombastic, turgid, pompous.

***lĕx-ĭ-phăn′-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *lexiphanic*; *-ism.*] The act or habit of using pompous or bombastic language; bombast; pompous, or high-sounding language.

***lĕx-ĭ-phar′-mĭc,** *a.* [Alexipharmic.] A medicine which has the power or quality of counteracting the effect of poison; an alexipharmic.

***lēy** (1), *s.* & *a.* [Lea.]

A. *As subst.:* A pasture, a field. It occurs frequently as an element in English place-names, as Dud*ley*. Also written *leigh* (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Fallow.

***ley** (2), *s.* [Law.]

lēy (3), *s.* [Lye.]

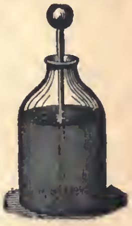
Leȳ-den, *s.* [A city of Holland, twenty-two miles south-west of Amsterdam. The name of the city is given to the jar because Vanleigh, the inventor, was born there.]

Leyden-battery, *s.*

Elect.: A number of Leyden jars connected externally by resting on a metallic surface, and internally by rods and wires.

Leyden-jar, Leyden-phial,

Elect.: A glass bottle having its interior coated with tin foil or filled with thin leaves of copper or of gold leaf. The outside is also coated with tin foil up to a certain distance from the neck. The neck has a cork, through which passes a brass rod terminating at one end in a knob, and communicating with the metal in the interior. The inner coating is called the internal, and the outer one the external armature or coating. It is charged by connecting one of the armatures with the ground and the other with the source of electricity. If the hand grasps the external coating while the knob is presented to the conductor of the machine, positive electricity accumulates on the inner, and negative electricity on the outer coating. If, on the contrary, the jar be held by the knob and the outer coating be presented to the machine, positive electricity is accumulated on the outer, and negative on the inner coating.


LEYDEN-JAR.

***leye,** *v.t.* [Lay, *v.*]

leys′-sẽr-a, *s.* [Named after Frederick William Leyser, a German botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Leyssereæ, It consists of three or four African herbs or undershrubs, with a solitary yellow head of flowers.

leys-sĕr′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leyssera*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of Composites, tribe Senecionidæ.

***leyte,** ***leite,** *s.* [Light, *s.*]

lēze măj′-es-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *lèse-majesté* = high treason, from Lat. *læsa majestas*, from *læsa*, fem. sing of *læsus*, pa. par. of *lædo* = to hurt, and *majestas* = majesty, power.]

Law: Treason; a crime committed or attempted to be committed, against the sovereign power in a state. Amongst the Romans, *crimen læsæ majestatis* was a charge of treason, rebellion, or usurpation of office, which were considered as offences against the majesty of the Roman people.

lhẽrz′-ō-līte (z as **tz), *s.*** [Named from the Etang de Lherz, in the Eastern Pyrenees, where it occurs.]

Petrol.: A granular or crystalline-granular aggregate of olivine, enstatite, diopside, and picotite, the olivine being the dominant constituent. Besides the Pyrenees, it is found also in the Tyrol, in Norway, &c. (*Rutley.*)

lhŏt′-skȳ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. John Lhotsky, a German botanical collector.]

Bot.: A genus of Chamælauciaceæ (Fringe Myrtles). It consists of three or four African shrubs, with yellow or violet heads of flowers.

lî, *s.* [Chinese.]

1. A Chinese copper coin, also called a cash (q.v.).

2. A Chinese measure of length, equal to ·486 inch.

lī-ā′-bĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *liab(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Vernoniaceæ.

lī-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *liable*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being liable, responsible, or bound in law or justice; responsibility.

2. The quality or state of being liable, exposed, or subject to anything; exposedness, tendency: as, a *liability* to disease, a *liability* to accidents.

3. That for which one is liable; specif. (*Pl.*), the debts or pecuniary engagements for which one is liable.

> "According to advices from Amsterdam, the *liabilities* of Messrs. —— amount to about £250,000."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1884.

lī′-a-ble, ***ly-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *lier* = to tie, to bind, to oblige; suff. *-able*; Lat. *ligo* = to tie, to bind.]

*1. Allied, associated, connected.

> "If my name were *liable* to fear."
> *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

2. Bound or obliged in law or equity; responsible, answerable; bound to make good loss or depreciation in anything: as, To be *liable* for the debts of another.

3. Subject or having a tendency to; exposed; apt or likely to catch or suffer from: as, To be *liable* to fall, to be *liable* to illness. (Only used of what is dangerous and hurtful.)

> "So implicated in guilt, so *lyable* to wrath."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

*4. Subject, subordinate.

> "Reason to my love is *liable*."
> *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 2.

*5. Fit, suitable.

> "Apt, *liable* to be employed in danger."
> *Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 2.

lī′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *liable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being liable; liability.

> "This estimation of our *liableness* to err in our first judgment."—*Reid: Intellectual Powers*, ess. vii., ch. iv.

lī-ā′-bŭm, *s.* [Meaning unknown.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Liabeæ (q.v.). The species are found in South America.

lia-fail, *s.* [Gael. = stone of destiny: *lia* = stone, and *fail* (for *faidheil*) = fate, destiny.] (See extract.) [JACOB'S-STONE.]

> "The *lia fàil*, or, as some call it, the *liag fàil*, or *leug fàil*, was the fatal chair on which the supreme kings of Ireland were inaugurated in the days of Druidism. From Ireland it was conveyed to Dunstaffnage in Scotland; thence, about the year 842, to Scone, by Kenneth II.; and, lastly, in 1300 by Edward I. to Westminster, where it still remains. How the *lia fàil* came to Scotland, whether by theft, fraud, or violence, is not ascertained. It is said to have possessed extraordinary virtues till the time of our Saviour's birth. Some time after its arrival in Scotland, a superstitious belief became attached to it—that wherever the stone should be found, some one of the race should reign. This persuasion is not so old as the times of Druidism."—*Armstrong: Gaelic Dictionary.*

***lī′-age (age** as **ĭġ),** *s.* [Fr., from *lier*; Lat. *ligo* = to bind.] A league, an alliance.

lĭ-āi′-ṣon, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ligationem*, accus. of *ligatio* = a binding, from *ligatus*, pa. par. of *ligo* = to bind.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A union, a bond, an entanglement.

2. An illicit intimacy between a man and woman.

II. *Cookery:* A thickening, generally of beaten eggs, sometimes of cream and eggs, intended to bind together the component parts of a dish.

lî-a′-nạ, lî-ane′, *s.* [Fr. *liane*, from *lier* = to bind.] The name given to the climbing and creeping plants, belonging to many different families, which abound in the forests of tropical America, as does the honeysuckle in hedges in England.

> "It is to the *Lianes* principally that tropical forests are indebted for their picturesque beauty . . . *Cipo-Matador*, the Murderous *Liane*, has a trunk so slight that it cannot support itself alone, but must find support on a neighbouring tree, against the stem of which it presses, aided by its aërial roots, which embrace it at intervals like so many flexible osiers. Some *Lianes* resemble waving ribbons, others are twisted in large spirals, or hang in festoons, spreading between the trees, and darting from one to another."—*Figuier: Vegetable World*, 507, 508.

lī′-ạr, *ly-ar, *s.* [A.S. *leógere*, from *leógan* = to lie.] [LIE (1), *v.*] One who tells lies; one who deliberately states as a fact that which he knows not to be true; one who knowingly utters falsehoods.

> "She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!
> 'Twas I that kill'd her." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2

lī′-ard, *ly-arde, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *liart*, from Low Lat. *liardus* = dapple-gray.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Of a roan or dappled colour.

2. Gray; gray-headed: as, a *liard* old man.

***B.** *As subst.:* A horse; properly one of a dapple-gray colour.

> "That was twight, min owen *liard* boy."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 7,145.

***lī′-ard** (*d* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A French farthing.

lī′-art, *ly-art, *a.* [LIARD, *a.*]

Lī′-ạs, *s.* [By some considered a corruption of the English word *layers*, or *lyers*, referring to the visible stratification of the rock. But Mahn and Skeat think that the Fr. *liais* = the rocks in question, was the origin of the English word. Littré, on the other hand, derives the Fr. *lias* from the English term, though saying that some consider it to have come from Bas Breton *liach* = dolmen. The English word *lias* was first a provincial one, adopted by geologists, who gave it universal currency.]

1. *Geol.:* A formation situated at the base of the Oolite, with which it is sometimes combined. It consists of thin beds of blue or gray limestone, becoming light-brown when weathered. These are separated by dark-coloured, narrow, argillaceous partings, so that quarries of the rock seen from a distance look striped and ribbon-like. It has been divided in England into Upper, Middle, and Lower. Most of its fossils are marine, though there is in it an insect-limestone. Huge Enaliosaurians, specially Ichthyosaurs and Plesiosaurs, reach their maximum development in it; they are believed to have been marine. Of fishes 117 are known from Britain alone; of molluscs 937, the Cephalopods being 207, two-thirds of them Ammonites. Particular species of the last genus have been used to divide it into zones. From the abundance of the Oyster genus, Gryphæa, it has been sometimes called the Gryphite limestone. Pentacrinites flourished. The plants are chiefly cycads and conifers. The Lias runs diagonally across England from Yorkshire to Devon and Dorsetshire. It extends to France and Germany.

2. *Comm., &c.:* Liassic clays are used for brickmaking. They are also burnt for lime and for hydraulic cement; liassic limestones are called cement stones and are burnt for hydraulic lime. (*Rutley.*)

Lī-ăs′-sĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lias*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the lias formation; of the age of the lias formation.

lī-ā′-trĭs, *s.* [A word of unknown meaning. (*Loudon.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, subtribe Adenostyleæ. *Liatris squamosa* has beautiful purple flowers. It, and *L. scariosa*, are known in the United States as the Rattlesnake's Master, the bruised bulbs of the plant being applied to the wound, while a decoction of the milk is taken inwardly. (*Loudon.*)

lĭb, *libbe, *v.t.* [A.S. **lybban*; cogn. with Dut. *lubben* = to castrate.] [GLIB, *v.*] To castrate, to geld.

> "Who pares his nails or *libs* his swine."
> *Bp. Hall: Satires*, bk. ii., sat. 7.

***lĭb′-ạ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *libamentum*, from *libo* = to pour out.] A libation.

> "We performed our oblations and *libaments* to the muses."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 652.

***lī′-bạnt,** *a.* [Lat. *libans*, pa. par. of *libo* = to sip, to pour out.] Sipping, tasting; touching lightly or gently.

lĭb′-ạ-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = frankincense.]

Bot.: An old genus of Amyridaceæ, now called Boswellia. *Libanus thurifera* (*Colebrooke*) is now called *Boswellia serrata.*

lī-bā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *libationem*, accus. of *libatio* = a libation, from *libatus*, pa. par. of *libo* = to sip, to pour out; Gr. λείβω (*leibō*); Sp. *libacion* Ital. *libazione.*]

1. *Compar. Religions:* A sacrifice, by an actual drink offering, by pouring liquids—usually oil or wine—on the ground in honour of a divinity, or by the combination of both methods. In classic times bloody sacrifices were usually accompanied by libations, which always formed part of the religious ceremonies at the conclusion of a treaty of peace; hence the Greek σπονδαί = a solemn treaty, from σπένδω = to offer a libation. (Cf. Virg., *Æn.* v. 77; xii. 174). Sometimes libations were independent acts of worship (*Il.* xvi. 233); and they found a place in convivial gatherings and banquets (Virg., *Æn.* i. 734–38; *Georg.* ii. 101; Hor., *Carm.* IV. v. 31–34; Ovid, *Fasti*, ii. 637). Libations were usually of unmixed wine (ἔνσπονδος = *merum*), but sometimes of milk, honey, and other fluids, either pure or diluted with water (Plin., *H.N.* xiv. 19). The word "libation" does not occur in the A.V., but clear traces of the practice may be found. "Jacob set up . . . a pillar of stone, and he poured a drink offering thereon and he poured oil thereon" (Gen. xxxv. 14). "Strong wine" was ordained "to be poured unto the Lord for a drink offering" (Numb. xxviii. 7); and Jeremiah (xix. 13) charges it against the people of Jerusalem and the kings of Judah "that they have poured out drink offerings unto other gods," and to "the queen of heaven" (xliv. 17, 19, 25).

> "In this idea of a god eternally insatiable, joined to the hunger such restless nomads must often have suffered, is to be found the first cause of *libation*, of offering, of sacrifice."—*R. Heath: Edgar Quinet*, p. 284.

2. The wine or other liquor so poured out.

> "And large *libations* drenched the sands around."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* ix. 230.

***lī′-bạ-tôr-y̆,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *libatorius*, from *libatus*, pa. par. of *libo.*] Of or pertaining to libations.

***lĭb′-bard,** *s.* [Ger. *liebard.*] [LEOPARD.] A leopard

> "The lion, and the *libbard*, and the bear."
> *Cowper: Task*, vi. 778.

libbard's-bane, *s.* [LEOPARD'Ṣ-BANE.]

lĭb′-bĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a variant of *billet.*] A billet of wood.

***lĭ-bĕc′-chĭ-ō,** *s.* [Ital. *libeccio.*] The south-west wind.

> "Forth rush'd the levant and the ponent winds . . .
> Sirocco and *Libecchio.*" *Milton: P. L.*, x. 1,706.

lī′-bẹl, *ly-bell, *s.* [Lat. *libellus* = a little book or writing; dimin. of *liber* = a book; Fr. *libelle*; Ital. & Port. *libello*; Sp. *libelo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Originally any little book or writing; a declaration, a certificate.

> "Yyue ye to hir a *libel* of forsakyng."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* v. 31.

2. A defamatory writing, print, picture, or publication of any kind, containing any statements or representations maliciously made, and tending to bring any person into ridicule or contempt, or expose him to public hatred or obloquy; any obscene, blasphemous, or seditious publication whether in writing, print, signs, or pictures.

> "Of a nature very similar to challenges, are *libels*, *libelli famosi*, which, taken in their largest and most extensive sense, signify any writings, pictures or the like, of an immoral or illegal tendency; but, in the sense under which we are now to consider them, are malicious defamations of any person, and especially a magistrate, made public by either printing, writing, signs, or pictures, in order to provoke him to wrath, or expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule. The communication of a *libel* to any one person is a publication in the eye of the law: and therefore the sending an abusive private letter to a man is as much a *libel* as if it were openly printed, for it equally tends to a breach of the peace. For the same reason it is immaterial at common law, with respect to the essence of a *libel*, whether the matter of it be true or false; since the provocation, and not the falsity, is the thing to be punished criminally, though, doubtless, the falsehood of it may, independently of any statutory provision, aggravate its guilt, and enhance its punishment."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 11.

3. The act, or crime of publishing a libel: as, To be charged with *libel.*

II. *Eng. Eccles. & Scots Law:* The summons, or similar writ, commencing a suit, and containing the plaintiff's allegations.

lī′-bẹl, *v.t.* & *i.* [LIBEL, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To publish a libel upon; to hold up to public contempt, derision, or hatred by the publication of any libellous writing, print, picture, &c.; to lampoon.

> "The despot of Leadenhall Street was *libelled* in prose and verse."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Law:* To exhibit a charge against; as against a clergyman for unbecoming conduct.

B. *Intrans.:* To spread libels or defamatory publications or statements.

> "What's this, but *libelling* against the senate,
> And blazoning our injustice everywhere?"
> *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 4.

***lī-bĕl′-lạ,** *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *libra* = a balance.]

1. A small balance.

2. A level; an instrument for taking levels.

***lī′-bĕl-lạnt,** *s.* [Eng. *libel*; *-ant.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who libels; a libeller.

2. *Law:* One who exhibits a charge in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court.

***lī-bĕl-leē′,** *s.* [Eng. *libel*, and suff. *-ee.*]

Law: The suitor defendant against whom a libel has been filed. (*Wharton.*)

lī′-bĕl-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *libel*; *-er.*] One who libels; one who publishes libels; a lampooner.

> "Men who were plotters and *libellers* by profession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***lī′-bĕl-lĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *libel*; *-ist.*] One who libels; a libeller.

lī′-bĕl-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *libel*; *-ous.*] Of the nature of a libel; containing libels or anything tending to bring a person into public hatred, contempt, or derision; defamatory, scandalous.

> "A number of *libellous* and defamatory books and writings."—*Bacon: Observations on a Libel.*

lī′-bĕl-loŭs-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *libellous*; *-ly.*] In a libellous or defamatory manner; with a libel.

lī-bĕl′-lụ-lạ, *s.* [A name given by Linnæus; probably from Lat. *libellulus* = a very little book, the leaves of which the expanded wings of the dragon-fly somewhat resemble (*Littré*, &c.).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Libellulidæ (q.v.). About nine species are British.

lī-bĕl-lū′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *libellul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Dragon-flies: a family of Neuropterous Insects, tribe Subulicornia. There are, in all, about 1500 species. The larvæ inhabit the water, and are of very predatory instincts. They somewhat resemble their parents, but are wingless. They breathe by branchiæ, either internal or external, and situated at the extremity of the abdomen. [DRAGON-FLY.]

lī′-bẽr, *s.* [From Lat. *liber* = a book, because the fibrous layers of which liber is composed can at times be separated into laminæ like the leaves of a book or an ancient manuscript roll.]

Bot.: The innermost of the four layers constituting the bark of a plant. According to Gray, it consists of three kinds of cells, bast cells or fibres, large or more elongated cells, and cells of parenchyma. Called also Bast-layer and Endophlœum.

liber-cells, liber-fibres, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Very long prosenchymatous cells occurring in liber. Liber fibres of various plants are of use for textile purposes. The shorter liber-cells pass into wood-cells, between which and liber-cells the difference is but slight.

lĭb′-ẽr-al, * lĭb′-ẽr-all, *a. & s.* [Fr. *libéral*, from Lat. *liberalis*, from *liber* = free; from the same root as *libet* or *lubet* = it pleases; Sp. & Port. *liberal*; Ital. *liberale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Becoming or befitting one well-born; refined, gentlemanlike; free from meanness.

> "The vse of the toongs, philosophie, and the *liberall* sciencies."—*Holinshed: Descript. England*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. Such as a gentleman ought to be; accomplished, refined.

> "The people *liberal*, valiant, active, wealthy."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

3. Free in disposition; generous, open-handed, bountiful, munificent; ready to give or bestow; not mean, stingy, or niggardly.

> "Men of this way should be most *liberal*."
> *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 3.

¶ It is frequently followed by *of* before that which is given or bestowed; sometimes by *in*.

> "Pure is the nymph, though *liberal of* her smiles."
> *Cowper: Task*, iii. 712.

4. Given freely, bountifully, or without stint; ample, generous.

> "With too great a court and *liberal* largess."
> *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 4.

5. Abundant, profuse: as, a *liberal* flow of water.

6. Free, open, candid: as, a *liberal* interchange of thoughts.

7. Free from narrow, selfish, or contracted views or ideas; favourable to liberty and progress civil, political, and religious; advocating reform and progress; having broad views; favouring freedom in the forms of administration of government; not conservative. [II.]

8. Not too strict, harsh, or severe; free: as, a *liberal* interpretation of a law.

* 9. Licentious, loose, lax, dissolute; free to excess.

II. *Politics:* A name given to that party in the state which is in favour of reform and advancement. (Opposed to the Conservative party.) [B.]

B. *As subst.:* One who advocates progress and reform, especially in the direction of conferring greater power upon the people; an advocate of Liberalism.

¶ The designation "Liberal," applied to an English party is said to have been derived from the *Liberal*, a periodical set on foot by Lord Byron and his friends. Both political parties are named with tacit reference to an irresistible movement towards democracy which has long been in progress in Britain, as it was in the ancient Roman republic. The Conservatives, dreading the effect of this democratic current on the time-honoured institutions of the country, make it their main object to conserve them. With this view they arrest forward movement when they can, and, when this is impracticable, attempt to retard the rate of progress. The Liberal party, on the contrary, little or nothing fearing the results of change, help the movement instead of attempting to stem or to lessen its progress. The Liberal party consists of two great sections or wings, generally in co-operation though sometimes in antagonism. These are the Whigs and the Radicals, the former seeking to remove the more obnoxious defects in the institutions of the country, with the view of ensuring their stability; the latter, on the contrary, desiring to root some of them up instead of increasing their efficiency. For example, the Whigs are in favour of the Established Churches, the House of Lords, and the throne, whilst the more advanced of the Radicals would abolish all the three. The strength of the Whig party is in the middle classes, that of the Radicals among the artizans. After about forty years' exclusion from office, the Liberals reached it in 1830. From that time till this they have been in power under Earl Grey from Nov. 22, 1830, and Viscount Melbourne from July 18, 1834, to Dec. 26, 1834; under Viscount Melbourne again from April 18, 1835, to Sept. 6, 1841; under Lord John Russell from July 6, 1846, to Feb. 27, 1852; under the Earl of Aberdeen from Dec. 28, 1852, and Lord Palmerston from Feb. 10, 1855, to Feb. 28, 1858; under Lord Palmerston again from June 18, 1859, and Earl Russell from Nov. 6, 1865, to July 6, 1866; and under Mr. Gladstone from Dec. 9, 1868, to Feb. 21, 1874, and again from April 28, 1880, till 1885. In August, 1892, Mr. Gladstone again returned to office, from which he retired, on account of ill health, in the spring of 1894, being succeeded by Lord Rosebery.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Liberal-hearted, liberal-minded, liberal-souled*, &c.

lĭb′-ẽr-al-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *liberal*; *-ism.*] The principles of the Liberal party; freedom from narrowness or bigotry; advocacy of the conferring of greater power in the state upon the people; democracy.

lĭb′-ẽr-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *liberal*; *-ist.*] A Liberal (q.v.).

* **lĭb-ẽr-al-ĭst′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *liberalist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to Liberalism; characterized by Liberalism; in accordance with Liberal principles.

lĭb-ẽr-ăl′-ĭ-tў, * lib-er-al-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *libéralité*, from Lat. *liberalitatem*, accus. of *liberalitas*, from *liberalis* = liberal (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being liberal; disposition or readiness to give freely and largely; bounty, munificence, generosity, openhandedness.

> "The King of England vsed great *liberalitie* in bestowing his treasure freelie."—*Holinshed: Richard I.* (an. 1191).

2. Largeness or breadth of views; freedom from narrowness of mind or bigotry; catholicity, impartiality.

> "The boasted *liberality* on which they value themselves in the conduct of the Bristol schools."—*Hannah More: Life of Wilberforce*, vol. ii., ch. xiii., p. 239.

* 3. That which is given; a donation, a gratuity; an act of liberality or generosity.

† **lĭb′-ẽr-al-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *liberal*; *-ize.*] To make or render liberal or catholic; to enlarge; to free from narrowness or bigotry.

> "They warm the heart; they enlarge and *liberalize* our minds."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

* **lĭb-ẽr-al-ī-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *liberaliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of liberalizing, or making liberal and free.

> "The prospect of a general *liberalization* of Egyptian institutions."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 12, 1882.

lĭb′-ẽr-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *liberal*; *-ly.*]

1. In a liberal, bountiful, or generous manner; munificently, generously, freely, open-handedly.

> "I may justly be condemned for many of those faults of which I have too *liberally* arraigned them."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* xii.

2. With liberality of views or ideas; without bigotry or narrowness; impartially; without selfishness or meanness.

3. Freely; not strictly, harshly, or vigorously.

lĭb′-ẽr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *liberatus*, pa. par. of *libero* = to set free; *liber* = free; Fr. *libérer*; Ital. *liberare.*] To set free; to release from restraint or confinement; to set at liberty; to free, to deliver.

> "The public revenue of Great Britain can never be completely *liberated*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

lĭb-ẽr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *liberatio*, from *liberatus*, pa. par. of *libero*; Fr. *libération*; Ital. *liberazione*; Sp. *liberacion.*]

1. The act of liberating or setting free from restraint, confinement, &c.; a setting at liberty; freeing.

2. The state of being liberated or set free.

Liberation Society, *s.* The name popularly given to a society which was formed in 1844 under the title of the British Anti-State-Church Association, an appellation changed in 1853 for that which now obtains, the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State-Patronage and Control. It is "based on the principle that," in its opinion, "national establishments of religion are (1) unjust, (2) politically mischievous, (3) injurious to the Churches established, and (4) that they also hinder the progress of religion." It aims at (1) the abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability or confer privilege on ecclesiastical grounds upon any subject of the realm; (2) the discontinuance of all payments from public funds and of all compulsory exactions for religious purposes; and (3) *after an equitable satisfaction of existing interests* (the italics are those of the Society), the application to other than ecclesiastical purposes of the national property now devoted to the uses of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, and, concurrently therewith, the liberation of those Churches from State-control. While prosecuting these aims, it neither expresses any opinion upon, nor seeks to effect any alteration in, the doctrines, formularies, or internal government of the Churches now established. Its revenue in 1883–4, derived from subscriptions and other sources, was £8,898; its expenditure £8,541. The number of subscribers in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland was about 11,000.

lĭb′-ẽr-ā-tõr, *s.* [Lat., from *liberatus*, pa. par. of *libero.*] One who liberates or frees; a deliverer.

* **lĭb′-ẽr-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *liberator*; *-y.*] Tending to liberate or set free.

Lĭb′-ẽr-ā-trĭx, *s.* [The fem. form of Lat. *liberator.*]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 125].

Lī-bër′-ĭ-an, *a.* [For etym. see definition.] Belonging to, found in, or in any way connected with Liberia, an independent republic of Western Africa, settled by free negroes from the United States in 1822.

Liberian-hippopotamus, *s.*

Zool.: *Hippopotamus minor*, a small species described by Dr. S. G. Morton (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.*, Philadel., Feb., 1844), from the notes of Dr. Goheen, colonial physician at Monrovia, and from two crania which that gentleman sent to America. In 1850 (*ib.*, 1850, pp. 231–39) Dr. Morton proposed to call it *H. liberiensis*, the name by which it is now generally known, though "it was proposed to make a new genus of it under the name of Chœropsis." (*Van Hoeven.*) It has but two incisors in the lower jaw; the posterior molars are only partially protruded, and rise obliquely like those of the elephant and mastodon. It varies in weight from four hundred to seven hundred pounds.

lĭb-ẽr-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *libero* = to set free.] (For def. see etym.)

† **libero-motor,** *a.* Letting out or liberating nerve force. (*H. Spencer.*)

lĭb-ẽr-tär′-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *libert(y)*; *-arian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to liberty or free-will, inculcating the doctrine that the human will is free as opposed to the teaching that it is impelled by necessity to a certain course of action.

> "He has in particular made the *libertarian* position clearer by the apt choice of technical terms."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884, p. 800.

B. *As subst.:* One who accepts the doctrine that human will is free. [FREE-WILL, NECESSITY.]

> "The very objection of incomprehensibility by which the fatalist had thought to triumph over the *libertarian*."—*Hamilton: Discussions*, p. 620.

lĭb-ẽr-tär′-ĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *libertarian*; *-ism.*] The doctrines or principles of libertarians.

* **lĭ-bẽr′-tĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *libert(as)* = liberty; *-i-* connective; *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.]

1. The act of destroying liberty.

2. One who destroys liberty. (*Shelley: Adonaïs*, vi.)

***lĭb′-ĕr-tĭn-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Eng. *libertin(e)*; *-age.*] Excessive freedom of opinions or conduct; licence.

> "A growing *libertinage*, which disposed them to think lightly of the Christian faith."—*Warburton: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 13.

lĭb′-ĕr-tĭne, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *libertinus* = (a.) pertaining to a freedman, (s.) a freedman: from *libertus* = a freedman: *liber*, free; Fr. *libertin*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *libertino.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A freedman; one manumitted or set free from slavery.

> "Some persons are forbidden to be accusers; others on the score of their condition, as *libertines* against their patrons."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

*2. A freethinker.

> "It is too probable that our modern *libertines*, deists, and theists took occasion from the scandalous contentions of Christians among many changes, to disbelieve all."—*A Discourse of Logomachus.* (1711.)

3. One free in his moral practice, especially with women; a debauchee, a profligate, a licentious person.

> "Though a *libertine*, he won the hearts of the Puritans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, vol. i., ch. ii.

4. One free from restraint; one who is unconfined.

> "When he speaks,
> The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still."
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 1.

5. A freeman of a corporate town or city.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Church Hist.:* A Flemish sect of Antinomians, who called themselves "Spirituals." They passed into France, where they were patronised by Margaret of Navarre, sister of Francis I. They held that, as God was the author of all human actions, no human action could be evil; that religion consisted in union with God by contemplation, and that any one who had attained to this could act as he pleased. Calvin wrote strongly against them. (*Blunt.*)

2. *Script.:* The word occurs but once in the New Testament—"The synagogue of the *Libertines*" (Acts vi. 9). Its meaning has given rise to much discussion; but the most probable explanation is that the *Libertines* were Jews who, having been taken prisoners by Pompey and other Roman generals in the Syrian wars, had been reduced to slavery, but, having been emancipated, returned to Palestine. (Cf. Tac. *Ann.* ii. 85; Hor. *Sat.* i. 4, 143; Juv. *Sat.* iii. 14.)

B. *As adjective:*

*1. Freethinking, latitudinarian.

> "The said *libertine* doctrines do more contradict the doctrines of the Gospel than the doctrines of the Papists about the same."—*Baxter: Catholic Theology*, pt. iii., p. 289.

2. Loose, licentious, profligate, lewd, debauched, dissolute: as, a *libertine* life.

lĭb′-ĕr-tĭn-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *libertin(e)*; *-ism.*]

*1. The quality or state of being a freedman.

* 2. Irreligiousness, freethought; looseness of morality.

> "Even modest heathens would hiss this *libertinism* off the stage."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 4, ch. ii.

3. Loose, licentious, or dissolute conduct; profligacy, licentiousness, lewdness, grossness, debauchery.

> "Tales were told about his *libertinism* which went on growing till they became too absurd for the credulity even of party spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

lĭb′-ĕr-tȳ, *lib-er-te, *lib-er-tee, *s.* [Fr. *liberté*; from Lat. *libertatem*; accus. of *libertas* = liberty: *liber* = free; Ital. *libertà*; Port. *liberdade*; Sp. *libertad.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being free; exemption from restraint; freedom; power of acting according to one's will.

> "And methought while she *liberty* sung,
> 'Twas *liberty* only to hear."
> *Cowper: Morning Dream.*

2. The power of an agent to do or to leave undone any particular action, according to the determination of his mind or judgment; freedom of will; freedom from constraint in will or volition. (*Locke: Essay*, bk. ii., ch. xxi., § 8.)

3. Permission granted, as by a superior to an inferior, to do any act, which the latter might not do without such permission; leave, licence.

4. Privileges or immunities enjoyed by prescription or by grant; franchise.

5. A place or district within which certain privileges, immunities, or franchises are enjoyed.

> "The bells of all the parishes of the city and *liberties* were ringing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

6. Permission to go or move about within certain limits, as in a place of confinement; a certain degree of freedom of movement.

7. The limits within which freedom of movement is allowed: as, the *liberties* of a prison.

8. Conduct, behaviour or speech on the part of one person towards another, such as is not warranted by their relative positions in society, rank, age, &c.; a slight breach of decorum or courtesy.

9. Freedom or exemption from occupation or engagements; leisure; the state of being disengaged: as, Are you at *liberty?*

*10. Licentiousness, libertinism.

> "Lust and *liberty*
> Creep in the minds and marrows of our youth."
> *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 1.

II. *Manége:* A curve or arch in that part of the bit placed in the mouth of a horse, to afford room for the tongue of the animal.

¶ (1) *At liberty:* Disengaged; not occupied.

(2) *Cap of liberty:* A cap or hat worn as a symbol of liberty, as in ancient times manumitted slaves wore the Phrygian cap as a token of their having been set free. In modern days a red cap worn by French revolutionists.

(3) *Civil liberty:* A state of freedom or liberty, abridged only by the restrictions and regulations established under the form of laws for the protection and interests of the nation, society, or state. It is a state of exemption from the arbitrary will of others, secured by established laws, by which each member is protected against injury on the part of others.

(4) *Liberty of the press:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* The free right and power to publish whatever one pleases, subject only to punishment for abuse of that freedom by publishing anything mischievous, hurtful, or libellous, to the public or to individuals.

(*b*) *Eng.:* After the Reformation, the crown assumed the right, which the church had previously exercised, of prohibiting the printing of all works but such as should be first seen and allowed. The newspaper press, originating in the reign of James I., was subjected to the royal licenser, and, though the fall of the Star Chamber, in 1641, augured well for the liberty of the press, parliament did not affect a spirit of toleration, and Milton, in his *Areopagitica*, branded the suppression of truth by the licenser as the slaying of an immortality rather than a life. The Licensing Act (13 and 14 Charles II.) placed the entire control of printing in the government. Authors and printers of obnoxious works were hanged, mutilated, and their productions burned by the hangman. The freedom of the press was not theoretically established till parliament, in 1695, refused to renew the Licensing Act. Henceforth, every writing could be freely published, but at the risk of a rigorous execution of the undefined law of libel. To speak ill of the government was a crime, and the first aim and use of free discussion was prohibited by law. Hence arose a long series of conflicts between the courts and the press, virtually brought to an end in 1831 by the failure of the Attorney-General to convict Cobbett. Liberty of the press has always been enjoyed in the United States.

Liberty Bell: The old bell of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, which was rung on the passage of the Declaration of Independence.

(5) *Liberty-pole:* A flag-staff surrounded with the symbols of liberty. (*American.*)

(6) *Moral liberty:* That liberty of choice which is essential to moral responsibility. [FREE-WILL.]

(7) *Natural liberty:* A state of exemption from the restraint or control of others, and the institutions of civil life. The power to act or do as one pleases, subject only to the laws of nature.

> "The *natural liberty* of man, is to be free from any superior power on earth, and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man, but to have only the law of nature for his rule."—*Locke: Of Government*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 22.

(8) *Political liberty:* The liberty or freedom of a nation; exemption of a nation from any unjust abridgement of its rights and independence by another nation.

(9) *Religious liberty:* The free right to hold what opinions one pleases in religious matters, and to worship the Deity according to the dictates of conscience, free from external control.

¶ The words *liberty* and *freedom* are often used interchangeably. Properly speaking, however, *liberty* hints at previous restraint: *freedom* does not; hence, a slave is set at *liberty*, not at *freedom*, whilst a rude man expresses his sentiments, not with too much *liberty*, but with too much *freedom.*

lĭ-bĕth′-ẹn-īte, *s.* [Named after the locality where first observed, Libethen; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *Libethenit.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic (Schrauf says monoclinic, or "pseudo-orthorhombic") mineral, occurring mostly in crystals, rarely globular or compact. Hardness, 4; sp. gr., 3·6 to 8·8; lustre, resinous; colour and streak, olive-green, the former usually dark. Fracture, subconchoidal. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 29·7; oxide of copper, 66·5; water, 3·8; which corresponds to the formula $(4CuO)PO_5+HO$. Principal localities are Libethen, Hungary, and Cornwall.

***lĭ-bĭd′-ĭn-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *libido* (genit. *libidinis*); Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One given to lust or lewdness.

> "Nero, being monstrous incontinent himself, verily believed that all men were most foul *libidinists.*"—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*, p. 350 (1639).

***lĭ-bĭd-ĭn-ŏs′-ĭt-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *libidinous*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being libidinous; lewdness.

lĭ-bĭd′-ĭn-ŏus, *a.* [Fr. *libidineux*; from Lat. *libidinosus*; from *libido* (genit. *libidinis*); Sp. & Ital. *libidinoso.*] Characterized by lewdness or wantonness; lewd, lustful, wanton; lascivious, unchaste, lecherous.

†lĭ-bĭd′-ĭn-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *libidinous*; *-ly.*] In a libidinous, lewd, or lustful manner; lewdly, lasciviously, lustfully, wantonly.

> "Simon Magus and his mystical priests, lived *libidinously.*"—*Bp. Lavington: Moravians Compared*, p. 104.

†lĭ-bĭd′-ĭn-ŏus-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *libidinous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being libidinous; lewdness, lustfulness, lasciviousness.

***lib-ken, *lib-kin,** *s.* [Probably from A.S. *libban* = to live, and *ken* (2) *s.* (q.v.).] A low house or lodging.

lĭ-bŏ-çē′-drŭs, *s.* [Gr. λιβάς (*libas*), λίβος (*libos*) = a tear, and κέδρος (*kedros*) = a cedar.]

Bot.: A genus of Coniferæ. *Libocedrus Doniana* is the Kawa of New Zealand. Its beautifully-grained and heavy wood would be well adapted for picture frames. (*Loudon.*)

lī′-brạ, *s.* [Lat. = a balance. So named because when the sun enters Libra the days and nights are equal like the scales of a balance.]

Astron.: The Balance.

(1) One of the twelve ancient zodiacal constellations. It is surrounded by the constellations Scorpio, Ophiuchus, Virgo, Centaurus, and Lupus. It contains no stars of the first magnitude.

(2) The seventh sign of the Zodiac, symbol ♎. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes it now contains the constellation Virgo. The sun enters it about Sept. 23.

***lī-brạl,** *a.* [Lat. *libralis*, from *libra* = a pound weight.] Of a pound weight; weighing a pound.

lī-brär′-ĭ-ạn, *s.* [Lat. *librarius* = (s.) a transcriber of books; (a.) of or pertaining to books: *liber* = a book; Fr. *libraire*; Sp. *librero*; Ital. *librajo* = a bookseller.]

*1. One who transcribes or copies books.

> "Charybdis thrice swallows and thrice refunds the waves; this must be understood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides a day, but this is the error of the *librarians.*"—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

2. One who has charge of a library; the keeper of a library or collection of books.

> "It probably contained some illuminated MSS., as the *librarian* had the keeping of the colours too."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. i.

lī-brär′-ĭ-ạn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *librarian*; *-ship.*] The office, post, or position of a librarian.

lī′-brạ-rȳ, *li-brai-rie, *li-bra-rie, *s.* [Fr. *librairie*, from Lat. *librarium*, neut. sing. of *librarius* = pertaining to books: *liber* = a book; orig. the bark of a tree, that being the earliest writing material; Sp. & Ital. *libreria;* Port. *livraria.*]

1. A collection of books, whether belonging to a private person, an institution, or the nation.

> "Bale, the antiquary, makes mention of a merchant that bought two noble *libraries* about these times for forty shillings."—*Strype: Mem. Henry VIII* (an. 1545).

2. A room or set of rooms set apart for a collection of books, manuscripts, &c. (*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxv., ch. ii.)

¶ It is stated that there was a library in the Memnonium at Thebes in the fourteenth century B.C. Layard and his successors disentombed libraries, or their equivalents, collections of inscribed cylinders, from the sites of old Assyrian palaces. Kirjath-sepher, the old name of Debir, means the "City of Book(s)" (Judges i. 11). Pisistratus founded a public library at Athens about 540 B.C. Strabo says that the first private library was that of Aristotle, B.C. 334. Ptolemy I. (Soter) founded the celebrated Alexandrian Library in the Serapeum about 298 B.C.; it was partially destroyed by fire in the Egyptian contest carried on by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 47. It is said to have been burnt by the Caliph Omar, A.D. 640. A fine library of 200,000 volumes, collected by Attalus I. King of Pergamos, about 197 B.C., came into the possession of the Romans on the death of Attalus III., B.C. 133, he having nominated them heirs to his kingdom. Of modern libraries, the National Library of Paris, with 2,370,000 volumes and pamphlets, and the British Museum Library, 1,550,000 volumes, stand first. The Royal Library, of Munich, and the Imperial Library, of St. Petersburg, have each over 1,000,000 volumes. The Library of the Vatican ranks among the most valuable of European libraries. In the United States the Government Library, at Washington, for which a magnificent building has been erected, promises before many years to equal the great European libraries in importance. The Public Library of Boston has now considerably over 600,000 volumes. Other fine libraries are the Philadelphia Library, the oldest in the country, the Astor and Lenox Libraries of New York, and various others.

* **library-keeper,** *s.* A librarian.

> "A *library-keeper*, who is likewise to be an apothecary, druggist, and keeper of instruments, engines, &c."—*Cowley: Advancement of Experimental Philosophy.*

* **lī′-brāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *libratus*, pa. par. of *libro* = to balance; *libra* = a balance.]

A. *Trans.:* To balance, to poise, to hold in equipoise.

B. *Intrans.:* To be in equipoise; to move as a balance.

lī-brā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *libratio*, from *libratus*, pa. par. of *libro* = to balance; *libra* = a balance; Fr. *libration;* Sp. *libracion;* Ital. *librazione.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of balancing, or placing or holding in equipoise. (*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. x.)

2. The state of being balanced or in equipoise.

> "Their pinions still
> In loose *librations* stretched, to trust the void
> Trembling refuse." *Thomson: Spring*, 743.

II. *Astron.:* A real or apparent motion of a heavenly body like that of a balance when approaching a state of rest. (Used especially of the moon.) [¶] (*Boyle: Works*, iv. 98.)

¶ 1. *Libration in latitude:*

Astron. (*Of the moon*): A small variation in the precise part of the moon presented to us. The moon always presents the same hemisphere to us, but as her axis varies from the plane of her orbit by an angle of 1° 30′ 10·8″, her two poles lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans towards the earth we see a little more of the region surrounding it; when turned away we see less; this variation constitutes the libration in latitude.

2. *Libration in longitude:*

Astron. (*Of the moon*): A slight variation at different times in the amount of the eastern or western edge of the moon seen. This arises from the fact that the angular velocity of the moon on her axis is not quite the same as that of her angular velocity in her orbit. This was first discovered by Hevelius in 1647.

3. *Diurnal libration, Parallactic vibration:*

Astron. (*Of the moon*): A slight variation in the aspect of the moon, arising from the fact that, owing to the diurnal motion of the earth, we view the moon at its rising or setting, in different circumstances, according to the latitude of the earth at the spot where the observer stands. It brings into view at the moon's rising and setting, on the upper limb, or whenever the moon has parallax, a little more than a hemisphere.

lī′-bra̤-tŏr-y̆, *a.* [Eng. *librat(e); -ory.*] Balancing; balanced; moving like a balance; oscillating.

> "Maraldi discovers the *libratory* motion of the nodes of Jupiter's second satellite."—*Chambers: Astronomy*, p. 772.

lĭ-brĕt′-tĭst, *s.* [Eng. *librett(o); -ist.*] One who writes a libretto; one who composes words for an opera, oratorio, &c.

> "The original work of the *librettist* is truly remarkable, even among such productions."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 23, 1884.

lĭ-brĕt′-tō, *s.* [Ital. = a little book; dimin. of *libro* = a book.]

Music:

1. A book containing the words of an opera, oratorio, or similar musical work.

2. The words of an opera, oratorio, &c.

> "Concerning the literary merit of the original *libretto* this is no place to speak, since the question does not arise."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 30, 1882.

lī′-bri-form, *a.* [Lat. *liber* (genit. *libri*), and *forma* = shape.] (See the compounds.)

libriform-cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Cells like those existing in liber (q.v.).

libriform-fibres, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Fibres like those of liber; simple, bast-like wood-fibres. (*Thomé.*)

Lĭb′-y̆-a̤n, *a.* [Lat. *Libyus.*]

1. Of or pertaining to Libya, the ancient name of a large district in the north of Africa; hence sometimes used for Africa itself.

> "We drank the *Libyan* sun to sleep."
> *Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women*, 145.

2. Applied to a group of languages, spoken by tribes inhabiting the mountainous parts of Barbary.

lī-by̆-thē′-a̤, *s.* [Gr. Λίβυς (*Libus*) = Libyan, and θέα (*thea*) = aspect. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Libytheinæ (q.v.). The males only have the two fore claws very short and broad. The upper wings are very angular.

lĭb-y̆-thĕ-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *libythe(a);* Lat. pl. fem. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Butterflies, family Erycinidæ. They have very long palpi. There is only one genus. Species are found in the South of Europe, in Asia, Africa, and America.

* **lĭ-cär′-ĭ-a̤,** *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: An old doubtful genus of Lauraceæ, now made a synonym of Dicypellium. *Licaria guianensis* is the Bois de Rose (Rosewood of Guiana).

līçe, *s. pl.* [LOUSE.]

* **lice-bane,** *s.* "A plant." (*Johnson.*) Not identified.

¶ *Beggars' lice:*

Bot.: An American name for *Cynoglossum Morisoni.*

lī′-çençe, lī′-çense, * li-cens, * ly-cence, *s.* [Fr. *licence*, from Lat. *licentia* = power or freedom to act; *licens*, pr. par. of *licet* = it is allowed or allowable; Sp. *licensia;* Ital. *licenzia.*]

1. Authority, leave, or permission to do or forbear any act; liberty, freedom.

> "When he had geuen hym *lycence*, Paule stode on the steppes, and beckened with his hande to the people."—*Acts* xxi. (1551.)

2. Leave or permission granted by the proper authority to do any act, or to carry on any business or profession: as, a *licence* to preach, a *licence* to sell intoxicating drinks.

3. A document containing such permission or authority: as, To take out a *licence* for a dog.

4. Excess of liberty; exorbitant or undue freedom; abuse of freedom or liberty; licentiousness. (*Milton: Sonnet* xl.)

5. In art, poetry, music, &c., applied to that deviation from the ordinary rules or mode of treatment enforced by a particular school, or adopted as the result of peculiar education; the liberty taken by an artist in deviating from the strict rules of his art. (*Irving: Goldsmith*, ch. xxviii.)

* **lī′-çen-sa̤-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *licens(e); -able.*] That may or can be licensed or legally permitted.

lī′-çenṣe, lī′-çençe, *v.t.* [LICENSE, *s.*]

1. To give authority, leave, or permission to do any act or carry on any business, profession, &c.; to authorize by a legal grant of permission; to give a licence to.

> "King Stephen *licenced* each of them to build so manie [castles] as they listed upon their owne demeasnes."—*Holinshed: Desc. of Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

* 2. To dismiss; to send or put away.

lī′-çensed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [LICENSE, *v.*]

1. Having a license; permitted by authority.

> "The reasons of your *licencet* pamphlet are good."—*Milton: Colasterion*, p. 349.

2. Tolerated, allowed.

> "What from our master's interests thus we draw,
> Is but a *licensed* theft that 'scapes the law."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xxiv. 534.

licensed-house, *s.* A public-house; a house having a spirit licence, as distinguished from a beerhouse.

licensed-victualler, *s.* The keeper of a public house, inn, &c., holding a licence to sell spirits, wines, beer, &c.

* **lī-çens-ē′,** *s.* [Eng. *licens(e); -ee.*] One to whom a license is granted; the holder of a licence.

lī′-çens-ẽr, * lī′-çenç-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *licens(e); -er.*] One who grants licence, leave, or authority; one legally authorized to grant licences; especially applied to an official by whom all books, &c., had to be approved before publication. (*Milton: Colasterion*, p. 346.)

¶ *Licenser of Plays:* In June, 1737, the powers long before exercised by the Lord Chamberlain, aided by the Master and Yeoman of the Revels, were legalized by the passing of a special Act, called the Licensing Act. This set aside the posts of Master and Yeoman of the Revels, and, confirming the power exercised by the Lord Chamberlain, nominated his deputy as the Licenser of Play-houses and Examiner of Plays.

lī′-çens-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *particip. adj.* [LICENSE, *v.*]

Licensing Acts, *s. pl.*

Law:

1. [*Licenser of Plays*].

2. (*Pl.*): Acts passed to regulate the granting of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

* **lī′-çen-ṣure (s as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *licens(e); -ure.*] The act of licensing.

lī-çĕn′-ti-a̤te (ti as shĭ), li-cen-ti-at, *s.* & *a.* [Low Lat. *licentiatus*, pa. par. of *licentio* = to license, from Lat. *licentia* = licence (q.v); Ital. *licenziato;* Sp. *licenciado.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who has licence or authority to follow any particular art, business, or profession.

2. On the continent a degree at the Universities between the baccalaureate and the doctorate, which must be taken by a candidate for the latter; also the person who has taken such degree. (*Ayliffe: Parergon.*)

* 3. One who uses his freedom to excess; an abuser of liberty; one who behaves in a licentious manner or with too great freedom.

> "What is this but . . . to profess ourselves not libertines, but *licentiates* of disorder?"—*Bp. Hall: Sermons; Christian Liberty Laid Forth.*

* **B.** *As adj.:* Licentious, free. (*Hall: Satires*, I. iv. 29.)

Licentiate of Theology: A title granted only by King's College, London, and the University of Durham. It is not a degree, but a status, and implies any fair theological attainments.

* **lī-çĕn′-ti-āte (ti as shĭ),** *v.t.* To permit, to authorize; to give a grant or licence to; to encourage by licence. (*L'Estrange.*)

* **lī-çĕn-ti-ā′-tion (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [LICENTIATE, *v.*] The act of licentiating or licensing.

lī-çĕn′-tious, *a.* [Fr. *licencieux*, from Lat. *licentiosus* = full of licence, from *licentia* = licence; Sp. *licencioso;* Ital. *licenzioso.*]

* 1. Passing due bounds or limits; using too much licence or freedom; excessive. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. v. 25.)

* 2. Breaking through all restraint; uncontrollable. (*Roscommon*, in *Todd.*)

3. Unrestrained by law, morality, or religious feelings; dissolute, profligate, loose, wanton, sensual, immoral.

"Too many, Lord, abuse thy grace,
In this *licentious* day.'
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lx.

lī-çĕn′-tious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *licentious*; *-ly*.] In a licentious manner; without restraint; dissolutely, wantonly.

"So strange diversitie there was in that armie, both *licentiously* to commit all enormities, and patiently to abide all corrections."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 153.

lī-çĕn′-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *licentious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being licentious; want of restraint; licence, dissoluteness, profligacy.

"[He] had notoriously tolerated among his soldiers a *licentiousness*, not only shocking to humanity, but also incompatible with discipline."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **lĭçh,** * **liche,** *s.* [A.S. *lic* = the body; cogn. with Dut. *lijk* = a corpse; Icel. *lík* = a living body; Dan. *lig* = a corpse; Sw. *lik*; Goth. *leik*; Ger. *leiche*; O. H. Ger. *lih*.] A body, especially a dead body; a corpse.

"The armure he ded on his *liche*."
Kyng Alisaunder.

lich-fowl, *s.* [LICH-OWL.]

lich-gate, *s.*

1. A churchyard gate with a porch, under which a bier may be rested while the introductory portion of the burial service is being read; a corpse-gate.

2. The path by which a corpse is borne to the church. (*Prov.*)

lich-owl, litch-owl, *s.*

Folk-lore: The screech-owl, probably *Strix flammea.* White (*Nat. Hist. Selborne*, lett. xv.) says "White owls also often scream horribly as they fly along; from this screaming probably arose the common people's imaginary species of screech-owl, which they superstitiously think attends the windows of dying persons." From the earliest ages the owl has been regarded as uncanny (Plin., *H. N.*, x. 12, xi. 39). Ovid speaks of it as announcing coming evil (*Met.*, v. 549, 550); and in Virgil (*Æn.* iv. 462, 463) the owl is one of the evil omens that betoken the sad fate of Dido. Shakespeare, especially in *Macbeth*, makes use of the common superstition again and again. Waterton (*Essays in Nat. Hist.* (1871), p. 273) gives an amusing account of the protection he extended to owls, and the countless woes which his faithful housekeeper declared would inevitably follow such rash conduct.

"The shrieking *litch-owl* that doth never cry,
But boding death." *Drayton: The Owl.*

* **lich-road,** *s.* [LICH-WAY.]

* **lich-stone,** *s.* The stone in the lich-gate (q.v.), on which the bier or coffin was rested.

* **lich-wake,** * **liche-wake,** * **lyk-wake,** *s.* The act or practice of waking or watching by a dead body. [WAKE, *s.*]

* *Lich-wake dirge:* A dirge sung during the act of waking or watching by a dead body. (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, i. 495.)

* **lich-way,** * **lich-road,** *s.* The path by which a corpse is borne to the church.

* **lich,** *a.* [LIKE, *a.*]

lĭ′-cha-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lichas* (genit. *lichados*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites containing only the genus Lichas (q.v.).

lĭ′-chăs, *s.* [Gr. λιχάς (*lichas*), genit. λιχάδος (*lichados*) = (1) the space between the forefingers; (2) a steep, sheer cliff.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Lichadæ. The head is very convex; the thorax has eleven segments with grooved pleuræ; the crust is tuberculated. Found in the Silurian.

lī′-chĕn, lĭçh′-ẹn, *s.* [Gr. λειχήν (*leichēn*) = tree-moss; a blight, a canker.]

1. *Bot.* A cryptogamic plant belonging to the order Lichenaceæ, or the alliance Lichenales (q.v.).

¶ The Cup-lichen, or Cup-moss, is *Cenomyce pyxidata*; the Dog-lichen, *Peltidea canina*; the Horsehair or Treehair-lichen, *Cornicularia jubata*; Lungwort-lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria*; Stone-lichen, *Parmelia parietina*; the Written-lichen, *Opegrapha scripta*.

2. *Pathol.:* A papular inflammatory eruption of the skin. The varieties are *lichen simplex*, *l. circumscriptus*, *l. gyratus*, &c.

* **lichen-islandicus,** *s.*

Bot., Pharm., &c.: An old name for Iceland moss (q.v.). See also Cetraria.

lichen-starch, *s.* [LICHENIN.]

lī-chĕn-ā′-çĕ-æ, lī-chĕn-ā′-çĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lichen*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, or masc. *-acei*.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Of the form* Lichenaceæ: An order of plants generally made identical with the alliance Lichenales of Lindley, both, however, now being reduced to an order of Fungales. They are akin to Ascomycetous Fungi, and have, like them, either a second form of fruit (stylospores), contained in distinct cysts (pycnidia) or minute bodies variously borne which are supposed to have the power of impregnation. From fungi in general they are distinguished by deriving their nourishment not from the medium in which they grow but from the surrounding atmosphere; by their slow development and long endurance; and by their producing gonidia, which in certain circumstances are reproductive. Berkeley, &c., divide them into Angiocarpei, which have the fruit contracted like a Sphæria; and Gymnocarpei, which have the fruit expanded like Peziza.

(2) *Of the form* Lichenacei: The name given by Nylander not to the whole Lichen order, or alliance, but to a section of it, containing species which are not gelatinous. He divides it into (1) Epiconioidei, in which the spores ultimately dust the shields, as Calicium; (2) Cladonioidei, having a stem-shaped thallus; (3) Ramalodei, having a shrubby thallus, as Usnei; (4) Phyllodei, having a leafy thallus, as Parmelia; (5) Placodei, having a crustaceous thallus, as Lecidea; and (6) Pyrenodei, having a capsule-like fruit. (*Berkeley*, &c.) [LICHENALES.]

2. *Palæont.:* Lichens first appear in the Miocene.

lī-chĕn-ā′-lēṣ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lichen*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of Thallogens established by Lindley. It consists of cellular flowerless plants, nourished through their whole surface by the medium in which they vegetate, living in air propagated by spores usually enclosed in asci, and always having green gonidia in their thallus. They are perennial plants, often spreading over the surface of the earth or rocks or trees in dry places in the form of a lobed and foliaceous, or hard and crustaceous, or leprous thallus. Some reach great elevations on mountain slopes, and they approach more nearly than any other plants to the pole. Many are used for dyeing. Fée estimated the known genera at 58, and the species at 2,400. Lindley, leaving the Lichenales like a single order, divided it into Coniothalameæ, Idiothalameæ, Gasterothalameæ, and Hymenothalameæ. He believed it should be divided into three orders—Graphidaceæ, Collemaceæ, and Parmeliaceæ.

lī′-chẹned, lĭçh′-ẹned, *a.* [Eng. *lichen*; *-ed*.] Relating to lichens; covered or coloured with lichen.

"While gleamed each *lichened* oak and giant pine
On the far side of swarthy Apennine."
Macaulay: Pompeii.

lī-chĕn′-ĭc, lĭçh-ĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lichen*; *-ic*.] Relating to, contained, or derived from lichens (q.v.).

lichenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: The same as FUMARIC-ACID (q.v.).

lī′-chĕn-ĭn, lĭçh′-ĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *lichen*; *-in*.]

Chem.: $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_{10}$. The starch or dextrin occurring in Iceland moss and in many lichens. It is extracted by boiling water, and forms on cooling, a colourless jelly, which is coloured yellow, brown, and sometimes greenish, by solution of iodine. Boiled with dilute acids, it is converted into a fermentable sugar.

lī-chĕn-ŏg′-ra-phĕr, lĭçh-ĕn-ŏg′-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lichenograph(y)*; *-er*.] The same as LICHENOGRAPHIST (q.v.).

lī-chĕn-ō-grăph′-ĭc, lĭçh-ĕn-ō-grăph′-ĭc, lī-chĕn-ō-grăph′-ĭc-al, lĭçh-ĕn-ō-grăph′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *lichen*; *o* connective, and *graphic*, *graphical*.] Pertaining or relating to lichenography.

lī-chĕn-ŏg′-ra-phĭst, lĭçh-ẹn-ŏg′-ra-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *lichenograph(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in lichenography; one who writes descriptions of lichens.

lī-chĕn-ŏg′-ra-phȳ, lĭçh-ẹn-ŏg′-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. λειχήν (*leichēn*) = a lichen, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] That branch of science which deals with the natural history of lichens; a description of lichens.

lī′-chĕn-oĭd, *a.* [Gr. λειχήν (*leichen*) = a lichen, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having the appearance, or partaking of the nature of a lichen.

"Frond *lichenoid*, crust-like, rooting beneath."—*Berkeley: Cryptog. Botany*, § 163.

lī-chĕn-ō-lŏg′-ĭc-al, lĭçh-ĕn-ō-lŏg′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *lichenolog(y)*; *-cal*.] Of or pertaining to lichenology.

"A *lichenological* flora, comprising about half the number of our own species."—*Berkeley: Cryptog. Botany*, § 453.

lī-chĕn-ŏl′-ō-ġȳ, lĭçh-ẹn-ŏl′-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. λειχήν (*leichēn*) = a lichen, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A treatise on lichens; that branch of botany which deals with the description and classification of lichens.

lī′-chĕn-oŭs, lĭçh′-ẹn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *lichen*; *-ous*.]

1. *Bot.:* Pertaining to, resembling, covered with, or abounding in lichens.

"Like that of a fine flower against a *lichenous* branch."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxvi.

2. *Med.:* Characteristic of, belonging to, or resembling the eruptive skin-disease called lichen (q.v.).

lī-chẹn-stē-ăr′-ĭc, lĭçh-ẹn-stē-ăr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lichen*, and *stearic*.] (See the compound.)

lichenstearic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{24}O_3$. A fatty substance occurring in Iceland moss. It is extracted with alcoholic potash, and separated from the decoction by the addition of dilute hydrochloric acid. Purified by animal charcoal, it crystallizes from alcohol in delicate laminæ of pearly lustre. It has a rancid bitter taste, melts at 120°, and is not volatile. It forms well-marked salts with the alkalis and metals, some of which are crystalline.

lī-çhī′, *s.* [LEECHEE.]

lī-chī′-na, *s.* [From Gr. λειχήν (*leichēn*) = a tree-moss, a lichen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Lichineæ (q.v.). The frond is cartilaginous, smooth, dichotomous, the apothecia at the end of the branches. The species were formerly regarded as sea-weeds from growing on the seashore near the high-water mark.

lī-chĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lichin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Angiocarpous Lichens, having a branched thallus of a gelatinous texture, very soft when wet, but cartilaginous when dry. Fructification closed, apothecia and spermagonia formed in the substance at the ends of the branches. Common genera, Lichina and Ephebe.

licht, *s.* [LIGHT, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

licht, *a.* [LIGHT, *a.*] (*Scotch.*)

lĭcht-ẹn-steīn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after M. Von Lichtenstein, a Professor of Medicine in Berlin and a celebrated botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferæ, family Seselinidæ. The Hottentots prepare an intoxicating beverage from the roots of *Leichtensteinia pyrethrifolia*.

lĭcht′-lȳ (*ch* guttural), **licht-lie,** *v.t.* [LICHT, *a.*] To make light of, to undervalue, to despise.

lĭçh′-wāle, *s.* [A.S. *lic* = a form, figure, shape, flesh, substance, body, and *wala*, *wela* = weal (?).]

Bot.: *Lithospermum officinale.*

lĭçh′-wŏrt, *s.* [A.S. *lic* = a body, and *wyrt*, *wurt* = an herb, a plant.]

Bot.: *Parietaria officinalis.*

lĭç-ĭ-nī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *licin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ.

li-çī'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = bent or turned upward.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Licininæ. Two species are British.

* **lĭç'-ĭt,** * **lys-ytte,** *a.* [Lat. *licitus,* from *licet* = it is allowed or allowable; Fr. *licite;* Sp. & Ital. *licito.*] Lawful, legal, allowed.

> "And the kynge demaunded of them if it were a thynge *lysytte* and lawfull to beleue."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* ii. 628.

* **lĭç-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *licitatio,* from *licitatus,* pa. par. of *licitor* = to bid for a thing; *liceo* = to put up to auction.] The act of exposing for sale to the highest bidder.

* **lĭç'-ĭt-lȳ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *licit; -ly.*] In a licit or lawful manner; lawfully, legally.

* **lĭç'-ĭt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *licit; -ness.*] The quality or state of being licit, lawful. or legal; lawfulness.

lĭck, * **lick-en,** * **lik-ken,** *v.t.* [A.S. *liccian;* cogn. with Dut. *likken;* Goth. *laigon* (in the comp. *bi-laigon*); Ger. *lecken;* Russ. *lizati;* Lat. *lingo;* Gr. λείχω (*leichō*); Sansc. *lih.* From the same root come *lecher, lickerish* (q.v.).]

1. To pass over with the tongue; to draw or pass the tongue over.

> "But with a piteous and perpetual moan,
> And a quick desolate cry, *licking* the hand
> Which answered not with a caress—he died."
> *Byron: Darkness.*

2. To lap up with the tongue; to take in with the tongue: as, A cat *licks* milk.

* 3. To scrape, to wipe.

> "Seeing her, began to *lick* it off with her fingers."—*The Whimsical Jester* (1784), p. 31.

4. To consume, to devour.

> "Then the fire of the Lord fell, and consumed the burnt sacrifice, . . . and *licked* up the water that was in the trench."—1 *Kings* xviii. 38.

5. To flog, to chastise, to beat.

> "And oft . . .
> The gentleman would *lick* her."
> *Wolcot: Peter Pindar,* p. 305.

6. To conquer, to beat, to master.

¶ 1. *To lick into shape:* To give form, system, or method to; from the once popular notion that the young of the bear are born shapeless, and are licked into shape by their dam.

2. *To lick the dust:*

(1) To be killed; to perish in battle.

> "His enemies shall *lick the dust.*"—*Psalm* lxxii. 9.

* (2) To act in a servile or abject manner.

* 3. *To lick the spittle of:* To fawn upon servilely; to court meanly. [LICKSPITTLE.]

> "His heart too great, though fortune little,
> To *lick* a rascal statesman's *spittle.*"
> *Swift: Libel on Delany.*

lick-box, *s.* A glutton; an epicure.

> "Agamemnon a *lick-box.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. ii., ch. xxx.

* **lick-penny,** *s.* A greedy, miserly, covetous fellow; a miser.

* **lick-platter,** *s.* A parasite, a lickspittle. (*Lytton: My Novel,* bk. iv., ch. xxiii.)

* **lick-spigot,** * **licke-spiggot,** *s.* A tapster, a drawer.

> "Let the cunningest *licke-spiggot* swelt his heart out."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

* **lick-trencher,** *s.* The same as LICK-PLATTER (q.v.).

> "Art magnanimous, *lick-trencher!*"
> *Dekker: Satiromastix.*

lĭck, *s.* [LICK, *v.*]

1. The act of rubbing or drawing the tongue over anything; the act of licking.

> "He came galloping home at midnight to have a *lick* at the honey-pot."—*Dryden: Amphitryon,* ii. 1.

2. A slight smear or coat, as of paint.

3. A place where salt is deposited at salt-springs, and where animals come to lick it. (*American.*) [KNOB-LICK, SALT-LICK.]

4. A small quantity, such as can be taken up with the tongue.

5. A blow; a beating. (*Slang.*)

6. An exertion. (*American.*)

lĭck'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lick,* v.; *-er.*] One who licks.

licker-in, *s.*

Carding-machine: A drum, with cards on its periphery, presented at the throat of a carding-machine, so as to catch or lick in the cotton filaments as they are presented by the passage of the lay between the feed-rollers.

* **lĭck'-ẽr-ĭsh,** * **lĭck'-ẽr-oŭs,** * **lich-er-ous,** * **lic-or-ous,** * **lik-er-ous,** * **li-quor-ish,** *a.* [A variant of *lecherous* (q.v.).]

1. Nice in the choice of food; dainty.

> "For al so siker as cold engendreth hayl,
> A *likerous* mouth most han a likerous tayle."
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 6,048.

2. Pleasing to the taste; tempting to the appetite; dainty. (*Milton.*)

3. Eager to swallow; greedy; having a keen relish.

4. Lecherous, lascivious, wanton.

> "*Licherous* lif thei led, and thouht it in thar breste,
> Holynes did away, and the kirke gaf thei leste."
> *Robert de Brunne,* p. 65.

* **lĭck'-ẽr-ĭsh-lȳ̆,** * **lĭck'-ẽr-oŭs-lȳ̆,** * **lik-er-ous-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *lickerish, lickerous; -ly.*] In a lickerish, dainty, or lascivious manner.

* **lĭck'-ẽr-ĭsh-nĕss,** * **lĭck'-ẽr-oŭs-nĕss,** * **lik-er-ous-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *lickerish, lickerous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lickerish; daintiness; niceness of palate.

> "A theef of venison that hath forlaft,
> His *likerousness* and all his olde craft."
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 1,217.

lĭck'-ĭn, *s.* [Scotch *lick* = to beat; *-in* = *-ing.*] A beating.

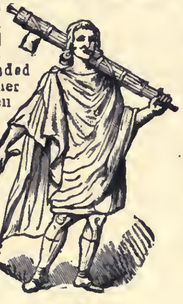
lĭck'-spĭt-tle, *s.* [Eng. *lick,* and *spittle* (q.v.).] A parasite or toady of the meanest and most abject character.

* **lĭc'-õr-ĭçe,** *s.* [LIQUORICE.]

* **lĭc'-õr-oŭs,** *a.* [LICKERISH.]

* **lĭc'-õr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [LICKERISHNESS.]

* **lĭc'-õr-ȳ̆s,** *s.* [LIQUORICE.]



LICTOR.

lĭc'-tõr, *s.* [Lat., prob. connected with *ligo* = to bind, from the fasces or bundles of bound rods which he bore.] A civil officer amongst the Romans, who attended upon the consuls or other chief magistrates when they appeared in public. Lictors executed the orders of the magistrate, especially where force was required, cleared the way before him, and dispersed a crowd when it impeded public business. It was the duty of the lictors to inflict corporal and capital punishment. The illustration is from an antique bas-relief. [FASCES.]

> "The *lictors,* at that word, tall yeomen all and strong,
> Each with his axe and sheaf of twigs, went down into the throng."
> *Macaulay: Virginia.*

lĭc-ų-ā'-lạ, *s.* [The name of one species in the Macassar language.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmaceæ, tribe Corypheæ, family Sabalidæ. *Licuala acutifida* furnishes the walking-sticks called Penang lawyers. The leaves of *L. peltata* are used in Assam for umbrellas, and in the Andamans for thatching.

lĭd, * **led,** *s.* [A.S. *hlid;* cogn. with Dut. *lid* = a lid; Icel. *hlidh* = a gate, a gateway, a gap; M. H. Ger. *lit, lid* = a cover; A.S. *hlidan;* O.S. *hlidan* = to cover; connected with A.S *hlidh* = a slope, a side of a hill; Lat. *clivus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which covers or shuts; a cover, cap, or shutter, as of a box, or of the objective or eye-glass of an optical instrument, or of the charging-end of a retort, or of the works or face of a watch, of a hatchway, &c.

2. The membrane which is drawn over and covers the ball of the eye; an eyelid (q.v.).

> "The head of Argus (as with stars the skies)
> Was compassed round and wore a hundred eyes;
> But two by turns their *lids* in slumber steep."
> *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* i.

II. *Botany:*

1. The calyx when it falls in a single piece from a flower.

2. The cover of the spore-cases of mosses.

lid-closer, *s.* A clamp for the covers of gas-retorts, which, after charging, are closed with a luted joint to prevent escape of gas.

lid-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Calyptranthes, a genus of Myrtaceæ, tribe Myrteæ.

* **lĭd'-dĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *lid; -ed.*] Covered with a lid: hence, downcast.

> "The eye still fast *lidded* to the ground."
> *Keats: Birthplace of Burns.*

* **lĭdġe,** *s.* [LEDGE.]

lĭd'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *lid; -less.*] Having no lid: uncovered, bare, as the eyes without eyelids: hence, sleepless, vigilant.

> "To an eye like mine,
> A *lidless* watcher of the public weal."
> *Tennyson: Princess,* iv. 304.

līe (1), * **lȳe,** *s.* [A.S. *lyge, lige,* from *leógan* = to lie; Icel. *lygi;* Dut. *logen, leugen;* Ger. *lüge.*] [LIE (1), *v.*]

1. An intentional violation of the truth; a false statement made knowingly and deliberately for the purpose of deception.

> "To lure me to the baseness of a *lie.*"
> *Cowper: Table Talk,* 86.

* 2. A fiction.

> "The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;
> The truth is moral, though the tale a *lie.*"
> *Dryden: Cock & Fox; The Moral.*

3. Anything which misleads, deceives, or disappoints; anything false, hollow, and deceptive.

¶ *To give the lie to:* [GIVE, ¶ 17].

līe (2), *s.* [LIE (2), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The relative positions of two or more objects with regard to each other, or to any point of the compass: as, To know the *lie* of the land.

2. The situation, position, or state of affairs, &c.

† II. *Geol.:* The arrangement of strata with special reference to their dip and strike.

līe (3), *s.* [LYE.]

līe (1), * **lye,** * **ligh-en,** * **li-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *leogan* (pa. t. *leág,* pa. par. *lugen*); cogn. with Dut. *liegen* (pa. t. *loog,* pa. par. *gelogen*); Icel. *ljúga* (pa. t. *laug,* pa. par. *loginn*); Dan. *lyve* (pa. t. *löj,* pa. par. *löjet*); Sw. *juga* (pa. t. *lög,* pa. par. *ljugen*); Goth. *liugan* (pa. t. *lauh,* pa. par. *lugans*); Ger. *lügen* (pa. t. *log,* pa. par. *gelogen*); Russ. *lgate, luigate* = to lie; *loje* = a lie.] To tell a lie; to speak falsely with intent to deceive; to say or do anything, knowingly and deliberately, with intent to deceive another.

> "Lord Angus, thou hast *lied.*"
> *Scott: Marmion,* vi. 14.

līe (2), * **li-en,** * **lig-gen,** * **lye** (pa. t. * *lai,* * *lei, lay,* pa. par. * *leien,* * *lein, lain*), *v.i.* [A.S. *licgan* (pa. t. *læg,* pa. par. *legen*); cogn. with Dut. *liggen* (pa. t. *lag,* pa. par. *gelegen*); Icel. *liggja* (pa. t. *lá,* pa. par. *leginn*); Dan. *ligge* (pa. t. *laae,* pa. par. *ligget*); Sw. *ligga* (pa. t. *låg,* pa. par. *legad*); Ger. *liegen* (pa. t. *lag,* pa. par. *gelegen*); Goth. *ligan* (pa. t. *lag,* pa. par. *ligans*); Russ. *lejate.* The same root appears in Lat. *lectus,* and Gr. λέχος (*lechos*) = a bed.]

1. To rest horizontally or in a nearly horizontal position; to occupy a position lengthwise or flat upon the surface of anything.

> "Get thee up; wherefore *liest* thou thus upon thy face?"—*Joshua* vii. 10.

2. To lay or place one's self in a horizontal or inclining position. (Frequently with *down.*)

3. To rest in an inclining position: as, To *lie* up against a wall.

4. To rest, to press.

> "*Lie* heavy on him, earth, for he
> Laid many a heavy load on thee."
> *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*

5. To be deposited in the grave; to be interred.

> "I will *lie* with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in your buryingplace."—*Genesis* xlvii. 30.

6. To be confined to one's bed, and unable to rise through illness.

> "*Lies* he not bedrid?" *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 4.

* 7. To be at rest; to be calmed or still; not to move.

> "The wind is loud and will not *lie.*"
> *Shakesp.: Pericles,* iii. 1.

8. To pass the time of night; to sleep.

> "A stranger on that pillow *lay.*"
> *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece,* 1,620.

9. To be laid up or deposited; to remain.

10. To be situated or placed; to have place, position, or direction.

> "Michmethah that *lieth* before Shechem."—*Joshua* xvii. 7.

11. To be posted or encamped; to take up a position.

"My lord high constable, the English *lie* within fifteen hundred paces of your tents."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

* **12.** To reside, to dwell.

"Does he *lie* at the Garter?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

13. To be confined, as in prison.

"I had rather *lie* in prison."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 2.

14. To be or remain in any particular state or condition; to continue. (Followed by an adjective, participle, or clause denoting the condition: as, To *lie* fallow, to *lie* weeping, to *lie* at one's mercy, to *lie* still, &c.)

"Their business still *lies* out o' door."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

15. To be contained; to be deposited.

"There *lies* such secrets in this fardel."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

16. To depend; to be dependent: as, All our hope *lies* in watchfulness.

17. To be in the power; to belong to; to depend.

"Dost thou endeavour, as much as in thee *lies*, to preserve the lives of all men?"—*Duppa: Rules for Devotion.*

18. To consist.

* **19.** To weigh; to press afflictively.

"Thy wrath *lieth* hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me with all thy waves."—*Psalm* lxxxviii. 7.

20. To be troublesome or tedious; to hang heavily.

"I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ those hours that *lie* upon their hands."—*Addison: Guardian.*

21. To be imputed, reckoned, or charged.

"What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie* on my head."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

* **22.** To cost: as, It *lies* me in more money.

23. To be valid in a court of judicature; to be sustainable in law.

"If a man builds a house so close to mine that his roof overhangs my roof, and throws the water off his roof upon mine, this is a nuisance, for which an action will *lie*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

¶ 1. *To lie along:*

Naut.: To lean over with a side wind, as a ship.

2. *To lie along the land:*

Naut.: To keep a course parallel or nearly so to the land.

* 3. *To lie at:* To importune, to teaze.

"His mother and brother had *lain at* him."—*Harl. Miscell.*, iii. 549.

4. *To lie at one's door:* To be attributable or chargeable to one.

* 5. *To lie at one's heart:* To be a source or object of anxiety, care, or desire.

6. *To lie at the root of anything:* To be the real or true cause, foundation, or source.

7. *To lie between:* To be limited to: as, One's choice *lies between* two courses.

8. *To lie by:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To remain, to continue: as, He has the papers *lying* still *by* him.

(*b*) To leave off; to intermit labour; to rest for a time.

"Even the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then *lay by*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

(2) *Naut.:* To remain near, as one ship to another.

9. *To lie down:*

(1) To go to rest; to lay one's self down.

"The leopard shall *lie down* with the kid."—*Isa.* xi. 6.

* (2) To sink into the grave.

"His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which shall *lie down* with him in the dust."—*Job* xx. 11.

10. *To lie hard* or *heavy:* To press; to be a burden.

"This fever that has troubled me so long
Lies heavy on me. O! my heart is sick."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 3.

* **11.** *To lie in:* To be in childbed.

"She had *lain in*, and her right breast had been apostemated."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

12. *To lie in a nutshell:* To be capable of brief statement or explanation; to be simple or of easy determination.

13. *To lie in one:* To be in the power of; to depend on.

14. *To lie in the way:* To be an obstacle or impediment.

15. *To lie in wait:* To watch or wait in ambush or concealment; to watch for an opportunity to attack.

* 16. *To lie on* or *upon:*

(1) To be matter of obligation or duty; to be incumbent upon.

"It should *lie upon* him to make out how matter, by undirected motion, could at first necessarily fall, without ever erring or miscarrying, into such a curious formation of human bodies."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

(2) To depend upon.

"Our fortune *lies upon* this jump."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 8.

* (3) To importune.

"Dame Julia *lay even upon* him."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 27.

17. *To lie on hand:* To remain unsold or undisposed of.

18. *To lie on one's hands:*

(1) To lie on hand.

(2) To hang heavily: as, Time *lies on one's hands.*

19. *To lie on one's oars:* To be idle; to cease work.

20. *To lie over:*

(1) To remain unpaid after the time when payment is due.

(2) To be adjourned or postponed till a future occasion.

21. *To lie to:*

Naut.: To be checked or stopped in her course; as, a ship by taking in sail.

"We now ran plump into a fog, and *lay to*."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes*, p. 31.

22. *To lie to one's work:* To exert one's self to the utmost in the performance of one's work.

23. *To lie under:* To be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by.

"Let him . . . . *lie under* this report."—*Shakesp: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

24. *To lie with:*

(1) To lodge or sleep with.

(2) To have sexual intercourse with.

"If a man *lie with* his daughter-in-law."—*Leviticus* xx. 12.

(3) To belong to; to depend on: as, It *lies with* you to remedy the mistake.

lie-a-bed, *s.* One who lies in bed to a late hour in the morning.

"You are a lazy *lie-a-bed*."—*Foote: Mayor of Garrett*, i.

liēbe′-nĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after L. Liebener; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *liebnerit.*]

Min.: A mineral found in six-sided crystals in a porphyritic felsite at Mount Viesena, Fleimsthal, Tyrol. Cleavage wanting. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. above 2·8; lustre, greasy; colour, greenish-gray; no double refraction. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina with alkalis. Probably a pseudomorph after Nepheline (q.v.). Dana includes it in the Pinite group, the members of which are probably all pseudomorphs.

liē′-bĕr-kühn, *s.* [After the inventor, Lieberkühn.]

Optics: An annular reflector attached to the nose of the object-glass of a microscope, and serving to illuminate an object by reflecting the rays which pass around the object through the slip on the stand.

Lieberkühn's glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The name given to the minute tubular glands of the small intestine, because first accurately described by Lieberkühn. (*Mayne.*)

liē-bĕr-kühn′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [For etym. see def.] Of or belonging to Lieberkühn.

lieberkühnian-glands, *s. pl.* [LIEBERKÜHN'S GLANDS.]

liē′-bĭg-īte, *s.* [Named by L. Smith after the Baron v. Liebig; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An apple-green mineral, occurring in small mammillary concretions on uraninite (q.v.). One apparent cleavage. Hardness, 2 to 2·5. Lustre, vitreous. Compos.: carbonic acid, 10·2; sesquioxide of uranium, 38·0; lime, 8·9; water, 45·2. Dissolves in dilute acids with effervescence, affording a yellow solution, which yields the reactions of uranium and lime. Found at Joachimsthal, Bohemia, and Adrianople, Turkey. A similar mineral from the Elias mine, Joachimsthal, gave as a mean of three analyses: carbonic acid, 23·86; protoxide of uranium, 37·11; lime, 15·56; water, 23·34.

liēd, *s.* [Ger.]

Mus.: The name for a composition of a simple character, which is complete in itself; a song. There are several kinds, but the chief are classed under the following heads:—Sacred songs or chorales; secular songs, comprising national songs, people's songs (*volkslieder*), drinking songs, and humorous songs.

liē′-dẽr-krănz, *s.* [Ger. = garland of songs.] A German choral society composed of men; sometimes called also *liedertafel.*

liēf, *lef, *leef, *liefe, *leif, *leave, *leefe, *leve, *adv. & s.* [A.S. *leóf, lióf;* voc. *leófa*, pl. *leófe*, comp. *leófra*, super. *leófestâ;* cogn. with Dut. *lief:* Icel. *ljúfr;* Sw. *ljuf;* Goth. *liubs;* Ger. *lieb;* M. H. Ger. *liep;* O. H. Ger. *liup;* Russ. *lioboi* = agreeable.]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Dear, beloved.

"Y loue more in myn herte thi *leue* bodi one."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 20.

2. Willing, ready, pleased.

"Them dislodge, all were they *liefe* or loth.
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 13.

B. *As adv.:* Willingly, gladly, freely: only used now in the phrase, *I had as lief* = I would as willingly.

"I *had as lief* not be, as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

* **C.** *As subst.:* One beloved, a sweetheart, a friend.

* **liegance,** *s.* [LIGEANCE.]

liēġe, *lege, *leige, *lige, *lyge, *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat derives it from Fr. *lige* = licge, loyal, from O. H. Ger. *ledic, ledic, lidic, lidig* (Ger. *ledig*) = free, unfettered by obligations; Low Lat. *ligius.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Ruling or having authority over men free from obligations to any but himself.

2. Bound by some feudal tenure, either as a vassal to tribute and due subjection, or as a lord to protection and just rule.

"Vassals sworn
'Gainst their *liege* lord had weapon borne."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 20.

3. Pertaining or relating to the tenure or bond reciprocally connecting lord and vassal. By *liege homage* a vassal was bound to serve his lord against all, not excepting his sovereign; or against all excepting a former lord to whom he owed like service.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A vassal holding a fee, by which he was bound to do certain services and duties to his lord.

2. A lord, a superior, a sovereign.

3. A law-abiding citizen.

liege-lord, *s.* A sovereign, a superior lord.

liege-poustie, *s.*

Scots Law: That state of health which gives a person full power to dispose, *mortis causa* or otherwise, of his heritable property. The term is supposed to be derived from the Lat. *legitima potestas*, signifying the lawful power of disposing of property at pleasure. It is used in contradistinction to *death-bed*, a *liege-poustie* conveyance being one not challengeable on the head of death-bed.

* **liēġe′-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *liege;* suff. *-dom.*] Allegiance (?).

"[They] proffered sceptre, robe, and crown,
Liegedom and seignorie."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 36.

liēġe′-măn, *s.* [Eng. *liege*, and *man.*] A vassal, a liege, a subject.

"It had never been thought inconsistent with the duty of a Christian to be a true *liegeman* to such kings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **liēġ′-ẽr,** *s.* [LEDGER, LEGER.]

* **lī′-ẹn,** *pa. par.* of *v.* [LIE (2) *v.*]

lī′-ẹn, *s.* [Fr. = a band or tie, from Lat. *ligamen*, from *ligo* = to tie, to bind.]

Law: A legal claim on or upon property; a legal right in one person to detain the goods of another until some claim of the former against the latter has been satisfied.

"A *lien* may be either particular or general; the former is where the claim of retainer is made upon the goods themselves, in respect of which the debt arises, a claim which the law favours. The other, or general *lien*, is where goods are retained in respect of a general balance of account, which is less favoured. Thus a trainer who has a horse given to him to train, has a *lien* for his charges of keep and training; and in general, when the goods are delivered to a person to be improved or altered in character, this right arises; as when cloth is delivered to a tailor to convert into clothes; or corn to a miller to be returned in the shape of flour. The right may, however, be regulated by special agreement, and then its operation will depend upon the particular terms of the contract; but in the absence of express contract, the law implies a *lien* wherever the usage of trade or the previous dealings of the parties give ground for such an implication. Although, as has been said, general *liens* are not favoured by law, yet in some cases they have become allowed and established by usage, as in the case of attorneys upon the title-deeds and documents of their clients; and factors, warehousemen, and others, upon goods confided to them in the ordinary course of business; all of whom have a *lien* for the amount of the general balance due to them in their several capacities."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.

lien of a covenant, *s.*

Law: The commencement of a covenant, containing the names of the covenanters and covenantees, and the character of the covenant, whether joint or several. (*Wharton.*)

lī-ĕn-tĕr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng *lienter(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a lientery. (*Grew: Musæum.*)

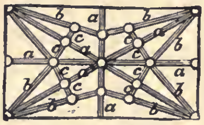
lī′-ĕn-tẽr-y, *s.* [Gr. λεῖον (*leion*) = smooth, and ἔντερον (*enteron*) = an intestine; Fr. *lienterie.*]

Pathol.: A species of diarrhœa or looseness, in which the food passes rapidly through the bowels undigested, and nearly in the same condition as it was when taken into the stomach; lubricity of the intestines. (*Mayne.*)

***lī′-ẽr (1), * lȳ′-ẽr,** *s.* [LIAS.]

lī′-ẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *lie* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who lies down; one who hides or conceals himself. (Now only used as in the extract.)

"And Israel set *liers* in wait round about Gibeah."—*Judges* xx. 29.



PLAN OF GROINED ARCH.
a. Principal ribs. *b.* Tiercerons. *c.* Liernes.

lī′-ẽrne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Fr. *lier* = to bind.] A branch rib introduced between the principal ribs of a groined arch, so as to form an ornamental pattern.

lieū, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *locum*, accus. of *locus* = a place.] Place, stead, room. Now only used in the phrase *in lieu* of = instead of.

"Not being content to part with his large possessions, in *lieu* of the treasure by Christ offered in heaven [he] was reputed deficient."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 15.

lieu-tĕn′-ạn-çy̆ (lieu as lü), *s.* [Eng. *lieutenant; -cy.*]

1. The office, rank, or position of a lieutenant.

2. The whole body of lieutenants collectively. (*Felton: On the Classics.*)

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a lord lieutenant.

"Addresses to the King . . . . from Norwich, from Hereford, from the *Lieutenancy* of London."—*Baker: Charles II.* (an. 1682).

¶ *Commission of lieutenancy:*

Law: The same as COMMISSION OF ARRAY.

lieu-tĕn′-ạnt (lieu as lü), *lef-ten-aunt, *lief-ten-aunt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *locum-tenentem*, accus. of *locum-tenens* = one who holds the place of another; a deputy; *locus* = a place; *tenens*, pr. par. of *teneo* = to hold.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An officer, civil or military, who supplies the place of another temporarily during absence, illness, &c.

"And this taxinge was ye first, and executed when Syrenius was *leftenaunt* in Siria."—*Luke* 2 (1551).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* A commissioned officer ranking next below a captain.

2. *Naval:* A commissioned officer ranking next below a Lieutenant-commander in the Navy, and, relatively, with a captain in the army.

¶ *Deputy-lieutenant:* An officer appointed by the Lord-lieutenant of a county to act, in certain cases, as his deputy. Each lord-lieutenant may appoint twenty or more deputy-lieutenants, who must have £200 a year freehold estate, except in the Welsh and some small English counties, where the qualification is only £150. (*English.*)

lieutenant-colonel, *s.*

Mil.: An officer next in rank below a colonel.

lieutenant-general, *s.*

Mil.: An officer next in rank below a general.

lieutenant-governor, *s.* An officer who performs the duties of a governor, as of a State.

***lieu-tĕn′-ạnt-ry̆ (lieu as lü),** *s.* [Eng. *lieutenant; -ry.*] The office, rank, or position of a lieutenant; lieutenancy.

"If such tricks as these strip you of your *lieutenantry*, it had been better you had not kiss'd your three fingers so oft."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. i.

lieu-tĕn′-ạnt-shĭp (lieu as lü), *s.* [Eng. *lieutenant; -ship.*] The rank or office of a lieutenant; lieutenancy.

liēve, *a.* [LIEF.]

liēv′-rīte, *s.* [Named by Werner after the discoverer Lelièvre; Ger. *lievrit.*]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the orthorhombic system, and also found massive. Prism faces striated longitudinally. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 3·7 to 4·2; lustre, submetallic; colour, iron-black; streak, black, sometimes greenish; opaque. Compos.: variable, probably because of impurities present, but essentially a silicate of the protoand sesquioxides of iron, and lime, with sometimes manganese and some water. First found in Elba, where it occurs in large and well-formed crystals, subsequently at other localities, but mostly massive.

lĭf, liēf, lôof, *s.* [Arab. *lif.*]

Bot., &c.: The fibres binding the petioles of the Date-palm together. They are used for ropes.

līfe, *lif, *lyf, *lyfe (pl. **līves, *lyves**), *s.* [A.S. *lif* (genit. *lifes*, dat. *life*; pl. *lifas*); cogn. with Icel. *lif, lifi*; Dan. *-liv*; Sw. *lif*; O. H. Ger. *lip, leip* = life; Ger. *leib*; Dut. *lijf* = the body.] [LIVE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 3.

(2) The period during which the body and soul are united; the existence on earth of a human being; the period from birth to death.

"At one time of his *life* he had the art to impose the same."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 13.

(3) The living form; as distinguished from a copy; a real person, or state: as, a picture taken from the *life*.

"It is a pretty mocking of the *life*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

(4) Animals generally or collectively; animated beings; living creatures: as, The pond is full of *life*.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The period during which anything continues to exist; as an institution, or government.

(2) A mode, manner or course of living; the surrounding conditions and circumstances in which one lives, considered with regard to happiness or misery, virtue or vice.

"I must give over this *life*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

* (3) The blood, as the supposed vehicle of life. (*Pope: Homer*, in *Todd.*)

(4) One who or that which makes alive; the cause or source of life; the animating principle.

"For he is thy *life*."—*Deuteronomy* xxx. 20.

(5) One who, or that which enlivens, animates, cheers, or inspirits; a person or thing that imparts life, vigour, spirit, animation, or enjoyment: as, He was the *life* of the party.

(6) Animation, spirit, vigour, energy, vivacity: as, He has no *life* in him; a poem without *life*.

(7) A person; a living being. (Used in the plural: as, How many *lives* were lost, and collectively, in the singular, as, There was a great loss of *life.*)

(8) The narrative or history of the life of a person, his career and fortunes; a biography.

"Plutarch, that writes his *life*,
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife."
Pope: Epilogue to Jane Shore.

(9) Common occurrences or events; the course or events of every-day occurrence; human affairs.

"That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wisdom." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 194.

(10) Position in society; rank; social state, as determined by the style of living: as, high or low *life*.

(11) Used as a term of endearment for that which is as dear to one as one's existence; a darling.

* (12) The inmost part; the essence, the substance.

"There you touched the *life* of our design."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* At pool, one of three chances which each player has.

2. *Commercial:*

(1) An insurance on a person's life; a life-insurance policy.

(2) A person considered as the object of a policy of insurance: as, a good *life*, a bad *life*.

3. *Physiology:*

(1) The assemblage of actions arising from vital properties (q.v.) called into play by various stimuli, external and internal, physical, chemical, and mental. (*Quain.*)

(2) A single principle, force, or agent which has been regarded as the common source of all vital properties and the common cause of all vital actions. (*Quain.*)

4. *Scripture:*

(1) Existence as a living being, as opposed to one in the literal sense dead. This existence is described as having been breathed into us at first by the Creator. (Gen. ii. 7.) Death (*i.e.*, the cessation of life) is attributed to the separation between soul and body. (Eccles. xii. 7.)

(2) A spiritual state of existence. (Gal. ii. 20.)

(3) Existence for ever in a state of holiness and happiness in heaven. (John iii. 16.)

¶ 1. *Expectation of life:* [EXPECTATION].

2. *For life:*

(1) For the whole term of one's natural existence: as, To have a pension *for life.*

(2) To save one's life: as, To swim *for life.*

3. *Life of an execution:*

Law: The period during which an execution is in force.

4. *To the life:* So as to exactly resemble a living person or original: as, a picture drawn *to the life.*

¶ Obvious compounds: *Life-consuming* (*Pope*), *life-diffusing* (*Thomson*), *life-ending, life-giver, life-invigorating* (*Cowper*), *life-maintaining, life-poisoning* (*Shakespeare*), *life-renewing, life-restoring* (*Cowper*), *life-sustaining*, &c.

life-annuity, *s.* A sum of money paid yearly during a person's life.

life-arrow, *s.* An arrow, having a line attached, and large barbs, so as the more readily to catch in the rigging, fired from a gun for the purpose of establishing communication between the shore and a vessel in distress.

life-assurance, *s.* [INSURANCE.]

life-belt, *s.* A belt of inflated india-rubber, of cork or other material, used to support the body in the water.

life-blood, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* The blood, which is necessary to life; vital blood.

"While the same plumage that had warm'd his nest,
Drank the last *life-blood* of his bleeding breast."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. That which is essential to existence, success, or strength.

"Money, the *life-blood* of the nation,
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins."
Swift: Run upon the Bankers, 1720.

2. An involuntary quiver of the eyelid, popularly supposed to be caused by the life-blood.

* B. *As adj.:* As necessary as blood to existence; essential.

"Trample under foot all the most sacred and *life-blood* laws."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. iii.

life-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A boat "specially constructed for saving life in storms and heavy seas, when ordinary open boats could not attempt to do so, except at imminent peril or certain death to those within them." The qualities necessary in a life-boat may be thus summed up: Extra buoyancy, self-discharge of water, ballasting, self-righting, stability, speed, stowage-room, and strength of build. Greathead, a boat-builder of South Shields, England, is credited with the invention of the life-boat, and a committee formed at South Shields awarded him a premium for the best model, on the lines of which a boat was built and launched in 1790. But a patent had been granted in 1785 to a Mr. Lukin, a coach-builder of Long Acre, for what he called an "unimmergible boat," thus anticipating Greathead by some four or five years. In 1828 the Life-boat Institution adopted a plan for fitting life-boats, proposed by Mr. Palmer, M.P., for South Essex, and continued to use it till they introduced the self-righting principle in 1852. In the United States the heavy English life-boat has been superseded at many of the life-saving stations by the light surf-boat of American invention, built of cedar, and fitted with cork fenders and with air chambers at the ends. The life-saving service in this country is supported by the Government. The first life-boat station was established at Cohasset, Massachusetts, in 1807. The whole coast is now divided into 12 districts, with stations at all perilous points. On the Atlantic coast they average about 5 miles apart.

"The *life-boat* of the Institution may now be truly designated an *omnium gatherum*, and cannot be looked on as any one man's design or invention."—*Lewis: Hist. Life-boat* (2nd ed.), p. 36.

¶ *National Life-boat Institution:* This institution came into existence as the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck. It owed its being to the late Sir W. Hillary, Bart., who published a powerful appeal to the nation on the subject in 1823, and on March 4, 1824, a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, and the Society was founded with George IV. as its patron. The title was altered in 1854, and in 1860 the society was incorporated under its new title, The Royal National Life-boat Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck. The number of lives saved through its instrumentality in 1884 was 792, making a total up to Dec. 31 of that year of 31,355 since its foundation.

life-buoy, *s.*

Naut.: A buoy or float which is thrown overboard to sustain a person until assistance arrives. It may be an india-rubber belt capable of inflation, or a painted canvas case, of an annular shape, containing cork.* [Buoy, *s.*]

life-car, *s.* An apparatus used to communicate between a wreck and the shore, for the purpose of rescuing persons on board.

* **life-cord,** *s.* The same as Life-string (q.v.).

"And to the brain, the soul's bed-chamber, went,
And gnaw'd the *life-cords* there."
Donne: Progress of the Soul.

* **life-drop,** *s.* A drop of life-blood; a vital drop.

"Thou know'st my deeds, my breast devoid of fear,
And hostile *life-drops* dim my gory spear."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

life-estate, *s.* An estate which continues during the life of the holder.

life-everlasting, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* [Life II., 4 (3)].

2. *Bot.:* A name sometimes given to the composite genus Gnaphalium, more commonly called Everlasting. See also Cudweed.

life-giver, *s.* The Giver of eternal life.

"Father omnipotent!
Son, the *Life-giver!*"
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, ii.

life-giving, *a.* Giving or having the power or quality of giving life; inspiriting, invigorating, animating.

"A living and *life-giving* stream."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, iiii.

life-guard, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The guard of the sovereign's person; the king's body-guard. In the British army the name of Life-guards is given to two cavalry regiments of the Household Brigade.

¶ In this sense *life* really = body; cf. Dut. *lijf* = body, *lijf-garde* = lifeguard; Sw. *lif* = body; Ger. *leib.*

2. *Locomotive-eng.:* A safeguard, rail-guard, sweeper. The device embracing the brooms fixed in front of a locomotive for clearing small obstructions from the track.

* **life-hold,** *s.*

Law: The same as Life-land (q.v.).

life-insurance, *s.* [Insurance.]

life-interest, *s.* An interest or estate which lasts during the life of the holder or some other person.

life-land, *s.* Land held on a lease for lives; called also Life-hold (q.v.).

* **life-leaving,** *s.* A departure from life; decease, death.

* **life-likeness,** *s.* Likeness to life.

"An absolute *life-likeness* of expression."—*E. A. Poe: Oval Portrait.*

life-line, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A line stretched above a yard to enable seamen to stand thereon in manning yards.

2. A line stretched from object to object on deck, for the men to grasp in bad weather and heavy sea.

3. A line attached at one end to a life-buoy and floating loosely, to assist a person in grasping it.

life-long, live-long, *a.* Lasting or continuing throughout life.

¶ *Live-long* is frequently used colloquially in the sense of the whole, complete, full, with a notion of tediousness or weariness.

"Hadst thou not told me, I should surely say,
He toucht no meat of all this *live-long* day."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 7.

life-mortar, *s.* A mortar for throwing a rocket with a line attached from the shore to a ship in distress.

life-office, *s.* An office or association where life-insurances can be effected.

life-peer, *s.* A peer for life only.

life-peerage, *s.* A peerage that lapses at the death of the holder. In 1869, a bill to introduce life-peers into the House of Lords was rejected on the third reading.

life-plant, *s.*

Bot.: The Bermudian and West Indian name for the *Bryophyllum calycinum*, a plant of the order Crassulaceæ, which will grow, if hung up, without soil.

life-preserver, *s.* One who or that which preserves, or is intended to preserve, life; specif., (1) a contrivance to enable a person to float in water in case of accident; a cork-jacket or inflatable belt or waistcoat are ordinary devices for this purpose; (2) a loaded stick or cane with a leaden head, used as a protection against assailants.

life-rate, *s.* The rate of premium for which a life is insured.

life-rocket, *s.* A rocket discharged from a life-mortar; it carries a line intended as the means of opening communication between a ship in distress and those on shore.

life-shot, *s.* A shot carrying a line, and used for the same purpose as a life-arrow (q.v.).

* **life-string,** *s.* A nerve or string in the body supposed to be essential to life.

"Breaking thy veins and thy *life-strings* with like pain and grief."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 77.

life-table, *s.* A statistical table showing the probability of human life at different ages.

life-weary, *a.* Weary of life or of living.

"That the *life-weary* taker may fall dead."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

* **līfe'-fụ̂l, * ly-full,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *life*; *-ful(l).*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Full of life; lively.

2. Giving life; life-giving.

"Like *lyfull* heat to nummed senses brought."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 45.

B. *As adv.:* In a lively manner.

"Thus he *lifeful* spake."
Keats: Endymion, i. 768.

līfe'-lĕss, * līve'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *life*; *-less.*]

1. Destitute or deprived of life; dead, inanimate.

"There in the twilight cold and grey,
Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay."
Longfellow: Excelsior.

2. Inanimate; devoid of life; inorganic, inert.

"Thus began
Outrage from *lifeless* things."
Milton: P. L., x. 707.

3. Deprived of, or having lost physical energy; in a swoon or faint.

4. Devoid of life or living beings; deserted, desolate.

"But come, my Muse, the desert barrier burst,
A wild expanse of *lifeless* sand and sky."
Thomson: Summer, 748.

5. Devoid of life, spirit, force, vigour, or animation; dull, heavy, spiritless.

"The more I love thee, I the more reprove
A soul so *lifeless*, and so slow to love."
Cowper: Nativity. (Transl.)

6. Vapid, flat, tasteless, dead. (Said of liquors.)

līfe'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lifeless*; *-ly.*] In a lifeless manner; without life, spirit, or animation; frigidly, dully.

līfe'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lifeless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lifeless; absence or destitution of life; want of spirit, vigour, or animation.

līfe'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *life*; *-like.*] Like life: like a living being; exactly like an original.

* **līfe'-lȳ, * lif-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *life*; *-ly.*] In a lifelike manner; to the life; like life.

* **līf'-ẹn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *lif(e)*; *-en.*] To give an appearance of life to; to liven (q.v.).

līf'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lif(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who is sentenced to penal servitude for life. (*Slang.*)

"They'll make the Artful nothing less than a *lifer.*"—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xliii.

2. A sentence of penal servitude for life. (*Slang.*)

līfe'-rĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *life*, and *rent.*]

Law: A rent to which one is entitled during the term of one's life or for the support of life; a right to use and enjoy property during life, without destroying or wasting it.

līfe'-rĕnt-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *liferent*; *-er.*] One who is entitled to or enjoys a liferent.

līfe'-sāv-ĭng, *a.* That which saves, or is designed to save, life.

Life-Saving Service, *s.* In this country that branch of the public service (under the Treasury Department) which is established along the shores of lake and sea, with suitable apparatus for rescuing shipwrecked sailors. In other countries this service is under private control.

life-saving station, *s.* One of the stations of the U. S. Life-Saving Service.

* **līfe'-sȯme,** *a.* [Eng. *life*; *-some.*] Lively.

"More *lifesome* and more gay."
Coleridge: Three Graves.

* **līfe'-sȯme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *lifesome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lifesome; liveliness.

"Bestead with a fashioning or plastick spring of *lifesomeness* or animality."—*Fairfax: Bulk & Selvedge of the World*, p. 1 l.

līfe'-sprĭng, *s.* [Eng. *life*, and *spring.*] The spring or source of life.

līfe'-tīme, *s.* [Eng. *life*, and *time.*] The period during which life continues; duration of life.

"Jordain talked prose all his *lifetime*, without knowing what it was."—*Addison: On Medals.*

* **lif-ly,** *adv.* [Lifely.]

lĭft (1), * left-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *lypta* = to lift, from *loft* = the air; cogn. with Dan. *löfte* = to lift, from *loft* = the air, a loft; Sw. *lyftā* = to lift, from *loft* = the air, a loft; O. H. Ger. *luftan*; Ger. *lüften.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To raise from the ground; to elevate; to raise from a lower to a higher position.

"The master, forgetting, what he seldom forgot, that a king should be a gentleman, *lifted* his cane."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To support in the air or aloft.

"Born where a cabin *lifts* its airy shed."
Parnel & Pope: Battle of the Frogs & Mice, i. 47.

3. To elevate; to exalt; to raise in dignity, fortune, or position. (Frequently followed by *up.*)

4. To cause to swell, as with pride; to make proud, to elate.

"His heart was *lifted* up to his destruction."—1 *Chron.* xxvi. 16.

5. To raise in estimation.

* 6. To bear, to support.

"So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did groan, as feeble so great load to *lift.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 54.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To try to raise; to exert one's strength for the purpose of raising anything.

"The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken."—*Locke.*"

2. To rise; to be raised: as, A log *lifts.*

¶ Whatever is to be carried is *lifted;* whatever is to be situated higher is to be *raised;* whatever is to be constructed above other objects is *erected.* A ladder is *lifted* upon the shoulders to be conveyed from one place to another; a standard ladder is *raised* against a building; a scaffolding is *erected.* These terms are likewise employed in a moral acceptation; *exalt* and *elevate* are rarely used in any other sense.

¶ 1. *To lift up the eyes:*

(1) To raise the eyes for the purpose of seeing; to look.

"Then on the third day Abraham ***lifted up his eyes,*** and saw the place afar off."—*Genesis* xxii. 4.

(2) To direct prayers to God; to direct one's desires.

"I will ***lift up mine eyes*** unto the hills."—***Psalm*** cxxi. 1.

* 2. *To lift up the face:* To look with confidence.

"Thou . . . . shalt ***lift up thy face*** unto God."—*Job* xxii. 26.

* 3. *To lift up the feet:* To come quickly to one's help.

"***Lift up thy feet*** unto the perpetual desolations."—*Psalm* lxxiv. 3.

4. *To lift the hand:* To raise the hand for the purpose of striking.

5. *To lift up the hand* or *hands:*

(1) To raise the hands in prayer.

"When I ***lift up my hands*** toward thy holy oracle."—*Psalm* xxviii. 2.

(2) To swear by raising the hand towards heaven.

"I have ***lift up mine hand*** unto the Lord, the most high God, the possessor of heaven and earth."—*Genesis* xiv. 22.

(3) To attack, to strike.

"Therefore he ***lifted up his hand*** against them, to overthrow them in the wilderness."—*Psalm* cvi. 26.

(4) To rebel; to rise up in opposition to.

* 6. *To lift up the head:*

(1) To rejoice.

"Then look up and ***lift up your heads,*** for your redemption draweth nigh."—*Luke* xxi. 28.

(2) To raise from a low condition to a place of dignity.

"Yet within three days shall Pharaoh ***lift up thine head.***"—*Genesis* xl. 13.

* 7. *To lift up the heel against:* To treat with insolence or contempt.

"He that eateth bread with me hath ***lifted up his heel against*** me."—*John* xiii. 18.

* 8. *To lift up the horn:* To behave insolently or arrogantly.

"***Lift not up your horn*** on high: speak not with a stiff neck."—*Psalm* lxxv. 5.

* 9. *To lift up the voice:* To cry aloud, either in joy or sorrow: to lament loudly.

"The people ***lifted up their voice,*** and wept."—*Judges* ii. 4.

lift (2), *v.t. & i.* [According to Skeat, should properly be *liff*, the *t* denoting the agent, and being rightly employed in the substantive only. Goth. *hlifan* = to steal; *hliftus* = a thief; cogn. with Lat. *clipo;* Gr. κλέπτω (*kleptō*) = to steal.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To steal; to remove or carry off like a thief.

"Live by stealing, reiving, *lifting* cows."—***Scott:** Rob Roy,* ch. xxvi.

2. To collect, to gather: as, To *lift* rents.

B. *Intrans.:* To steal, to thieve.

lift (1), * **luft,** * **lyft,** *s.* [A.S. *lyft* = the air.] [Lift (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The air, the sky.

"In the *luft* he hurde anhey, as he alone was."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 289.

(2) The act or manner of lifting or raising.

"And as in races, it is not the large stride or high *lift* that makes the speed."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Dispatch.*

(3) That which is or has to be raised; a weight.

(4) The distance or height to which anything is or has to be raised: as, a *lift* of ten feet.

(5) A lift-gate (q.v.).

(6) Assistance in lifting; hence assistance in general: as, To give a person a *lift* in a vehicle.

2. *Fig.:* Assistance in the furtherance of an object; help in rising in the world: as, To give a person a *lift* in his business.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) The amount by which a canal-boat is elevated in a lock; the difference in level between the upper and lower pounds.

(2) The rise of an undershot-wheel above the water-surface.

(3) A substitute for canal-locks, the boats being lifted and lowered by machinery from level to level.

2. *Lathe:* One of the several flats or grooves for the belt on the driving and cone wheels of a lathe.

3. *Machinery, &c.:*

(1) A hoisting-machine; an English term equivalent to Elevator (passenger and freight) in the United States. The ordinary lift consists of a cage or platform working up and down in a shaft, and is driven by manual, steam, or hydraulic power. Some form of brake is invariable both for general use and in case of accident, while catches or bolts are provided to support the platform at the various landings when loading or unloading. Continuous lifts consist of a series of cages or platforms strung upon endless chains, and working in a double shaft, one half of the platforms ascending and the other descending. They are driven at a low rate of speed, to allow of safe loading and discharging.

(2) A dumb-waiter.

4. *Mining:* The distance which an ore-stamp rises and falls.

5. *Naut.:* A rope stretching from a mast-head to the end of a yard, to trim it (squaring), or in topping (yards apeak).

6. *Shoemaking:* One thickness or layer of leather in the tap which forms the heel of a boot.

¶ *Dead lift:* A lift without any assistance from the object lifted; an effort to raise something inert: hence, something which calls for all one's powers or energies.

7. *Aeron.:* The ascensional force of an object before the wind. [See Drift.]

lift-bridge, *s.* [Drawbridge.]

lift-gate, *s.* A gate which lifts instead of swinging on a pintle: as (1) a portcullis; (2) a farm-gate counterbalanced, and rising in guides, like a sash; (3) a canal-lock, graving-dock, or sluice-gate, which rises in vertical grooves in the walls.

lift-hammer, *s.* [Trip-hammer, Tilt-hammer.]

lift-latch lock, *s.*

Locksmith.: A lock in which the latch is pivoted and lifted free of the keeper, passing through a notch in the box, instead of being simply retracted.

lift-lock, *s.*

Engin.: A canal-lock, in which a boat is lifted by the introduction of water, so as to raise it to the upper level. [Lift, *s.*, II. 1.]

lift-pump, *s.* [Lifting-pump.]

lift-tenter, *s.*

1. A contrivance adopted in European windmills for regulating the distance between the mill-stones, according to the speed of the vanes. It is of the nature of the steam-governor, having suspended balls which fly out by accession of speed, and thus act upon the bridge-tree by which the runner is supported.

2. A ball-governor arrangement to regulate the speed of the vanes of a windmill. This use of the contrivance preceded that of its application to the steam-engine.

lift-wall, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: The wall at the head of a canal-lock chamber.

lift water-wheel, *s.*

1. An undershot wheel.

2. A water-wheel the gudgeons and bearings of which may be raised or lowered to adapt it to varying heights of water supply.

* **lĭft** (2), *s* [Lift (2), *v.*] A shoplifter, a thief.

"The cunningest foyst, nip, *lift,* prigs."—***Greene:** Thieves Falling Out.*

* **lĭft′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *lift* (1), v.; *-able.*] That may or can be lifted; capable of being lifted.

lĭft′-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *lift* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which lifts or raises.

"Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the ***lifter*** up of mine head."—*Psalm* iii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Domestic:*

(1) A tool for raising or adjusting the lids of a stove.

(2) An implement for holding hot plates or dishes.

(3) A latch-key.

2. *Founding:* A tool used by a moulder in elevating the cope from the drag.

3. *Machinery:*

(1) A cam or wiper used in raising a stamper or beetle, or in depressing the tail of a tilt-hammer helve.

(2) An elevator or hoisting apparatus.

4. *Paper-making:* A cast-iron wheel with buckets revolving in a case, lifting pulp from the reservoir or pulp-chest, and passing it to the trough, whence it flows on to the travelling web.

5. *Steam-eng.:* The arm on a lifting-rod that raises the puppet-valve.

6. *Surg.:* [Levator].

lĭft′-ẽr (2), *s.* [Lift (2), *v.*] A thief, a robber; chiefly in comp.; as, a cattle-*lifter.*

lĭft′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lift (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of raising, elevating, or hoisting.

"As for the casting up of the eyes, and *lifting* up of the hands, it is a kind of appeal to the Deity."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 720.

2. The state of being lifted or raised: as, the *lifting* of a fog.

lifting-bar, *s.*

1. *Knitting-machine:* A horizontal rod or bar having a short intermittent vertical or nearly vertical reciprocation, and which at the proper moment operates to lift the jacks.

2. *Weaving:* The movable frame of a Jacquard loom in which the lifting-blades are fastened.

lifting-blade, *s.*

Weaving: An iron rule to receive the lifting-wires of a Jacquard loom when hoisted.

lifting-bridge, *s.* [Drawbridge.]

lifting-jack, *s.* A hoisting implement worked by a lever, a screw and a lever, or by hydraulic pressure.

lifting-piece, *s.*

Horol.: A lever having a tooth which engages in notches in the count-wheel to restrain the striking.

lifting-pump, *s.* A pump by which the liquid to be raised is lifted instead of forced from its receptacle to the point of discharge. To this class belongs the ordinary atmospheric pump. The chain-pump and similar devices may also be included.

lifting-rod, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A rod receiving motion from the rock-shaft, and imparting motion to the lifter of the puppet-valve.

lifting-screw, *s.* A form of hoist in which a screw is used.

lifting-set, *s.* The series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts.

lifting-wires, *s. pl.*

Weaving: The wires by which the warp-threads are raised and lowered to produce the pattern in a Jacquard apparatus.

* **lig,** * **ligge,** *v.i.* [Lie (2), *v.*]

lĭg′-a-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ligamentum* = a band, from *ligo* = to bind; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ligamento.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which binds, ties, or unites one thing to another; a bond, a tie.

"No common *ligament* that binds
The various textures of their minds."
Swift: Progress of Marriage.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Short bands of strong white glistening fibres by which the bones are

bound together. A typical example is the *ligamentum nuchæ*, extending from the spine of the occipital bone to that of the seventh cervical vertebra, binding together the bones of the neck, and analogous to a highly important elastic ligament in the lower animals. The ligaments in the human body are very numerous, and all have distinctive names.

> "A *ligament*, or sinew, is of a nature between grisles and nerves."—*P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, ch. ii. (Note 4.)

2. *Zool* (*Pl.*): Two appliances, one external and one internal, for holding together the valves of a conchiferous mollusc. The external ligament, or the ligament properly so called, is a horny substance similar to the epidermis which covers the valves. It is generally attached to the ridges on the posterior hinge-margins, behind the umbones, and is stretched by the closing of the valves. The internal ligament, called also the cartilage, is lodged in furrows formed by the ligamental plates, or in pits along the hinge-line. It is composed of elastic fibres perpendicular to the surfaces between which it is contained, and is slightly iridescent when broken. It is compressed when the valves are shut. The two ligaments are not always equally developed: thus, the external one is large in the Unionidæ, as is the internal one in Mactra and Mya. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

lĭg-ạ-mĕn′-tạl, lĭg-ạ-mĕn′-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ligament*; *-al*, *-ous.*] Composed of, or of the nature of a ligament; binding.

> "The urachos or *ligamental* passage derived from the bottom of the bladder."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. v.

lī′-gạn, *s.* [A contr. of Lat. *ligamen* = a band, a tie, from *ligo* = to bind, to tie.] Goods sunk in the sea, but having a buoy or cork attached to them, so that they may be found again.

lī-gā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ligatio*, from *ligatus*, pa. par. of *ligo* = to bind]

1. The act or process of binding.

2. The state of being bound.

> "This *ligation* of senses proceeds from an inhibition of spirits."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 24.

3. That which binds; a bond, a ligature.

4. A place where anything is tied or bound.

lĭg-ạ-tû′-rạ, *s.* [Lat.] [Ligature, II. 1.]

lĭg′-ạ-tụre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ligatura* = a binding, a bandage.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The act of binding.

> "Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropsy, as by strong *ligature* or compression."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. That which binds; a bond, a ligament, a bandage.

> "He deluded us by philters, *ligatures*, charmes, ungrounded amulets, characters, and many superstitious wales in the cure of common diseases."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. xi.

*3. The state of being bound.

*4. Stiffness: as, of a joint.

*5. Impotence caused by magic.

*6. Closeness of texture; density.

> "Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A passage of two or more notes sung to a single syllable. (*W. S. Nochetio*, in *Grove's Dict.*)

2. *Print.:* Two or more letters cast on one shank: as, ff, ffl, &c. They are now confined to those letters already mentioned, to some diphthongs and the &, which is derived from & the logotype of Lat. *et* = and.

3. *Surgical:*

(1) A thread to tie arteries or veins.

(2) A wire cord or thread used in removing tumours. [Ecraseur.]

(3) The bandage used for phlebotomy.

ligature-carrier, *s.* A surgical instrument with a bent stem for passing a ligature around an artery which is to be ligatured, a bone which is to be divided by a chain-saw, or other object which is to be cut. In the absence of special instruments therefore, the duty is performed by a curved needle carrying a thread.

ligature-tier, *s.* An instrument to carry flax or silk thread, or silver wire, for tying off arteries, aneurisms, tumours, polypi, or piles.

* **lĭg′-ạ-tụred,** *a.* [Eng. *ligatur*(*e*); *-ed.*] Connected, tied, or fastened with a ligature.

lī-ġē′-ạ, *s.* [From *Ligea*, a nymph, one of the attendants of Cyrene.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Ligidæ (q.v.).

* **li-geance,** * **li-gean-cy,** *s.* [Allegiance.]

* **ligge,** *v.i.* [Lie (2), v.]

ligge-ment, *s.* [Ledgement.]

lĭg′-gẽr, *s.* [Ledger.]

1. The horizontal timber of a scaffolding; a ledger.

2. A line with a float and bait laid for night fishing; a ledger-line.

līght (*gh* silent), * **ligt,** * **lygt,** * **lyht,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *leóht* = light; *líghtan, líhtan* = to shine; cogn. with Dut. *licht*; Ger. *licht*; O. H. Ger. *liuhta*; Goth. *liuhath*. The *-t* is a suffix. Cf. Icel. *ljós* = light; *logi* = a flame; Scotch *lowe*; Lat. *lux* (genit. *lucis*), *lumen* = light; Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white; Gael. *leus* = light, &c.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 5.

> "*Light* travels from the sun at the rate of twelve millions of miles a minute."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxi.

(2) That from which light issues; that which renders other objects or bodies clear, distinct, or visible to the eye of the observer, such as the sun, the moon, a candle, &c.

> "Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in and fell down before Paul."—*Acts* xvi. 29.

(3) That state of things in which objects are or become visible; the physical conditions or phenomena determining the visibility of objects; the phenomena constituting day.

> "God called the *light* day, and the darkness he called night."—*Genesis* i. 5.

(4) That by which light is admitted into a place otherwise devoid of light, as a window, an opening in a wall. [II. 1.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which illuminates or enlightens; that which is a source of mental, moral, or religious enlightenment; a guide. (Of persons and things.)

> "You have known better *lights* and guides than these."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

(2) A person who is eminent or conspicuous for some great quality; a model, an example.

(3) The state of being public or open to view; publicity; public or general knowledge.

> "Why am I asked what next shall see the *light*!
> Heavens! was I born for nothing but to write."
> *Pope: Prol. to Satires*, 271.

(4) Explanation; that which serves to make clear, plain, or free from doubt or difficulty in a subject.

> "Thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another."—*Locke: Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

(5) The point of view from which or in which anything is looked at or regarded; aspect.

> "In truth, our ancestors saw him in the worst of all *lights*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(6) Knowledge, enlightenment.

> "*Light*, true *light*, in the mind is, or can be nothing else but the evidence of the truth of any proposition."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An opening between the mullions of a window; a compartment of a window.

> "And for the house he made windows of narrow *lights*."—1 *Kings* vi. 4.

2. *Art:*

(1) That quality which expresses atmospheric luminosity in a picture.

(2) The manner in which the light strikes upon an object or picture.

(3) That part of a picture which is represented as receiving the rays direct from a luminous source.

3. *Law:* The right which a person has to the access of the rays of the sun to his windows free from any obstruction on the part of his neighbours.

> "Likewise to erect a house or other building so near to mine, that it obstructs my ancient *lights* and windows, is a nuisance of a similar nature."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) A burning lamp, cluster of lamps, or beacon fire, serving as a warning or guide to mariners arriving off a coast or in the neighbourhood of dangerous rocks or shoals. [Lighthouse.] It is usually displayed from a tower, called a lighthouse, and has several variations, incident to the mode of production or emission and direction, and to the visible characteristics by which the mariner distinguishes one light from another when arriving off a coast, so as to ascertain his geographical position, and his bearings as to his port or course. [See Fixed, Flashing, Floating, Intermittent, and Revolving Light.]

(2) Lights carried by ships as a safeguard against collision. At sea, sailing ships carry a red light on the port, and a green light on the starboard side. Steamers carry, in addition, a white masthead light. All vessels at anchor carry a white light simply.

5. *Optics:* The natural agent which, by acting on the retina, excites in us the sensation of vision. Two leading hypotheses regarding its nature have been formed: the one the emission or corpuscular theory, which, though supported by the great name of Sir Isaac Newton, has been abandoned [Emission], and the other the undulatory theory, which now obtains. The latter assumes the existence everywhere through the universe, or the portion of it with which we are connected, of an extremely subtle elastic medium, called luminiferous ether, the undulations of which constitute light, and when they impinge upon the retina produce vision. The particles agitated are not transmitted, but only the disturbance. The movements are held to be strictly analogous to the undulations of the atmosphere which produce and convey sound; or, as the word undulation imports, those of the ocean in producing waves. Several methods of calculating the velocity with which light is transmitted are known. By one, the size of the minute circle through which the aberration of light makes stars apparently revolve is carefully noted, and the relative proportion of the earth's velocity in her orbit to that of light arriving from the stars ascertained. The result is that light is found to move about a hundred thousand times as fast as the earth, which gives the velocity about 190,000 miles per second. By another, observation is made of the time in which light actually arrives at the eye from one of Jupiter's satellites at the commencement or the close of an occultation as compared with their calculated times. It is found that 8′ 18″ are required for light to travel over half the earth's orbit, which gives, as in the former case, about 190,000 miles per second for its velocity. The velocity is also measured directly, by two instrumental methods devised respectively by Foucault and Fizeau, with the same results. The great sources of light are the sun, the fixed stars (other suns), bodies in a state of ignition, electricity, &c. The bodies sending forth rays or pencils of light are called luminous [Pencil-ray]; those through which it passes easily, transparent or diaphanous; those through which it passes less easily, translucent; and those through which it cannot pass at all, opaque. When a ray meets the surface of a body, it may be refracted and decomposed [Refraction, Spectroscope, Spectrum] or reflected [Reflection]. When it encounters an opaque body it casts a shadow. Admitted into a dark chamber through a small aperture to fall on a screen, the rays make images of external objects reversed. The illuminating power on any surface is inversely as the square of the distance from the source of light. This may be measured by a photometer (q.v.). Light may be diffracted [Diffraction], it may be polarized [Polarization]. An abundant supply of it is essential to the healthy growth of man, the inferior animals, and plants.

6. *Pyrotech.* (*Pl.*): Pieces formed by pressing an inflammable composition, which burns with a white or coloured light, into cases of large diameter or shallow vessels; such are Bengal-lights, blue-lights, &c.

7. *Shipbuilding:* An opening in the deck or side of a vessel, as deck-light, &c.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Bright, clear, not dark, not obscure: as, a *light* room.

2. Not of a deep or intense shade or colour; not dark in colour; fair.

> "We have no colour which more resembles the air than white, and by consequence no colour which is *lighter*."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy; Art of Painting*, § 330.

¶ (1) *Northern lights:* [AURORA BOREALIS].

(2) *The light of the countenance:*

Scrip.: Favour, kindness.

(3) *To bring to light:* To make known or public; to discover, to detect, to disclose.

(4) *To come to light:* To become known; to be discovered or found out.

(5) *To see light, To see the light:* To come into existence. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Infants that never saw *light.*"—*Job* iii. 16.

(6) *To stand in one's own light:* To frustrate one's own purposes or wishes.

(7) *To throw light on a subject:* To explain or help to explain a matter.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Light-bearer, light-creating, light-maker.*

light-ball, *s.*

Mil.: (See extract).

"The ordinary *light-ball*, which has been in military use for centuries, consists of a canvas sack of elongated shape, filled with a combustible and illuminating composition. It is used for lighting up works in sieges, and also for discovering the position of an enemy; in the latter case it is charged with a shell to prevent its being approached, and is fired from a piece of ordnance."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

light-barrel, *s.* An empty barrel, pierced with holes, and filled with tarred shavings, to light up a breach.

light-boat, *s.* A vessel carrying a warning light. [LIGHT-SHIP.]

light-due, *s.* A due or toll on ships sailing in certain waters for the maintenance of the lights in those waters.

light-house, *s.* [LIGHTHOUSE.]

light-port, *s.*

Ship-build.: An opening in a ship's side, provided with a glazed lid or cover. Sometimes called a scuttle.

light-ship, *s.* A vessel moored in the vicinity of a dangerous shoal or headland, and carrying aloft a warning light, varying in character, so as to afford an indication of position to passing vessels.

light-wood, *s.* The knots and resinous parts of pine-trees. (*American.*)

līght (*gh* silent), * **lyght,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *leóht*; cogn. with Dut. *ligt*; Icel. *léttr*; Dan. *let*; Sw. *lätt*; Goth. *leihts*; Ger. *leicht*; M. H. Ger. *lėhte*; O. H. Ger. *líhti, liht*; Lat. *levis.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not heavy; not having much weight; of little weight.

2. Not burdensome; easy to be borne, carried, or lifted.

"A king that would not feel his crown too heavy must wear it every day; but if he think it too *light*, he knoweth not of what metal it is made."—*Bacon: Essays; Of a King.*

3. Not afflictive or oppressive; easy to be borne or endured: as, a *light* grief.

4. Not heavy in amount: as, The taxes are *light*.

5. Not difficult; easy to be performed; requiring little strength or exertion.

"Well pleased were all his friends, the task was *light*,
The father, mother, daughter, they invite."
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria, 247.

6. Not of weight or importance; of no moment; slight, unimportant.

"Seemeth it to you a *light* thing to be a king's son-in-law?"—1 *Samuel* xviii. 23.

7. Not heavy or oppressive on the stomach; easy of digestion: as, *light* food.

8. Not heavily armed; armed with light weapons.

"Paulus Bachitius, with a company of *light* horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient place for that purpose."—*Knolles: Hist. of Turkes.*

9. Not heavily laden; not having a heavy load or cargo.

10. Unencumbered, unembarrassed; free of impediments.

11. Active, nimble, quick.

"Asahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe."—2 *Sam.* ii. 18.

12. Not dense, not gross, not thick; thin.

"*Light* fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 329.

13. Loose, sandy; not compact: as, a *light* soil.

14. Not of legal weight; below the standard weight: as, a *light* sovereign.

15. Employed in or adapted for light or easy work: as, a *light* porter.

16. Wanting in solidity or steadiness; trifling; indulging in or exhibiting levity; frivolous. (*Judges* ix. 5.)

17. Characterized by levity or frivolity; frivolous.

"In the *light* language of an idle court,
They murmured at their master's long delay."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 4.

18. Easily influenced; unsettled, irresolute, volatile, fickle: as, a *light* mind.

* 19. Wanton, unchaste.

"A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

20. Cheerful, merry; in good spirits.

"A *light* heart lives long."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

21. Having a sensation of dizziness or giddiness; dizzy, giddy: as, My head is *light*.

22. Not in one's senses; deranged.

"Is he not *light* of brain?" *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

23. Not heavy in appearance.

"The church at Walden is one of the *lightest* and most beautiful parish churches I have seen."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. i.

24. Gay, airy. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 10.)

* **B.** *As adv.:* Lightly, cheaply.

¶ (1) *To make light of:* To treat or regard as of little or no moment; to disregard, to slight.

"But they *made light of* it, and went their ways."—*Matthew* xxii. 5.

(2) *To set light by:* To undervalue, to despise.

light-armed, *a.* Not armed with heavy weapons. (*Scott: Rokeby*, ii. 12.)

* **light-brain,** *s.* An empty-headed person; one who is weak-minded.

light-brained, *a.* Weak of intellect; weak-minded.

light-brigade, *s.*

Mil.: A brigade composed of three or more regiments of Hussars, or, as they were formerly termed, Light Dragoons. The "Light Division" in the Peninsular War was similarly constituted, being formed of regiments of Light Infantry (q.v.).

light-cavalry, *s.*

Mil.: The lightest equipped of the mounted troops. The cavalry of the United States is all light. In the British army the Light Cavalry consists of the Hussar regiments, armed with sword and carbine.

light-engine, *s.*

Rail.: An engine running alone, without any carriages or waggons to draw.

light-equation, *s.*

Astron.: The correction required when calculating the time of the eclipse of Jupiter's satellites, to allow for the time which light requires to pass from the planet to the observer's eye.

light-fingered, *a.* Dexterous in stealing; given to thieving. (A term especially applied to pickpockets.)

* **light-foot,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Nimble of foot; active.

"Some *light-foot* friend post to the Duke of Norfolk."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

B. *As sŭbst.:* Venison.

* **light-footed,** *a.* Speedy, active, nimble.

light-handed, *a.*

Naut.: A term applied to a ship when short of her proper complement of men; short-handed.

light-horse, *s.*

Mil.: Light-armed cavalry.

light-horseman, *s.*

Mil.: A light-armed cavalry soldier.

Light-horseman fish:

Ichth.: Ephippus, a genus of Squamipennes, found in America, India, &c.

light-infantry, *s.*

Mil.: A body of infantry formerly specially trained for skirmishing and rapid evolutions, now a mere title, all regiments being drilled on the same system.

light-legged, *a.* Light-footed, active, nimble.

light-red, *a.* Of a pale-red colour.

Light-red silver:

Min.: The same as PROUSTITE (q.v.).

light-spirited, *a.* Having light or cheerful spirits; gay, merry.

light-weight, *s.*

Sporting:

1. A horse which carries a light weight; also a jockey who rides at a very low weight.

2. In boxing, a boxer below a fixed standard weight, generally eight stone.

light-winged, *a.* Having light or swift wings; volatile. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.)

līght (2) (*gh* silent), *s.* [LIGHTS.]

līght (1) (*gh* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [LIGHT (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To kindle; to set fire to; to set on fire; to set burning; to ignite.

"Get me a taper in my study, Lucius:
When it is *lighted*, come and call me here."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

2. To fill with light; to overspread with light; to illuminate. (Usually followed by *up.*)

"In the evening every window from Whitechapel to Piccadilly was *lighted up.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To conduct or guide with a light; to show or point out the way to by means of a light: as, To *light* a person to his room.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become filled or overspread with light; to brighten up: as, His countenance *lighted* up.

2. To show the way by a light; to point out the road; to direct.

"A beam that falls
Fresh from the pure glance of thine eye,
Lighting to eternity." *Crashaw.* (*Todd.*)

* **līght** (2), * **līght'-ẹn** (*gh* silent), * **liht-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [LIGHT, *a.*] [LIGHTEN (2).]

A. *Trans.:* To make light; to lighten or ease of a burden.

"And many a car, now *lighted* of its lord,
Wide o'er the fields with guideless fury rolls."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 206.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To descend, as from a horse or vehicle; to alight, to dismount. (Followed by *down, off,* or *from.*)

"He *lighted down* from the chariot to meet him."—2 *Kings* v. 21.

2. To stoop, as from flight; to settle, to rest. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

3. To come to or upon by chance; to chance upon; to happen to find or meet with.

"And he *lighted* upon a certain place, and tarried there all night."—*Genesis* xxviii. 11.

* 4. To fall or come by chance.

"You are *light* into my hands."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 2.

¶ *To light along a rope* or *sail:*

Naut.: To help in hauling it along.

līght'-ẹn (*gh* silent) (1), * **light-en-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *leóhtan* = to illuminate, from *leóht* = light (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To become light or more light; to brighten. (*Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xviii. 215.)

2. To give out lightnings; to flash.

"This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars,
As doth the lion." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.

3. To shine out; to flash.

"Far other glories *lighten* from thy face."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvi. 199.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To make light or bright; to illuminate, to light up.

"Clad in arms that *lightened* all the strand."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 316.

2. To enlighten; to illuminate with knowledge.

"The Lord *lighten* thee; thou art a great fool."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

3. To flash out, like lightning. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.)

līght'-ẹn (*gh* silent) (2), **lyght-eyn,** * **liht-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [LIGHT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make lighter or less heavy; to reduce in weight.

2. To relieve of a certain amount of weight or burden: as, To *lighten* a ship of her cargo; to unload.

"The mariners were afraid, and cast forth the wares that were in the ship into the sea, to *lighten* it of them."—*Jonah* i. 7.

3. To make less heavy, grievous, or burdensome.

"How oft soe'er the task
Of truant verse hath *lightened* graver care."
Scott: Don Roderick. (Intro.)

* 4. To cheer, to exhilarate.

> "A trusty villain, very oft,
> When I am dull with care and melancholy,
> *Lightens* my humour with his merry jest."
> *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* i. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To alight, to settle.

> "Let thy mercy *lighten* upon us."—*Book of Common Prayer.*

līght'-ẹn-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [LIGHTEN (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of brightening up; the state of becoming brighter.

2. *Metal.:* The peculiar brightness of silver at the moment when the maximum of purity is attained.

> "The moment when the oxidation of the lead ceases, and when consequently the cupellation is finished, is marked by a peculiar appearance called *lightening.*"—*Regnault,* in *Knight's Dictionary of Mechanics.*

līght'-ẽr (*gh* silent) (1), *s.* [Eng. *light* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which lights: as, a lamp-*lighter;* specif., a torch or electrophorus for lighting gas; an allumette for lighting lamps or candles.

> "This famous letter which Sir Blaise
> Has twisted to a *lighter* absently
> To fire some holy taper with."
> *E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh,* viii.

līght'-ẽr (*gh* silent) (2), *s.* [Dut. *ligter,* from *ligt* = light, light, not heavy. [LIGHT, *a.*]

1. A barge for transporting merchandise and stores, on rivers and canals, over bars, and to and from vessels moored in a stream, or where they cannot be laden from or discharged on to a wharf or pier alongside.

> "He climbed a stranded *lighter's* height."
> *Pope: Dunciad,* ii. 287.

2. A craft for taking a part of the burden of a vessel to assist it over shoal places.

lighter-screw, *s.*

Milling: A screw for adjusting the relative distances of the runner and bedstone. The runner rests on a spindle, which is supported on a bridge-tree; the lighter-screw raises and lowers the latter.

* **līght'-ẽr** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [LIGHTER (2).] To convey in a lighter.

lighterage (as **līt'-ẽr-ĭg̣**), *s.* [Eng. *lighter* (2), s.; *-age.*]

1. The act of unloading into lighters.

2. The charges paid for unloading into and transport in lighters.

līght'-ẽr-mạn (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lighter* (2), s.; and *man.*] A man employed on a lighter; one who navigates or manages a lighter.

light-fọot'-ĕ-æ (*gh* silent), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lightfoot(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Campanulaceæ (q.v.)

light-fọot'-ĭ-ạ (*gh* silent), *s.* [Named after the Rev. John Lightfoot, author of the first *Flora Scotica.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Lightfooteæ (q.v.). It consists of small shrubs from the Cape.

* **līght'-fụ̂l** (*gh* silent), * **ligt-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *light* (1), s.; *ful(l).*]

1. Full of light.

> "If thin iye be symple al thi bodi schal be *lightful.*"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* vi.

2. Glorious.

> "The *lightful* Ark, God's sacred cabinet."
> *Sylvester: The Captaines,* 199.

3. Joyous, joyful.

> "Tho' my heart was *lightful* and joyous."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

līght'-hĕad-ĕd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *light,* a., and *headed.*]

* 1. Unsteady, loose, thoughtless, irresolute, fickle.

> "The ceremonies had wrought only upon *lightheaded,* weak men."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

2. Disordered in the head; dizzy, giddy.

līght'-hĕad-ĕd-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lightheaded; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lightheaded.

> "Nor be transported with a kind of *lightheadedness.*"—*Fuller: Abel Redivivus.* (*Works,* ii. 317.)

lighthearted (as **līt'-hart-ĕd**), *a.* [Eng. *light,* a., and *hearted.*] Having a light heart; free from care or anxiety; gay, merry, cheerful.

> "A youth, *lighthearted* and content,
> I wander through the world."
> *Longfellow: Two Locks of Hair.*

lightheartedly (as **līt'-hart-ĕd-lȳ**), *adv.* [Eng. *lighthearted; -ly.*] In a lighthearted manner; cheerfully, gaily; with a light heart.

lightheartedness (as **līt'-hart-ĕd-nĕss**), *s.* [Eng. *lighthearted; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lighthearted; cheerfulness, gaiety; freedom from care or anxiety.

* **līght'-hēeled** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *light,* a., and *heeled.*]

1. *Lit.:* Quick in walking or running; light-footed, active, nimble.

> "*Lightheel'd* Mercuries." *Byron: Beppo,* xvi.

* 2. *Fig.:* Loose in character; dissolute. (*Halliwell.*)

līght'-hou͡se (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *light,* s., and *house.*] A lofty tower or other structure, erected at the entrance of a harbour, or at some important or dangerous part of a coast, and having a strong light at the top, to guide vessels and warn them of danger. Originally they were lighted up with fires, but now oil, gas, and, in a few cases, electricity are used, the power of the light being increased by the adoption of glass reflectors, lenses, and prisms. [CATOPTRIC, DIOPTRIC.]

Lighthouse Board, *s.* A branch of the United States Treasury Department charged with the supervision of our lighthouse system. It consists of three civilians, three naval officers and three army officers (of the Corps of Engineers).

līght'-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [LIGHT (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of igniting or illuminating with a light.

2. *Metal.:* Heating metal and allowing it to cool gradually; annealing. The term is especially applied to the heating after hammering or rolling, to restore ductility.

līght'-kēep-ẽr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *light* (1), s., and *keeper.*] The keeper of a lighthouse.

* **līght'-lĕgged** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *light,* a., and *legged.*] Active, nimble, light-footed.

> "*Lightlegged* Pas has got the middle space."—*Sidney.*

līght'-lĕss (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *light,* s.; *less.*] Destitute of light; not giving light; dark.

> "The *lightless* fire,
> Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire."
> *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece,* 4.

līght'-lȳ (*gh* silent), * **ligt-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *light,* a.; *-ly.*]

1. Without weight.

2. Without deep impression; slightly.

> "The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
> *Lightly* received, were easily forgot."
> *Prior.* (*Todd.*)

3. Not grievously; slightly.

> "He *lightly* afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali."—*Isaiah* ix. 1.

4. Easily; without much meaning or importance; in a light, trifling manner.

> "One while he would speak *lightly* of his babes."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. 1.

5. Readily, easily; without sufficient cause or reason.

> "With tears not *lightly* shed."
> *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus,* ii. 3.

6. Without careful thought or consideration

> "The speech of a minister in replying to the words of a toast cannot be so *lightly* criticised."—*Times,* Nov. 10, 1875.

7. Nimbly, easily, swiftly.

> "Bowling *lightly* along the smooth road to Millcote."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xxiv.

8. Without dejection; cheerfully, gaily.

> "Seeming to bear it *lightly.*"
> *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra,* iv. 14.

9. Not chastely; wantonly, frivolously; with levity: as, To behave *lightly.*

10. Not highly; not as of importance or moment.

> "I weigh it *lightly.*"
> *Shakesp.: Richard III.,* iii. 1.

* 11. Commonly, usually, generally.

> "Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring."
> *Shakesp.: Richard III.,* iii. 1.

līght'-lȳ (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [LIGHTLY, *adv.*] To slight; to treat slightingly, or with contempt or neglect. (*Scotch.*)

> "It's best no to *lightly* them that have that character."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. lxvi.

* **līght'-măn** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *light* (1) s., and *man.*] A linkman (q.v.).

līght'-mīnd-ĕd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *light* and *minded.*] Unsettled in mind; fickle, unsteady, volatile, frivolous, mercurial, hasty of judgment.

> "He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded.*"—*Ecclus.* xix. 4.

līght'-nĕss (*gh* silent) (1) *s.* [Eng. *light,* s.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being light; freedom from or absence of darkness; fairness; absence of intensity of colour.

> "Darke was that place, but after *lightnesse*
> I sawe a lite." *Chaucer: Assembly of Fowls.*

līght'-nĕss (*gh* silent) (2), *s.* [Eng. *light,* a.; *-ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being light; want of weight; levity.

2. The quality of not being burdensome, oppressive, or grievous.

3. Agility, activity, nimbleness.

* 4. Inconstancy; want of steadiness; fickleness, vacillation.

> "Such is the *lightness* of you common men."
> *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.,* iii. 1.

* 5. Wantonness, levity, unchastity, light conduct.

> "Can it be
> That modesty may more betray our sense
> Than woman's *lightness?*"
> *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* ii. 2.

* 6. Want of thought or care; thoughtlessness.

> "He that negotiates between God and man,
> As God's ambassador, the grand concerns
> Of judgment and of mercy, should beware
> Of *lightness* in his speech." *Cowper: Task,* ii. 466.

* 7. Mental derangement.

8. Giddiness, dizziness.

II. *Art:* Freedom from heaviness or clumsiness.

¶ *Volatility, flightiness,* and *giddiness* are degrees of *lightness,* which rise in signification on one another; *volatility* being more than *lightness,* and the others more than *volatility: lightness* and *volatility* are defects as they relate to age; those only who ought to be serious or grave are said to be *light* or *volatile.*

līght'-nĭng (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lighten* (1), v.; *-ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

> "High on his helm celestial *lightnings* play,
> His beamy shield emits a living ray."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* v. 5.

* 2. *Fig.:* A sudden flashing or brightening up; a flash.

> "The mimic fires of ocean glow,
> Those *lightnings* of the wave."
> *Scott: Lord of the Isles,* i. 21.

II. *Elect. & Meteor.:* The dazzling light emitted by a large spark darting from clouds charged with electricity. In the lower regions of the atmosphere it is white, in the upper one somewhat violet, as is the spark of an electrical machine in a vacuum. It does not uniformly take the zigzag form conventionally represented The writer has seen it descend to the earth in a bluish stream by a series of curves. Again, he has seen it like a sharp and rugged antler standing upright, and across it a line of gleaming circles like a series of huge golden coins or a string of illuminated beads, and other forms. In the upper regions of the sky, where the air is rarefied, it tends to take the form of sheet-lightning, sometimes called heat lightning; in the lower regions it becomes more concentrated and moves in lines. As a rule lightning strikes objects from above, though occasionally ascending lightning has been seen. The loftiest buildings are most in danger from its effects, and so are tall trees, especially oaks and elms; the resin of pines, interfering with their efficiency as conductors, makes them more safe. When it sinks deeply into the gronnd, it sometimes vitrifies the rocks, producing fulgurites. [FULGURITE.] Light travels with such speed that a flash is seen the instant it occurs. Thunder, which is simply the noise of the explosion, takes about five seconds to travel a mile, hence the distance of any flash, followed by thunder, may be calculated. If a mile distant, the danger is but slight.

lightning-arrester, *s.*

Teleg.: A contrivance used in telegraphy for guarding against passage of atmospheric electricity through the instruments. The line wires are attached to a plate of brass, usually serrated on the under side. This plate rests upon another plate connected with the ground, the two being separated by a thin layer of insulating material.

lightning-conductor, *s.*

Elect. & Mech.: An appliance designed to protect a building and its inmates against destruction or damage by lightning. It was invented by Benjamin Franklin in 1755. In general an iron rod rises vertically from the roof of the building which it is designed to protect. Its height is from six to ten feet, its thickness at the base two or three inches. Its top is of platinum or gilded copper. From the rod runs a wire cord, or a bar of iron, to the ground, terminating in general in ramifications eighteen to twenty-one feet below the surface, in many cases in a well. Contrary to the popular opinion, the electric movement along the lightning-conductor and rod is from the ground to the sky, not from the sky to the ground. It tends to neutralise the contrary electricity of passing thunder-clouds, and prevent them from flashing their lightning forth; if not potent enough to do this, and the rod is itself struck, it conducts the electricity to the ground. Metallic roofs, gutters, &c., should be connected with the lightning-rod, otherwise lateral discharges may occur. A lightning-rod protects an area on the roof having a radius of twice its height.

lightning-discharger, *s.*

Teleg.: A contrivance to protect telegraphic apparatus from the effects of atmospheric electricity passing over the wires.

***lightning-glance,** *s* A very rapid glance or flash of the eye.

lightning-rod, *s.*

Elect. & Mech.: A rod in contact with a lightning-conductor (q.v.).

lightning-spectrum, *s.*

Optics, &c.: The spectrum of a lightning-flash.

lightning-tube, *s.* [FULGURITE.]

light′-rôom (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *light*, and *room*.]

Naut.: A small chamber next to, or isolated from, the magazine. The latter receives its light through a glass partition between the two chambers.

lights (*gh* silent), *s. pl.* [LIGHT, *a.*] The organs of breathing, called in man lungs (q.v.).

light′-ship, *s.* A vessel with a warning light moored in a position where the depth of the water or the nature of the bottom would render the building of a lighthouse unadvisable or impracticable.

***light′-sôme** (*gh* silent), ***light-sum,** *a.* [Eng. *light*, a.; *-some.*]

1. Luminous, light, not dark, not obscure, bright.

2. Gay, cheerful, airy, exhilarating.

***light′-sôme-lȳ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *lightsome*; *-ness.*] In a lightsome manner.

"He foretelleth Christ more *lightsomely* and lively than all the rest."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xvii., § 8.

***light′-sôme-nĕss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lightsome*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being lightsome; luminosity, brightness, absence of darkness.

"It is to our atmosphere that the variety of colours, which are painted on the skies, the *lightsomeness* of our air and the twilight, are owing."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

2. Cheerfulness, gaiety, merriment, levity.

light′-wood (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *light*, *a.*, and *wood*.]

Bot.: (1) *Acacia Melanoxylon*; (2) *Ceratopetalum Agallochum.*

***light′-ȳ** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *light*, s.; *-y.*] Full of light.

"If thin yghe be symple, al thi bodi schal be *lighty*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xi.

lĭg′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lig(ea)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group or tribe Geometrina. The antennæ are slightly pubescent in both sexes, the abdomen rather slender, the anterior wings oblong narrow, the posterior ones rounded. Only one British species.

lign (*g* silent), *a.* [LIGNUM.] Possessed of wood, woody. (Used only in the subjoined compound.)

lign-aloes, *s. pl.*

1. The fragrant wood of *Aloexylum Agallochum.* (*Numbers* xxiv. 6.) [AGALLOCH.]

2. *Aquilaria Agallocha.*

***lignage** (as **lĭn′-ĭġ**), *s.* [LINEAGE.]

***ligne,** ***lignee,** *s.*]Fr.] Lineage, descent. (*Chaucer.*)

lĭg′-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ligneus* = wooden, from *lignum* = wood; Ital. *ligneo.*] Made or consisting of wood; resembling or of the nature of wood; wooden.

"It may be they, being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 504.

***lĭg-nĭf′-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lignifer* = producing wood; *lignum* = wood; *fero* = to bear; and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *lignifère.*] Producing or yielding wood.

***lĭg-nĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lignum* = wood, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *lignification.*] The act or process of lignifying; the state of becoming lignified; the state or process of becoming converted into wood or a ligneous substance.

***lĭg′-nĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *lignum* = wood, and *forma* = form, appearance; Fr. *ligniforme.*] Resembling wood; of the appearance of wood.

***lĭg′-nĭ-fȳ,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *lignum* = wood; Eng. suff. *-fy*; Fr. *se lignifier.*]

A. *Trans.:* To convert or change into wood or a ligneous substance.

B. *Intrans.:* To become converted into wood.

lĭg′-nĭn, lĭg′-nĭne, *s.* [Lat. *lig(num)* = wood; *-in*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: A substance at one time considered to be allied to cellulose, but now regarded as identical with it. It is the form of cellulose which exists in the state of greatest aggregation, and is represented by woody fibre generally. [CELLULOSE.]

***lĭg-nĭ-pẽr′-doŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lignum* = wood; *perdo* = to destroy, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Destructive of wood. (Applied to certain insects.)

lĭg′-nīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lignites*; from *lignum* = *wood*, and suff. *-ites* (*Min.*).]

Min. & Geol.: Wood-coal; fossil-wood, generally of tertiary age, converted into a kind of coal. It is usually dull or brownish-black, and has not the glistening lustre of carboniferous coal. Occasionally it is pitch black. As the name lignite implies, it, as a rule, retains the form and aspect of the original wood. It contains a larger proportion of hydrogen than wood does. If decomposition go on, it discharges carburetted hydrogen and becomes changed into common or bituminous coal. The plants constituting it are mostly exogens, and therefore more highly organised than the cryptogams of the carboniferous coal. There are beds of enormous area in several of the Western States, though rarely thick enough to be of much value as coal producers.

lĭg-nĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lignit(e)*; *-ic.*] Containing or resembling lignite; of the nature of lignite.

lignitic-series, *s.*

Geol.: A term applied in North America to a series of beds resting on Cretaceous rocks, and overlaid by Eocene. Probably it is the uppermost member of the American Cretaceous formation.

lĭg-nĭt-ĭf′-ẽr-oŭs, *a* [Eng. *lignite*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or containing lignite.

lĭg′-nō-ĭn, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *lignum* = wood; o connective, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{23}O_8$ (?). A brown substance obtained by Reichal from Huanaco cinchona bark.

lĭg′-nōne, *s.* [Lat. *lign(um)* = wood; Eng. suff. *-one.*]

Chem.: Xylite. A body supposed to exist in crude wood-naphtha, but now believed to be a mixture of methylic alcohol, acetone and acetate of methyl.

***lĭg′-nōse,** *a.* [Lat. *lignosus*, from *lignum* = wood.] Ligneous.

lĭg-nō-sŭl-phŭr′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *lign(um)* = wood; o connective, and Eng *sulphuric.*] (See the compound.)

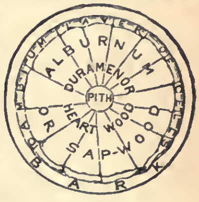
lignosulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Sulpholignic acid. An acid containing the elements of cellulose and sulphuric acid. It is prepared by adding gradually concentrated sulphuric acid to half its weight of lint, or linen torn into fine shreds; triturating in a mortar, neutralising with chalk, and filtering. It has not been investigated.

***lĭg′-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lignosus*, from *lignum* = wood; Fr. *ligneux.*] The same as LIGNEOUS (q.v.).

lĭg′-nŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: Wood; that part of arborescent plants which contains the alburnum and the duramen.



LIGNUM.

lignum-aloes, *s. pl.* The same as LIGN-ALOES (q.v.).

lignum-colubrinum, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* *Strychnos ligustrina*; also other trees of the same genus.

2. *Phar.:* A drug prepared from *Strychnos ligustrina.*

lignum Rhodium, *s.*

Botany:

1. The wood of *Amyris balsamifera*, a Jamaican tree.

2. *Convolvulus floridus*, and *C. scoparius.*

lignum-vitæ, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of *Guiacum officinale.* It is a very hard and heavy wood, brought from Cuba and other West Indian Islands. When first cut it is soft and easily worked, but on exposure to the air it becomes much harder. It is cross-grained, and contains gum guiacum (q.v.). The wood is used for making machinery and for rollers, presses, mills, pestles, mortars, sheaves for ships' blocks, skittle-balls, &c. (*Weale, &c.*)

¶ *Lignum Vitæ of New Zealand:*

Bot.: The Aki, *Metrosideros buxifolia*, one of the Myrtaceæ. It is a giant climber.

lĭg′-ụ-la, (pl. **lĭg′-ụ-læ**), *s.* [Lat. (for *lingula*) = a strap; dimin. of *lingua* = a tongue.]

Bot.: The same as LIGULE (q.v.).

lĭg′-ụ-lāte, lĭg′-ụ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *ligula* = a strap, a band.] [LIGULA.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like a strap or band.

2. *Bot.:* Strap-shaped; narrow, moderately long, with the two opposite margins parallel. Often used of the flowers of the ray in a compound plant; or of flowers having a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat as the Dandelion Lilac.

"One of the *ligulate* flowers or florets of *Cichorium Intybus.*"—*Balfour: Botany*, § 911.

lĭg′-ūle, lĭg′-ụ-la (pl. **lĭg′-ūleṣ, lĭg′-ụ-læ**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ligula* = a strap, a band.]

1. *Anat.:* A thin lamina occupying the angle between the cerebellum and the rectiform body of the *medulla oblongata* in the brain.

2. *Botany:*

(1) A peculiar membranous process at the top of the sheath beneath the blade of a grass.

"Ending in a membranous process or *ligule.*"—*Balfour: Botany*, § 161.

(2) One of the rays of a composite plant.

(3) (*Pl., chiefly of the form* ligulæ): Horns additional to others in the corona of some plants.

3. *Entom.:* The upper flexible portion of the labrum in the mouth of the mandibulate orders of insects.

lĭg-ụ-lĭ-flōr′-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ligula* (q.v.), and *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Asteraceæ (Composites). The corollas are slit or ligulate. It is divided into the tribes Scolymeæ, Lampsaneæ, Hyoserideæ, Hypochærideæ, Scorzonereæ, Lactuceæ, and Hieracieæ (q.v.). Called also Cichoraceæ (q.v.).

lĭg-ụ-lĭf′-lōr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ligula* (q.v.); *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having only ligulate flowers in the capitulum.

lĭg′-ụ-lĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c., *ligu(strum)*; *l* connective, and *-in.*]

Chem. : A crimson colouring substance obtained from *Ligustrum vulgare.* It is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It does not contain nitrogen.

Lĭ-guör′-ĭ-ạn, Lĭ-gör′-ĭ-ạn, Lĭ-guör′-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [For etym. see def.]

A. *As substantive :*

Ch. Hist. (*Pl.*). : A popular name for the Redemptorists (q.v.), derived from their founder St. Alphonsus Maria de' Liguori.

"The members of which are commonly known in some countries as *Ligorians.*"—*Addis & Arnold : Cath. Dict.*, p. 710.

B. *As adj.* : Belonging to or in any way connected with the Redemptorists or St. Alphonsus Liguori. Chiefly employed in the term Liguorian-theology.

Liguorian-theology, *s.*

Ch. Hist. : The same as LIGUORIANISM (q.v.).

Lĭ-guör′-ĭ-ạn-ĭṣm, *s.* [For etym. see extract.]

Ch. Hist. : (See extract). [PROBABILISM.]

"The name *Liguorianism* has been popularly given in the present century to a particular school of moral and devotional theology in the Roman Catholic Church by the controversial opponents of that school, whether themselves Roman Catholics or not. It is derived from the name of one of its principal and most influential exponents, Alfonso Maria de' Liguori, a theologian, saint, and doctor of the Roman Church. In strictness the term is not accurate, for Liguori was in no sense the founder of the school, nor did he innovate upon, develope, or exaggerate its principles and maxims."—*Dr. Lee,* in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed 9th), xiv. 634.

* **lĭg′-ụre,** *s.* [Low Lat. *ligurius,* from λιγύριον, λιγγούριον, λιγκούριον, λυγκούριον (*ligurion, linggurion, lingkurion, lungkourion*), from λύγκος οὖρον (*lungkos ouron*) = lynx's urine, from the belief that it was composed of the urine of lynxes.] A kind of precious stone, worn in the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest.

"The third row a *ligure,* an agate, and an amethyst." —*Exodus* xxviii. 19.

Lī-gür′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [For etym. see def.] Coming from or belonging to the district of Italy anciently known as Liguria.

Ligurian-bee, *s.*

Entom. : *Apis ligustica,* common in Italy and Greece. It is this species which Virgil celebrated (*Georgic* iv.).

lī′-gụ-rīte, *s.* [Named after Liguria, the ancient name for a part of Italy.]

Min. : An apple-green variety of Sphene (q.v.), found at Stura, in the Apennines.

lĭ-gŭs′-tĭ-cŭm, *s.* [So named because some of the species are found in what was the ancient Liguria.]

Bot. : Lovage ; a genus of umbelliferous plants, family Seselinidæ. Twenty species are known. Two species are cultivated as salad plants, *L. officinale,* common in the south of Europe, and *L. scoticum,* the Scottish Lovage, a native of the sea coasts, and eaten, raw or boiled, by the Shetlanders. The flavor is aromatic, but acrid and nauseous to strangers. *L. officinale,* has a strong, peculiar odor, but is used as a salad.

lĭ-gŭs′-trĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c., *ligustr(um)* ; *-in.*]

Chem. : A yellow, bitter extract obtained from the leaves of *Ligustrum vulgare.* It strikes a deep indigo-blue colour with strong sulphuric acid.

lĭ-gŭs′-trŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot. : Privet : a genus of Oleaceæ, tribe Oleæ. The calyx and corolla are four-cleft, the berries two-celled, each cell one to two-seeded. Ten are known. *Ligustrum vulgare* (Common Privet), has elliptic, lanceolate evergreen leaves in compact panicles of small white flowers, followed by black globose berries. Often planted for fences, as it bears clipping. Flowers June and July. Found apparently wild in the south of Scotland, Ireland, and perhaps in England ; naturalized in Scotland. The berries yield a rose-dye and a bland oil used in Germany for cooking. In Belgium the dried and powdered twigs are used for tanning.

lĭ-ġyr′-ŭs (yr as ïr), *s.* [Gr. λιγυρός (*liguros*) = clear, whistling, shrill, sharp.]

Entom. : A genus of Lamellicorn Beetles, family Scarabeidæ, sub-family Dynastinæ. *Ligyrus bituberculatus* feeds on sugar cane, and is sometimes destructive to the crop in Demerara.

* **līk′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [LIKEABLE.]

* **līk′-ạ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [LIKEABLENESS.]

līke, * **liche,** * **lik,** * **lyk,** * **lyche,** * **iliche, yliche,** *a., adv.,* & *s.* [A.S. *líc,* in comp. *gelíc* ; cogn. with Dut. *ge-lijk* = like ; Icel. *líkr, glíkr* ; Dan. *lig* ; Sw. *lik* ; Goth. *ga-leiks* ; Ger. *gleich* ; M. H. Ger. *ge-lích* ; O. H. Ger. *ka-líh.* Cf. also Gr. τηλίκος (*tēlikos*) = of such an age, such ; Lat. *talis* = such ; Russ. *tolikŭ* = such. From the same root as A.S. *líc* = a body. [LICH.] O. Sax. & Icel. *lík.*] [EACH, SUCH, WHICH.]

A. *As adjective :*

1. Resembling ; having resemblance ; of the same appearance or form ; similar, alike : as, He is very *like* his brother.

2. Equal in quantity, quality, or degree ; same ; exactly corresponding.

"*Like* strength is felt from hope and from despair."
Pope : Homer ; Iliad xv. 852.

3. Corresponding in character, nature, or disposition. (*Shakesp. : Julius Cæsar,* v. 4.)

* 4. Having an appearance indicative of something ; giving reason for a certain belief or expectation ; probable, likely.

"'Tis *like* to be loud weather."
Shakesp. : Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

† 5. In a position affording a possibility or probability of a future act or state ; likely.

"You are *like* to lose your hair."
Shakesp. : Tempest, iv.

6. Having power, ability, inclination, or means ; equal, disposed, or inclined to.

"Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules."—*Clarendon : Civil War.*

B. *As adverb :*

1. In the like or same manner ; equally, similarly, exactly. (*Shakesp. : Sonnet* 60.)

* 2. So as to resemble.

"He hath drawn my picture. Anything *like* ?"
Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 3. Probably, likely.

"Will money buy them ? Very *like.*"
Shakesp. : Tempest, v.

C. *As substantive :*

1. A person or thing like or resembling another ; an exact counterpart ; a resemblance.

"That mightiest space in fortune nature brings
To join like *likes* and kiss like native things."
Shakesp. : All's Well That Ends Well, i. 1.

2. A liking ; a fancy ; a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction ; a longing desire : as, Every one has his *likes* and dislikes.

¶ *Had like :* Came near to ; was or were nearly. (*Shakesp. : Much Ado About Nothing,* v. 1.)

like-minded, *a.* Having a similar mind, disposition, or purpose. (*Phil.* ii. 2.)

* **līke,** *s.* [LICH.]

* **like-wake,** * **lyke-wake,** *s.* [LYCH-WAKE.]

-līke, *suff.* [LIKE, a.] A common suffix used with nouns to form adjectives, denoting a resemblance to the idea conveyed in the noun : as, child, child-*like* ; war, war-*like,* &c. It is the same as *-ly* (q.v.).

līke, * **lik-en,** * **lyk-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *lícian, lícan* = to be like or suitable for ; *líc, ge-líc* = like (q.v.) ; cogn. with Dan. *lijken* = to be like, to resemble, to suit, from *ge-lijk* = like ; Icel. *líka* = to like, from *líkr* = like ; Goth. *leikan, ga-leikan* = to please, from *ga-leiks* = like ; M. H. Ger. *líchen, ge-líchen* = to be like, from *ge-lích* = like.]

A. *Transitive :*

* 1. Originally used impersonally : it pleases ; it is agreeable to.

"It *likes* us well : Young princes, close your hands."
Shakesp. : King John, ii. 2.

* 2. To please ; to be agreeable to.

"Call for what wine you please, which *likes* you the best." *Cartwright : At a Dry Dinner.*

3. To be pleased with ; to enjoy in a moderate degree ; to approve.

"That on so little acquaintance you should *like* her."
Shakesp. : As You Like It, v. 2.

* 4. To make like ; to compare ; to liken.

"*Like* me to the peasant boys of France."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry VI., iv. 6.

* 5. To be like ; to resemble.

"You *like* none, none you, for constant heart."
Shakesp. : Sonnet 53.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To be pleased ; to feel a moderate degree of pleasure.

"I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye ;
That *lik'd,* but had a rougher task in hand."
Shakesp. : Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

2. To choose ; to be willing.

"If the man *like* not to take his brother's wife."—*Deut.* xxv. 7.

* 3. To be likely ; to go near.

"He probably got his death, as he *liked* to have done two years ago."—*Walpole : Letters,* ii. 193.

* **līke′-ạ-ble,** * **līk′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *like* ; *able.*] Of a nature deserving to be liked ; pleasing ; lovable.

"It is a very *likeable* place."—*Southey : The Doctor* ch. xxxiv.

* **līke′-ạ-ble-nĕss,** * **līk′-ạ-ble-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *likeable* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being likeable ; attractiveness.

* **līke′-hoọd,** *s.* [Eng. *like,* a. ; *-hood.*] Likelihood.

līke′-lĭ-hoọd, * **lik-li-hed,** * **like-ly-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *likely* ; *-hood.*]

* 1. Resemblance, likeness, comparison.

"There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation."—*Raleigh.*

2. The quality or state of being likely ; probability, chance, likeliness.

"What we have just reason to caution any man against will in *likelihood* come to pass."—*Whitby : On the Five Points,* dis. 5, ch. xi., § 11.

* 3. That from which a conclusion can or may be drawn ; a sign, an appearance, an indication.

"Many *likelihoods* informed me of this before."—*Shakesp. : All's Well That Ends Well,* i. 3.

* 4. Circumstantial evidence ; proof.

"These *likelihoods* confirm her flight from hence."
Shakesp. : Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.

līke′-lĭ-nĕss, * **līke-li-nesse,** * **lik-li-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *likely* ; *-ness.*]

* 1. Resemblance, likeness.

2. Probability, likelihood, chance.

* 3. Suitableness, agreeableness.

līke′-lȳ, * **lik-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *like,* a. ; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective :*

* 1. Such as may be liked ; attracting liking ; likeable, pleasing, agreeable.

"I have not seen
So *likely* an ambassador of love."
Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

* 2. Similar, alike, like, congenial.

"Love is a celestial harmonie
Of *likely* harts composed of starres concent."
Spenser : Hymne in Honour of Beauty, 196.

3. Having the appearance of truth or probability ; probable, credible.

"I never thought it possible or *likely.*"
Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

4. In such a position or situation as probably to do some act : as, I am *likely* to call to-morrow.

5. Suitable, well-adapted, convenient ; that will probably suit one's purpose.

6. Of good breeding and accomplishments ; accomplished, talented. (*American.*)

B. *As adv.* : Probably ; in all probability.

"While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know."—*Glanvill :*

līk′-ẹn, * **lik-nen,** * **lyk-nen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Sw. *likna* = (1) to resemble, (2) to liken, from *lik* = like ; Dan. *ligne* = (1) to resemble, (2) to liken, from *lig* = like.] [LIKE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive :*

* 1. To make like ; to cause to resemble.

2. To compare ; to consider or represent as like.

"To whom then will ye *liken* God ? or what likeness will ye compare unto him ?"—*Isaiah* xl. 18.

* **B.** *Intrans.* : To be like ; to resemble.

"His schal lyke that layk that *lyknes* her tylle."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems ; Cleanness, 1,064.

līke′-nĕss, * **lik-nes,** * **i-lik-nes,** *s.* [A.S. *ge-lícnes,* from *líc, ge-líc* = like (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being like ; similarity, resemblance.

"In the *likeness* of God made he him."—*Genesis* v. 2.

2. That which is like or similar ; that which resembles another ; especially a portrait or picture of a person or thing.

"Had he that real *likeness* shown,
Would any man the picture own ?"
Gay : Fables, pt. i., fab. 18.

3. Form, appearance.

"And above the firmament that was over their heads was the *likeness* of a throne."—*Ezekiel* i. 26.

lĭk′-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [LICKERISH.]

* **lĭk′-ẽr-oŭs-nĕs,** *s.* [LICKERISHNESS.]

līke′-wi̦șe, * lyke-wyse, *adv.* or *conj.* [For *in like wise.*] In like wise; in like manner; also, moreover.

> "Jesus said unto them, I also will ask you one thing, which if ye tell me, I *likewise* will tell you by what authority I do these things."—*Matthew* xxi. 24.

līk′-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Like, *v.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Having a certain appearance; featured, favoured.

> "Why should he see your faces worse *liking* than the children which are of your sort?"—*Daniel* i. 10.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The state of being pleased; contentment.

> "Than to drive *liking* to the name of love."
> *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* i. 1.

* **2.** Favour, goodwill.

> "You have broken from his *liking.*"
> *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* v. 1.

3. Inclination, desire.

> "A sudden trust from sudden *liking* grew."
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xv. 464.

* **4.** State of the body; especially good or plump condition.

> "Their young ones are in good *liking;* they grow up with corn."—*Job* xxxix. 4.

* **5.** A state of trial.

> "The royal soul . . .
> Came but a while on *liking* here."
> *Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis,* 152.

lī′-lac, * li-lach, *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *lilac, lila;* Ital. *lilà;* Turk. *leilâk;* cf. Pers. *lilaj, lilanj, lilang* = the indigo plant.]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: The genus Syringa, and specially *S. vulgaris.* It has simple leaves, and very fragrant pale violet or purple flowers, in beautiful thyrsoid terminal panicles. It was introduced into Great Britain from Persia and Turkey about 1597. It has been introduced into this country and is widely cultivated in our gardens, as a favorite flowering plant. It has valuable febrifugal qualities, owing to the presence in it of lilacine (q.v.). The wood yields, by distillation, a fragrant oil. The Chinese Lilac has larger flowers, but with less odor.

¶ African lilac is *Melia Azedarach;* Australian lilac (1) *Hardenbergia monophylla,* (2) *Prostanthera violacea;* Indian lilac, *Melia semperflorens;* and Persian lilac, *Syringa persica.*

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour of lilac; pale dull violet, a little mixed with white.

lī′-la̤-çĭne, *s.* [Eng. *lilac; -ine.*]

Chem.: Syringine. An alkaloid extracted from the bark, the buds, and the leaves of the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris.* It is obtained in the form of radiate needles, which are soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It possesses a taste which is at the same time sweet, bitter, nauseous, and astringent. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a yellowish-green solution, which gradually changes to violet-blue; on diluting with water it takes an amethyst colour. Lilacine is little known in England, but in the south of Europe it is considered an unfailing remedy for the intermittent fever which prevails in marshy and insalubrious districts.

lī′-la̤-līte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: The same as Lepidolite (q.v.).

lĭl-ĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lili(um);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Lilyworts; an order of Endogens founded by Linnæus in 1751, and still retained. It is the typical order of the alliance Liliales. It consists of herbaceous plants, shrubs, or trees, with bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, or fibrous roots; leaves generally narrow, with parallel veins; flowers large and showy, to small and green, with all intermediate gradations; calyx and corolla confounded, both coloured, sometimes cohering into a tube; stamens six, inverted into the perianth; the anthers opening inwards; ovary free, three celled; fruit succulent, dry, or capsular. Seeds one above another, in one or two rows. Many of the species are very beautiful. They are widely diffused, being, however, more common in temperate than in tropical countries; those belonging to the latter region being often arborescent. Some are eaten; many yield fibres capable of being spun; others are used medicinally; some yield resins, some are poisonous. (*Lindley.*) Known genera 170, species about 1,500. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*) Lindley divides the order into eleven tribes: Tulipeæ, Hemerocalleæ, Aloineæ, Scilleæ, Conanthereæ, Anthericeæ, Aphyllantheæ. Wachendorfeæ, Asparageæ, Aspidistreæ, and Ophiopogoneæ. This order contains many of our finest garden and green-house flowers, such as lilies, tulips, dog's tooth violet, tuberose, lily of the valley, hyacinth, and others useful for food, medicine, &c.

lĭl-ĭ-ā′-çĕ-oŭs (or ceous as shŭs), *a.* [Lat. *liliaceus,* from *lilium* = a lily.] Pertaining to lilies or the Liliaceæ; like a lily.

lĭl-ĭ-a̤l, *a.* [Liliales.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the alliance Liliales, the typical order Liliaceæ, or its typical genus Lilium.

lĭl-ĭ-ā′-lēş, *s. pl.* [Masc. and fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *lilial(is),* from Lat. *lilium* = a lily.]

Bot.: The Lilial alliance. It consists of hypogynous, bisexual, hexapetaloid endogens, with copious albumen. Lindley includes under it the orders Gilliesiaceæ, Melanthaceæ, Liliaceæ, and Pontederaceæ (q.v.).

lĭl-ĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lili(um);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ, type Lilium. The styles are combined or the stigma sessile, the capsule loculicidal, the testa varicus, the radicle next the hilum. British genera: Scilla, Muscari, Ornithogalum, Allium, Gagea, Lloydia, Fritillaria, with two more—Tulipa doubtful, and Lilium only naturalised.

* **lĭl′-ĭed, * lĭl′-lĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *lily; -ed.*] Full of or covered with lilies.

> "Nymphs and shepherds dance no more
> By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks." *Milton: Arcades.*

Lĭl′-ĭ-pŭt, Lĭl′-lĭ-pŭt, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As subst.:* The name of an imaginary country in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels,* the inhabitants of which were pigmies.

> "Watchful against impending harms
> All *Lilliput* cried out, 'To arms!'"
> *Lloyd: Charity; A Fragment.*

B. *As adj.:* Liliputian.

Lĭl-ĭ-pū′-tian, Lĭl-lĭ-pū′-tian, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Liliput; -ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Liliput; pigmy, small, pigmean.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Liliput (q.v.).
2. A person of very diminutive size; a pigmy.

Lĭl′-ĭth, *s.* [Heb. לִילִית (*lilith*) = properly the nightly one, the name of a female night-spirit that wanders about in the deserts (cf. Matt. xii. 43), and which the seer represents as taking up its permanent abode in Edom. (*Newman: Heb. Lex.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A word transliterated and adopted from the Hebrew by Henderson, following the example of Aquila, Van der Palm, and de Wette. The LXX. translate it by ὀνοκένταυροι (*onokentauroi*), the Vulgate by *lamia,* and most moderns by "screech-owl." Bochart, Gesenius, Rosenmüller, and Hitzig, are of the same opinion as Newman. [Etym.] (See also *Cheyne: Proph. of Isaiah,* xxxiv. 14.) [Lamia, ¶.]

> "There also the *lilith* shall rest,
> And find for herself a place of repose."
> *E. Henderson: Isaiah* xxxiv. 14.

2. *Folk-lore:* According to Talmudic tradition, Lilith was Adam's first wife, who for her refractory conduct was transformed into a demon endowed with power to injure and destroy infants unprotected by the necessary amulet. (*Hershon: Talmudic Misc.,* p. 9.) (See also Buxtorf, *Lex. Talm.,* s.v.; Burton, *Anat. Mel.* (ed. 1881), p. 116.) [Lamia.]

> "It was *Lilith,* the wife of Adam, . . .
> Not a drop of her blood was human,
> But she was made like a soft sweet woman."
> *D. G. Rossetti: Eden Bower.*

lĭl′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *lilium;* Gr. λείριον (*leirion*) = a lily.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ (*Lindley*), the typical genus of the tribe Lilieæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Bulb of many imbricated fleshy scales; leaves all cauline, not sheathing, alternate or whorled; flowers few or many, large, solitary, erect, or drooping; perianth-segments free, caducous, erect below, recurved or revolute above; nectary median elongate; stamens hypogynous or in the base of the segments; filaments subulate; anthers versatile, bursting inwards; ovary six-grooved; style terete; stigma obtuse. Fruit capsular, erect, seeds many, in two series. Known species forty, all from the north temperate zone. *Lilium Martagon,* the Martagon or Turk's cap lily, which has pale purple or white flowers, is naturalised in Surrey; its native country is Continental Europe. *L. pyrenaicum* is a garden escape in Devonshire. About fifty three species, with many varieties, are cultivated in gardens. Many are hardy enough to thrive in almost any situation, even under the shade of trees.

¶ *Lilium candidum* is the White or Bourbon lily; it was brought in 1596 from the Levant; *L. croceum,* the Yellow lily, brought the same year from Germany; *L. japonicum,* the Japan lily, introduced from China in 1804. *L. chalcedonicum* [Lily, 2], the Scarlet Martagon lily, brought from the Levant in 1596; *L. pomponium,* the Scarlet Pompone lily, introduced from Siberia in 1629; *L. bulbiferum* is the Bulb-bearing or Orange lily, brought from Italy in 1596. *L. superbum,* the Superb Martagon lily, introduced from North America in 1738: and *L. tigrinum,* the Tiger or Tiger-spotted lily from China in 1804. The finest of all is a Japanese species, *L. auratum* introduced into gardens from Japan in 1860. It is two to five feet high, the flowers, which are white with purple blotches, being sometimes a foot across. The smell is perceived at a distance. The bulbs of *L. wallichianum,* an Indian species, have demulcent properties, and are used in pectoral complaints. *L. pomponium* is cultivated in Kamtchatka for its roots, which are roasted and eaten.

lĭll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] One of the holes of a wind-instrument. (*Scotch.*)

* **lĭll,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Loll.]

lĭll′-īte, *s.* [Named by Reuss after Von Lill; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An earthy mineral resembling glauconite (q.v.), of a blackish-green colour. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 3·043. Analysis yielded: silica, 32·48; sesqui- and protoxide of iron, 54·95; water, 10·20; carbonate of lime, 1·96; sulphide of iron, 0·63 = 100·22. Found at Przibram, Bohemia. Grouped as a sub-species by Dana under Jollyte (q.v.).

lĭl-lĭ-bŭl-lër′-ō, lĭl-lĭ-bũr-lër′-ō, *s.* [Said to have been a word of distinction used by the Irish Papists in their massacres of the Protestants in 1641.] The refrain and name of a song, written by Lord Wharton, which contributed in no little degree to the revolution of 1688.

> "One of the characteristics of the good old soldier is his trick of whistling *Lillibullero.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

lĭl′-lȳ-pĭl-lĭeş, *s.* [From the native name.]

Bot.: A common Victorian name for *Eugenia Smithii.* [Eugenia.]

lĭlt, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lilt, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To do anything with a spring, jerk, or hop; to jerk; to spring.

2. To sing in a cheerful, lively style.

B. *Trans.:* To sing or play in a cheerful, lively style.

> "Hech! but she would *lilt* that bonnily."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke,* ch. ix.

lĭlt, *s.* [Prob. onomatopoetic.] A cheerful, lively air or tune; an Irish dance accompanied with singing.

lĭl′-ȳ, * lil-i, * lil-ie, * lil-ly, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *lilie,* from Lat. *lilium,* from Gr. λείριον (*leirion*) = a lily; Fr. *lis;* Sp. *lirio;* Ital. *giglio.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

> "For right as she can pelut a *lili* whit . . . .
> She peinted hath this noble creature."
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 11,966.

* 2. *Fig.:* That end of a compass which points to the north; so called from its being frequently ornamented with a *fleur-de-lis.*

> "As to the Pole the *lily* bends
> In a sea-compass." *Howell: Letters,* iii. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Properly the genus Lilium (q.v.), but used also of various other genera more or less akin to it.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) *Old Test.:* Heb. שׁוּשַׁן (*shushan*), 1 Kings xii. 19; שׁוֹשָׁן (*shoshan*), Song of Solomon ii. 16, iv. 5, v. 13, vi. 2-3, vii. 3 שׁוֹשַׁנָּה (*shoshanah*), 2 Chron. iv. 5, Song of Solomon ii. 1.2. Perhaps *Lilium chalcedonicum.*

(2) *New Test.:* The lily [Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*).]

alluded to by Jesus in Matt. vi. 28, is by some believed to have been *Lilium chalcedonicum*, which has red flowers, and is common in Syria.

¶ The African lily is *Agapanthus umbellatus;* the Barbadoes lily, *Hippeastrum equestre;* the Belladonna lily, *Amaryllis Belladonna* (*Belladonna purpurascens*); the Blackberry lily, *Pardanthus chinensis* (American); the Brisbane lily, *Eurycles australasica;* the Cape Coast lily, *Crinum spectabilis;* the Day lily, the genus *Hemerocallis;* the Fire or Flame lily, *Pyrolirion;* the Flax lily, *Phormium tenax;* the Guernsey lily, *Nerine sarniensis;* the Lent lily, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus;* the Lesser Water lily, *Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ;* the Mexican lily, *Hippeastrum reginæ;* the Persian lily, *Fritillaria persica;* the Pond lily, the genus *Nuphar;* the Prairie lily, *Mentzelia ornata;* the Rock lily, *Selaginella convoluta;* the Scarborough lily, *Vallota purpurea;* the Water lily, *Nymphœa;* and the Whitsun lily, *Narcissus poeticus.* (*Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

¶ The Stone-lily is not a plant but a lily-shaped animal. [Lily-encrinite.]

¶ *Oil of lilies:* An unguent formerly obtained by infusing the flowers of *Lilium candidum* in oil.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Pure, as a lily; unstained, unsullied. (*Keats.*)

* **lily-beds,** *s. pl.* Delicate flower-beds in Elysium. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* iii. 2.)

lily-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Crioceris merdigera, a tetramerous beetle, family Crioceridæ, of uniform brownish tint; parasitic on lilies, whence its popular name. Its specific name (= ordure-bearing) has reference to the fact that the larva covers its back with its excrement as a protection.

lily-encrinite, *s.* [Encrinite, Encrinus.]

* **lily-faced,** *a.* Pale-faced; affectedly modest or squeamish.

* **lily-handed,** *a.* Having delicate, white hands.

lily-hyacinth, *s.*

Bot.: Scilla lilio-hyacinthus.

* **lily-liver,** *s.* A coward.

> "I always knew that I was a *lily-liver.*"—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers,* xii.

* **lily-livered,** *a.* White-livered, cowardly, dastardly.

> "A base, *lily-livered,* action-taking knave."
> *Shakesp.: Lear,* ii. 1.

lily of the field, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Amaryllis.

lily of the valley, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* The genus Convallaria (q.v.).

> "*Lily of the valley* has a strong root that runs into the ground."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Script.:* [Lily, II. 1 (2)].

lily-pad, *s.* One of the broad, floating leaves of the water-lily. (*American.*)

lily-pink, *s.*

Bot.: Aphyllanthes, a genus of Liliaceæ.

lily-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Catesbæa, order Cinchonaceæ, tribe Gardenidæ. Two species are cultivated in Britain: *Catesbœa spinosa* and *C. parviflora.*

* **lily-white,** *a.* Of a pure white colour.

lil′-ў-wõrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *lily,* and pl. *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Liliaceæ (q.v.).

Lī′-mạ (1), *s.* The capital city of Peru.

Lima-bean, *s.*

Bot.: Phaseolus lunatus.

Lima-wood, *s.* [Brazil (1), **A.**]

lī′-mạ (2), *s.* [Lat. *lima* = a file.]

Zool.: A genus of Molluscs, family Ostreidæ. The shell is equivalve, compressed, obliquely oval; the anterior side gaping, the posterior one rounded, usually close; the umbones apart, eared; the hinge area triangular; the cartilage-pit central. The animal has the mantle margins separate. Lima is either free or spins a byssus. Twenty recent species are known, and two hundred fossil. The former from Norway, Britain, India, &c., the latter from the Trias, if not from the Carboniferous, period onward.

lī-mā′-çĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *limaceus* = slimy, from *limax* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Of or pertaining to the genus Limax, or slugs.

lī-măç′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *limax,* genit. *limac(is)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Slugs. A family of gasteropodous molluscs, order Pulmonifera, section Inoperculata. The shell is small or rudimentary, usually internal or partially concealed by the mantle. The animal elongated, the body and foot not distinct from each other. The head and tentacles retractile, the tentacles four, the upper pair supporting eyes. The mantle small, shield-shaped. Abundant in the United States and elsewhere.

lī′-mạ-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *limax,* genit. *limac(is)* = a snail; *-in.*]

Chem.: A substance obtained as a white earthy mass from the garden-snail. It is soluble in hot water and alcohol, and is precipitated with tannic acid.

lī-mạ-çī′-nạ, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Mod. Lat. *limacinus,* from Lat. *limax* = a slug, a snail.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Limacinidæ (q.v.). The shell is subglobose, sinistral, spiral, umbilicated. No operculum. Animal with expanded fins. Two known recent species from the Arctic and the Antarctic seas.

lī-mạ-çĭn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limacin(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Molluscs, order Pteropoda. The shell, which is sinistral, is minute, spiral, sometimes operculate. The animal with fins attached to the sides of the mouth.

lī-mạ-cō′-dēş, *s.* [Lat. *limax,* genit. *limac(is)* = a snail; *-odes,* from Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Limacodidæ (q.v.). *Limacodes testudo* is British.

lī-mạ-cō′-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *limacod(es);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Lepidoptera, sometimes called Cochleopodidæ. It is of the tribe Bombycina. The antennæ are not pectinated. The wings rather short and broad with long fringes. The larva smooth, onisciform, with no perceptible legs. The species are wide spread.

lī′-mạ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lim(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of conchiferous molluscs, by some separated from Ostreidæ, with which it is generally united.

* **li-maile,** *s.* [Fr. *limaille.*] A mass of filings of any metal.

* **lī-mā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *limatus,* pa. par. of *limo* = to file; *lima* = a file.] The act of filing or polishing.

* **lī′-mạ-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *limatura,* from *limaturus,* fut. par. of *limo* = to file.]

1. The act of filing.

2. Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

lī′-măx, *s.* [Lat. = a slug, a snail.]

Zool.: Slug. The typical genus of the family Limacidæ (q.v.). The shell is internal, oblong, flat, or slightly concave beneath the nucleus posterior. Animal with a foot pointed and keeled behind the mantle. Shield-shaped, with granulated or concentric striæ. Known recent species fifty-one from Europe, and one fossil from the Eocene.

lĭmb (1) (*b* silent), * **lim,** * **lyme,** * **lymme,** *s.* [A.S. *lim;* cogn. with Icel. *limo;* Dan. & Sw. *lem.* The *b* is excrescent. The original meaning was probably a twig, a branch broken off, a fragment, from A.S. *lemian, lemman* = to break; cf. Icel. *lemja* = to break; *lim* = foliage of a tree; *limi* = a rod; Dan. *lime* = a twig.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One of the extremities of the human body, an arm, a leg; espec. the latter.

> "The sofa suits
> The gouty *limb.*" *Cowper: Task,* i. 107.

(2) A branch of a tree; one of some size.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A person or thing regarded as a part of something else: as, a *limb* of the law.

> "For Antony is but a *limb* of Cæsar."
> *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* ii. 1.

* (2) An active member.

> "These are the *limbs* of the plot."
> *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* i. 1.

(3) A mischievous child; an urchin. (*Colloq.*) [Imp.]

II. *Locksmith.:* One of the pieces which compose a lock.

* **limb-meal,** * **lyme-mele,** *adv.* Limb from limb; piecemeal.

> "O that I had her here, to tear her *limb-meal.*"
> *Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* ii. 4.

lĭmb (2) (*b* silent), *s.* [Lat. *limbus* = a border, an edging; Fr. *limbe* = a brink.]

I. *Astronomy:*

1. The border or outermost edge of the sun or moon.

> "I caught sight of the lunar *limb.*"—*Tyndal: Fragments of Science,* ch. vi.

2. The graduated arc or section of a measuring or optical instrument.

II. *Botany:*

1. (*Of a petal*): The expanded part of a petal which is a modification of the blade of a leaf.

2. (*Of a gamosepalous corolla*): The expanded portion, as distinguished from the throat and the tube. It may be plane or concave, with a great or less number of segments.

* **lĭmb** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Limb (1), *s.*]

1. To supply or furnish with limbs.

> "They *limb* themselves, and colour shape or size,
> Assume, as likes them best."
> *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 352.

2. To tear limb from limb; to dismember.

lĭm′-băch-īte, *s.* [Named after the place where found, Limbach; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A grayish- to greenish-white massive mineral with greasy lustre. Sp. gr. 2·395. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia, represented by the formula $3MgO2SiO_2 + Al_2O_3SiO_2 + 2HO$. Found at Limbach, Saxony, occupying cavities in serpentine.

lĭm′-băt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cooling periodical wind, blowing in the isle of Cyprus from the north-west from eight a.m. to the middle of the day or later.

lĭm′-bāte, *a.* [Lat. *limbatus,* from *limbus* = a border, an edge.]

Botany:

1. The same as Bordered (q.v.).

2. Having an expanded end.

* **lĭm′-bĕck,** * **lĭm′-bĕc,** *s.* [A contraction of *alembic* (q.v.).]

1. *Chem.:* A still.

> "What potions have I drunk of syren tears,
> Distilled from *limbecks,* foul as hell within."
> *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 119.

2. *Her.:* [Distillatory].

* **lĭm′-bĕck,** * **lim-bec,** *v.t.* [Limbec, *s.*] To strain or pass through a limbeck.

lĭmbed (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *limb* (1), *s.;* *-ed.*] Having limbs: sometimes used absolutely, but more commonly in composition, as large-*limbed,* long-*limbed,* &c.

> "Innumerous living creatures, perfect forms,
> *Limbed* and full grown." *Milton: P. L.,* vii. 456.

lĭm′-bĕr, *a.* [Allied to *limp* (q.v.).] Flexible, easily bent, pliable, pliant, yielding, lithe.

> "Those waved their *limber* fans
> For wings." *Milton: P. L.,* vii. 476.

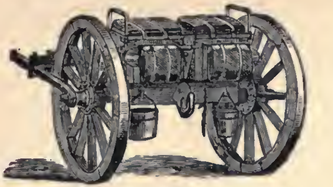
lĭm′-bĕr, * **lĭm′-mĕr,** *s.* [Properly *limmer,* which is a plural form, from Icel. *limar* = boughs, pl. of *lim* = foliage.]

I. *Ord. Lang.* (*Pl.*): The shafts or thills of a vehicle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ordnance:* The detachable part of a gun-carriage mounted on the two fore-wheels, and to which the horses are attached. The gun is limbered up when the trail of the gun-carriage proper is lifted up and looped over the pintle-hook of the limber, in order for marching. The term limber is also applied to the fore-carriage of the ammunition-waggon to which the caisson or tumbril is connected. Limbers differ in construction with the purpose and

positions of the guns; as—the casemate-limber; the field-gun limber, with an ammunition box; the garrison-gun limber; the limber with shafts; the pole-limber; the siege-carriage limber; the battery-waggon limber.



LIMBER.

2. *Shipwright.:* A passage on each side of the keelson for bilge-water.

limber-board, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A plank reaching from the keelson to the limber-strake, and merely butting against the bulkheads, so as to be easily taken up to expose the limbers.

limber-chain, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* A chain passing through the limber-holes of a vessel by which they may be cleared of dirt that chokes them.

2. *Artillery:* A keep chain which goes round the pintle and confines the trail to the limber, preventing its flying off the limber-hook.

limber-chest, *s.* The ammunition or tool chest belonging to the limber of an artillery-carriage of any description. Those of the gun-carriage and caisson are fitted up as ammunition-chests, while those of the forge and battery waggon contain respectively tools and stores for blacksmiths' and for carriage-makers' and saddlers' use.

limber-holes, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Holes through the floor-timbers on each side of the keelson, to allow the passage of bilge-water. The row of holes constitutes the limber-passage.

limber-hook, *s.*

Artillery: The hook on the limber to which the trail of the gun is attached.

limber-passage, *s.* [LIMBER-HOLE.]

limber-strake, *s.*

Shipbuild.: That strake of the inner skin which is nearest to the keelson. A space between it and the latter is called the limber, and forms a passage for bilge-water.

limbering-up hoop, *s.*

Artillery: A stirrup-handle on the trail of a gun by which the piece is moved in limbering and unlimbering.

* **lĭm′-bĕr** (1), *v.t.* [LIMBER, *a.*] To make limber or pliant.

"Her stiff hams . . . are now *limbered.*"—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 356.

lĭm′-bĕr (2), *v.t.* or *i.* [LIMBER, *s.*]

Ordnance: To attach the limber to. (Said of a gun, and generally followed by *up.*) (More commonly used intransitively.)

lĭm′-bĕr-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *limber*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being limber; flexibleness.

"The *limberness* of them [the sides of a bladder] would permit the air to accommodate itself and the bladder to the figure of a cylindrical vessel."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 268.

lĭm′-bĕrş, *s. pl.* [LIMBER, *s.*, I.]

lĭm′-bĭ-līte, *s.* [Named from the locality where found, Limburg.]

Min.: Usually regarded as an altered condition of chrysolite (q.v.) by oxidation of the iron, but Rosenbusch is of opinion that it is the result of the alteration of the vitreous portion of a rock, such as he has named Limburgite (q.v.). Occurs in a dolerite at Limburg, Baden.

* **lĭmb′-lĕss** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *limb*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without limbs.

"This poor bleeding *limbless* trunk, which gladly
I would divide among them."
Massinger: Renegado, iv. 1.

lĭm′-bō, *s.* [Properly the ablative of Lat. *limbus* = edge, border, the full phrase being *in limbo patrum*; Ital. *limbo.*] [LIMBUS.]

1. Any place of misery; hell.

"Oh, what a sympathy of woe is this?
As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss!"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. A prison; a place of confinement. (*Slang.*)

3. The same as LIMBUS (q.v.).

"As to the condition of the soul between death and the resurrection, Islâm has no authoritative teaching; the general opinion is that there is a *limbo* somewhere or other in which the spirits of the good repose, while those of the wicked are imprisoned elsewhere in a foul dungeon to await their doom."—*Palmer: The Qur'ân*, i. lxxi.

Limbo of Infants, *s.* The English rendering of *Limbus Infantium* (q.v.).

"The existence of the *Limbo of Infants* has never been defined by the Church."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p 519.

Limbo of the Fathers, *s.* The English rendering of *Limbus Patrum* (q.v.).

"Estius thinks it was to the spirits in the *Limbo of the Fathers*, as well as to those in Purgatory, that Christ preached."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 518.

lĭm-bör′-ĭ-a̤, *s.* [From Lat. *limbus* = a border; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-oria* (?).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Limboridæ (q.v.). It is not British.

lĭm-bŏr′-ĭ-dæ, lĭm-bŏr-ĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limbori(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Angiocarpous or close-fruited Lichens, tribe Idiothalameæ. There are rounded apothecia, closed in by a carbonaceous special perithecium, finally bursting in various ways, and containing a somewhat waxy nucleus, which grows hard. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

lĭm′-bŭs, *s.* [LIMBO.]

Scholastic Theology: The edge or utmost limit of hell, the abode of souls to whom the merits of Jesus could not be applied, through no fault of their own. Dante's description (*Inferno*, iv.) is quite consonant with scholastic teaching on the matter. Limbus is distinguished, as—

(1) *Limbus Patrum*, said to be the abode of those who died before the coming of Jesus Christ, and consequently before he "opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers." The expression "Abraham's bosom" (Luke xvi. 23) is supposed to designate this place; and some theologians see an allusion to it in the preaching "unto the spirits in prison" (1 Pet. iii. 19).

"The ancient ideas have even held their place on into Christian thought, in pictures like that of the *Limbus Patrum*, the Hades where Christ descended to set free the patriarchs."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1873), ii. 83.

(2) *Limbus Infantium*, defined as the abode of infants, to whom the merits of the Redemption could not be applied, because they died without baptism either of water or of blood, and were too young to supplement the loss of the sacrament by *baptismum in voto*, which is an "ardent desire of receiving baptism of water, joined with perfect charity." Many opinions have been held as to the state of infants in Limbus, some believing them free from the *pœna sensus*, while St. Augustine went so far as to teach that they suffered the actual pains of hell. The common opinion of theologians of the present day is that they enjoy natural happiness, while some believe that they may be admitted into heaven itself through the uncovenanted mercies of Almighty God.

līme (1), ***liim,** ***lym,** ***lyme,** *s.* [A.S. *lím* = bitumen, cement; cogn. with Dut. *lijm* = glue, lime; Icel. *lím* = glue, lime, chalk; Dan. *liim* = glue; Sw. *lim* = glue; Ger. *leim* = glue; M. H. Ger. *lim* = birdlime; Lat. *limus* = mud, slime.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A viscous substance smeared on twigs for the purpose of catching birds; birdlime (q.v.).

"Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the net or *lime.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* [CALCIUM OXIDE].

2. *Geol., &c.:* The chief states in which lime occurs in geological strata are the carbonate, the phosphate, and the sulphate of lime. (For the origin of the lime itself, see LIMESTONE.) Phosphate of lime may come from bone, from coprolites, &c.; sulphate of lime is less clearly organic.

"And bigan a strong castel of *lym* and off ston."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 127.

3. *Pharm.:* Lime, but only in the form of *Liquor Calcis*, is sometimes given internally as an antacid. Externally applied it acts as a caustic.

4. *Sugar-manuf.:* Lime-water used in clarifying coarse sugar.

¶ Lime-alumina garnet = *Grossularite*; Lime-and-soda mesotype = *mesolite*, a member of the Mesotype group; Lime-arsenate = *Pharmacolite*; Lime-borate = *Bechilite*; Lime-borosilicate = *Datolite*; Lime-carbonate = *Aragonite* and *Calcite* (q.v.); Lime-felspar = *Anorthite*; Lime-fluate, Lime-fluoride = *Fluorite*; Lime-harmotome = *Phillipsite*; Lime-mesotype = a member of the Mesotype group (q.v.); Lime-nitrate = *Nitrocalcite* (q.v.); Lime-oxalate = *Whewellite*; Lime-oligoclase = *Hafnefiordite*; Lime-phosphate = *Apatite*; Lime-silicate = *Wollastonite*; Lime-soda felspar = *Labradorite*; Lime-sulphate = *Anhydrite* and *Gypsum*; Lime-titanate = *Perofskite*; Lime-tungstate = *Scheelite*, and Lime-uranite = *Autunite* (q.v.).

lime-burner, *s.* One who burns limestone in a limekiln to make lime.

* **lime-fingered,** *a.* Thievish.

"False, *lime-fingered* servants."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, v. 195.

lime-floor, *s.* A floor of lime-mortar, spread, beaten, and rubbed smooth.

lime-light, *s.* A light produced by projecting jets of ignited hydrogen and oxygen upon a ball of lime, making it incandescent. Invented by Lieutenant Drummond, who first applied it in the focus of a paraboloid for geodetic purposes.

lime-machine, *s.*

Gas-making: A machine in which gas is purified by passing through lime.

lime-malachite, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Malachite (q.v.), containing carbonate of lime and some water; from Lauterberg, Harz, Germany.

lime-paste, *s.* The cream of lime, produced by slaking with water.

lime-pit, *s.* A limestone quarry.

lime-plant, *s.*

Bot.: The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum.* (*Ogilvie.*)

lime-powder, *s.* The decrepitated lime produced by air-slaking.

lime-rod, *s.* A twig smeared over with bird-lime.

"The currier and the *lime-rod* are the death of the fowle."
Breton: Fantastickes.

lime-screen, *s.* A sifter for separating lime powdered by slaking from the lumps.

lime-sink, *s.* A round hole or depression in the ground in limestone districts.

lime-spreader, *s.* A travelling box with perforated bottom, or other contrivance, for distributing powdered lime over land as a manure.

lime-twig, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A twig smeared with bird-lime, used to catch birds.

2. *Fig.:* A snare, a trap.

"I knew the foul enchanter, though disguised,
Entered the very *lime-twigs* of his spells."
Milton: Comus, 646.

* **lime-twig,** *v.t.* To entangle, to ensnare.

lime-wash, *s.* A coating given with lime-water; white-wash.

lime-water, *s.* A solution of lime in 700 parts of cold water. It is tonic, astringent, and antacid.

lime-wavellite, *s.*

Min.: A name given to a mineral occurring in radiated spherical and hemispherical groups of acicular crystals in a phosphorite-breccia. Sp. gr. 2·45; lustre, feeble; colour, white. Eliminating impurities, Kosmann regards the composition as a hydrated phosphate of alumina and lime, containing lime, 14·86; alumina, 35·65; phosphoric-acid, 28·39; water, 21·09. Found with phosphorite at Dehru and other places in Nassau.

līme (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *line*, itself a corrupt. of *lind*, from A.S. *lind* = the linden-tree (q.v.).]

Bot.: The genus Tilia (q.v.), whose species are natives of North America, Asia, and Europe. *T. americana*, or *T. glabra*, is a common species in the United States, a graceful umbrageous tree, with larger leaves than *T. europœa*, the European species. It is often planted in streets as a shade tree, and *Unter den Linden*, the principal street of Berlin, is named from it. In the more western and southern parts of this country there are other species of Lime or Linden. [TILIA.] The Lime-tree grows to a great size in Europe. The honey made from it is considered very fine. The sap yields a kind of sugar. The bark is made into ropes and mats, and formerly was used for writing-tablets. The wood is soft, light, smooth, close-grained, suitable for carving. It is not much attacked by worms. It is made into light bowls, dishes, boxes for apothecaries, and dressers for shoemakers. The twigs are manufactured into baskets and cradles.

lime hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Smerinthus tiliæ*, one of the commonest of the Hawk-moths. It owes its popular name to the fact that the larva feeds on the leaves of the lime-tree.

līme (3), *s.* [Fr., from Pers. *límá, límún* = a lemon, a citron; Arab. *límeh* = a lime.] [LEMON.]

Botany:

1. *Citrus acida.*

2. *Citrus limetta*, more fully called the Sweet Lime. It grows about eight feet high, with a crooked trunk and many-diffused branches armed with prickles. The leaves are ovate-lanceolate, nearly entire. The fruit, which is greenish-yellow, is almost globular, except that there is a protuberance at the top; the surface is regular; shining rind. It is about an inch-and-a-half in diameter. The juice is very acid. There are various cultivated varieties. Some believe it a variety of *Citrus medica*, the Citron (q.v.).

¶ *Wild-lime.*

Bot.: *Atalantia monophylla.*

lime-juice, *s.* The juice of the lime, used for the same purposes as lemon-juice (q.v.).

lime-juicer, *s.* (See extract.)

> "They would not go on a *lime-juicer*, they said, for anything. (By *lime-juicer* is meant an ocean-going ship, so called because the crew have salt meat served out to them, and lime-juice with it against scurvy.")—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 26, 1884.

***līme** (4), ***lyemme,** *s.* [LEAM, *s.*] A thong, strap, or string to lead a dog; a leash.

līme, *v.t.* [LIME (1), *s.*]

*1. To smear with bird-lime.

> "Myself have *lim'd* a bush for her."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, i. 3.

*2. To ensnare, to catch, to entangle, as a bird with bird-lime.

> "Birds never *limed* no secret bushes fear."
> *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 88.

*3. To ensnare in any way.

> "Oh *limed* soul, that, struggling to be free,
> Art more engaged." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

*4. To cement.

> "Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together."
> *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

5. To manure with lime; to spread lime over.

> "All sorts of pease love *limed* or marled land."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

***līmed,** *a.* [Fr. *limer*; Lat. *limo* = to polish.] Polished. (*Chaucer: House of Fame*, iii.)

***līme'-hound,** *s.* [Eng. *lime* (4), and *hound.*] A hound used in boar-hunting; a limmer; so called from the leash in which he was led. (*Massinger: Bashful Lover*, i. 1.)

līme'-kĭln (or **ln** as **1**), *s.* [Eng. *lime* (1), s., and *kiln.*] A kiln in which limestone is calcined and reduced to lime.

> "The counter gate is as hateful to me as the reek of a *limekiln*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

Lī-mĕn'-ĕ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Lima, or its inhabitants, in Peru.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Lima.

lī-mĕn-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λιμενίτης (*limenitēs*) = of the harbour, harbour-guarding, from λίμην (*limēn*) = a harbour.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Nymphalidæ, sub-family Nymphalinæ. *Limenitis sybilla* is the White Admiral Butterfly. [ADMIRAL C. 2.] *L. camilla* is from Continental Europe. Various other species are found in America, India, &c.

* **lĭm'-ĕr,** * **lym-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *lime* (4), s.; *-er.*] The same as LIMEHOUND (q.v.).

> "Many relales and *limers*." *Chaucer: Dreame.*

līme'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *lime*, and *stone.*]

Geol.: A general name for all rocks the basis of which is carbonate of lime. It is not generally pure, but has in it alumina, silica, &c. In regions such as Auvergne and Tuscany, in which extinct volcanoes exist, hundreds of springs, both cold and thermal, rise to the surface, bringing up from the subterranean depths carbonate of lime. The quantity thus transferred to the surface in the course of ages is enormous, and manifold streams and rivers carry it into the sea. Molluscs withdraw it for their shells, corals for their reefs, and in due time the upheaval of the sea-bed converts it into a terrestrial limestone rock. Metamorphic action can destroy it, and there is little limestone in rocks which have undergone such a change. When what used to be called primitive, now crystalline or metamorphic, limestone is found in such beds, it is probably of organic origin. Modern limestones are often composed entirely of organic remains or are studded thickly with them. Thus Crinoidal or Encrinital Limestone is composed chiefly of Encrinites, chalk of Foraminifers, Nummulitic Limestone of Nummulites, and Leith a Kalk of the Tertiary of a Nullipore. Sometimes limestone may be brecciated, concretionary, compact, magnesian, &c.

līme'-trēe, *s.* [LIME (3).]

lī-mĕt'-tĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. (*Citrus*) *limett(a)*; *-ic.*]

limettic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_8O_6$. An acid produced by the action of potassium bichromate on oil of lime or oil of rosemary. It is a colourless, crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol, and volatilizes when heated.

līme'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *lime*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: A species of Dianthus. (*Ogilvie.*)

lī-mĭc'-ō-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *limicola* = one who dwells in the mud: *limus* = lime, mud, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Zool.: Mud-worms, a tribe of Annelids, order Oligochæta. It contains two families, Sænuridæ and Naiididæ.

līm'-ĭng, *pr. pa., a.,* & *s.* [LIME, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of covering with lime or birdlime.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* The act of manuring or dressing with lime.

2. *Bleaching:* Slaked lime thinned with water.

3. *Leather-man.:* The operation of steeping hides in lime-water or milk of lime, to remove the hair. The action of the lime is to dissolve the hair sheath and form a soap with the fat of the hide. Also called unhairing.

lĭm'-ĭt, *s.* [Fr. *limite*; fr. Lat. *limitem*, accus. of *limes* = a boundary; akin to *limen* = a threshold; Sp., Port., & Ital. *limite.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which limits, bounds, or circumscribes; a bound, a boundary, a border; the utmost extent: as, the *limits* of a town.

2. A restraint, a bound.

> "Grief dallied with nor law nor *limit* knows."
> *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,120.

*3. *Pl.:* [¶].

*4. A limb.

5. The full time; the full extent.

> "The *limit* of your lives is out."
> *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 3.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Logic & Metaph.:* A distinguishing characteristic, a differentia.

2. *Math.:* A quantity towards which a varying quantity may approach to within less than any assignable quantity, but which it cannot pass. Thus, the quantity $a^2 + 2ax^3$ varies with x, or it is a function of x, and approximates towards a^2 in value, as x is diminished, and may, by giving a suitable value to x, be made to differ from a^2 by less than any assignable quantity. Hence a^2 is, properly speaking, a limit of the expression, which in this case may be found by making $x = 0$.

¶ *Limits of a prison*, or *limits:* A certain limited space or extent of ground round a prison, in which a prisoner has liberty to go and come.

lĭm'-ĭt, ***lym-yte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *limiter*; from *limite* = a limit; Ital. *limitare*; Sp. & Port. *limitas*; Lat. *limito*; from *limes* (genit. *limitis*) = a limit (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set a limit or bound to; to bound.

> "We wish remov'd what standeth in our light,
> And Nature blame for *limiting* our sight."
> *Waller: In Answer of Suckling's Verses.*

2. To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe, to restrain.

> "*Limit* each leader to his several charge."
> *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.

3. To confine or restrain to a certain point or signification; to settle definitely; to apply exclusively: as, To *limit* the meaning of a word.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To exercise any function, as begging, within certain limits. [LIMITER.]

* **lĭm'-ĭt-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *limit*; *-able.*] That may or can be limited, bounded, or restrained; capable of limitation.

***lĭm-ĭ-tān'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *limitaneus*; from *limes* (genit. *limitis*) = a limit.] Pertaining to limits or bounds.

* **lĭm-ĭ-tär'-ĭ-ạn,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *limitaris.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to limit or circumscribe.

B. *As subst.:* One who limits; specif., one who holds the doctrine that a part only of the human race will be saved. Opposed to Universalist (q.v.).

* **lĭm'-ĭt-a-rỹ,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *limitaris*, from *limes* (genit. *limitis*) = a limit.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Placed or stationed at the limits or boundaries. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 971.)

2. Limited; circumscribed in extent.

3. Limited or circumscribed in power or authority.

> "What no inferior *limitary* king.
> Could in a length of years to ripeness bring."
> *Pitt: First Hymn of Callimachus to Jupiter.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. A district lying at the limits or on the borders of another country; a borderland.

> "In the time of the Romans this county, because a *limitary*, did abound with fortifications."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cumberland.*

2. The same as LIMITER (2) (q.v.).

> "Great were the sums of money which the diligence of the *limitaries* brought in."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 210.

lĭm'-ĭ-tāte, *s.* [Lat. *limitatus*, pa. par. of *limito* = to inclose within boundaries, to limit.]

Bot.: Bounded by a markedly distinct line.

lĭm-ĭ-tā'-tion, ***lim-it-a-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *limitationem*, accus. of *limitatio* = a limiting, a limit; from *limitatus*, pa. par. of *limito* = to limit; Sp. *limitacion*; Ital. *limitazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of limiting, bounding, or circumscribing.

2. The state of being limited, bounded, or circumscribed.

> "I despair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire to his line and posterity, will help us to one heir."—*Locke.*

3. That which limits; that which restrains or confines within limits; a restraining condition; a qualifying conception.

> "To exclude any *limitation* or diminution of these so general terms."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 39.

*4. The right to beg or exercise their functions within certain limits, possessed by friars; the act of exercising such functions; the district in which a friar was licensed to beg.

> "As he goth in his *limitacioun*."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,463.

*5. An appointed time.

> "You have stood your *limitation*."
> *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii., 3.

II. *Law:* A certain limited time fixed by law within which an action must be brought.

> "Also a man may plead the statutes of *limitation* in bar; or the time limited by certain acts of Parliament, beyond which no plaintiff can lay his cause of action. As in an action for money secured by a mortgage, or otherwise charged upon land, or for rent on a lease by deed, or on a bond or other specialty, that the claim, had not accrued on plaintiff, or those under whom he claims, within twenty years."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

† **lĭm'-ĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *limitativus*, from *limitatus*, pa. par. of *limito* = to limit (q.v.); Fr. *limitatif.*] Limiting.

"By the very constitution of thought, object and subject co-exist in it as mutally *limitative.*"—*Brit. Quart. Review*, vol. lvii., p. 63 (1873).

lĭm'-ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par., a. & s.* [Limit, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Confined within limits; circumscribed.

2. Narrow, circumscribed.

3. Circumscribed in power or authority; not absolute. [Limited Monarchy.]

* 4. Appointed, fixed.

5. *Railroad:* Restricted as to the amount or the quality of its carrying allowance, or as to the time occupied in its journey, as a *limited* train or express.

C. *As subst.:* A limited express-train. (*U.S. Colloq.*)

¶ (1) *Limited administration:*

Law: A special and temporary administration of certain specific effects of a testator or intestate granted under varying circumstances.

(2) *Limited liability:* Liability is said to be limited when the persons liable are bound under clearly-defined conditions. The phrase is chiefly used in connection with joint-stock companies, and here it means that the members or shareholders shall not be called upon, under any circumstances, to contribute more than the amount of the shares for which they have subscribed. If the debts of such a company, when wound up, amount to more than the resources of the company can meet, the creditors must bear the loss.

(3) *Limited monarchy:* A monarchy in which the power of the sovereign is not absolute, but is constitutionally limited, usually by assemblages of the nobility, clergy, and elected representatives of the people. The sovereignty is a headship more or less real; it is not an autocracy.

(4) *Limited problem:*

Math.: A problem admitting of only one solution, or of a determinate number of solutions.

* **lĭm'-ĭt-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *limited*; *-ly.*] In a limited manner or degree; with limitations.

* **lĭm'-ĭt-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *limited*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being limited.

lĭm'-ĭt-ẽr, * **lim-it-our,** * **lim-it-or,** * **lym-at-our,** *s.* [Eng. *limit*; *-er*, *-or.*]

1. One who or that which limits, binds, or circumscribes.

"A law so good and moral, the *limiter* of sin."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

* 2. A friar who was licensed to beg or to exercise his functions within certain limits.

"Ther walketh now the *limitour* himself."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,460.

lĭm'-ĭt-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *limit*; *-less.*] Having no limit or bound; unlimited, unbounded, infinite, immense.

"Through the great groves of oak to the skirts of the *limitless* prairie." *Longfellow: Evangeline.*

* **lim-it-our,** *s.* [Limiter.]

lĭm'-ĭts, *s. pl.* [Limit, *s.*, I. 3.]

lĭm'-mạ, *s.* [Gr. λεῖμμα (*leimma*) = what is left, a remnant; λείπω (*leipō*) = to leave.]

Music:

1. The diatonic semitone.

2. [Diesis.]

lĭm'-mẽr (1), *s.* [Limber, *s.*]

1. A shaft or thill of a vehicle.

2. A shaft-horse. (*Prov.*)

lĭm'-mẽr (2), * **leam-er,** * **lym-ere,** *s.* [Fr. *limier*; O. Fr. *liemer.*] [Learn, *s.*, Lime (4), *s.*]

* 1. The same as Limehound (q.v.).

* 2. A dog got between a hound and a mastiff; a mongrel.

* 3. A low, base, worthless fellow; a scoundrel.

4. A woman of loose manners, a jade. (*Scotch.*)

* **lĭm'-mẽr,** *a.* [Limber, *a.*]

limn (n silent), * **lymn,** *v.t.* [A contr. of *luminer*, which is short for *enluminer*, from O. Fr. *enluminer* = to illuminate, from Lat. *illumino.*] To paint or draw; spec., to paint in water colours; to illuminate a book or manuscript; to depict.

"For there by magic skill, I wis,
Form of each thing that living is
Was *limned* in proper dye."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii., 37.

lĭm-nā'-dĭ-ạ, *s.* [From Gr. λιμνάς (*limnas*), genit. λιμνάδος (*limnados*) = marshy.]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllopods. The body is enclosed in an oval bivalve carapace, feet leaf-like, eighteen to thirty. It lives in fresh-water.

lĭm-næ'-ạ, lĭm-næ'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λιμναῖος (*limnaios*) = marshy, from λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh.]

Zool.: Pond-snail; the typical genus of the family Limnæidæ. The shell is spiral, more or less elongated, thin, and translucent, the body-whorl large, the aperture rounded in front, the columella obliquely twisted. Animal with a short, broad head, tentacles compressed, lingual teeth, about 110 rows. Recent species ninety, from Europe, Madeira, India, China, and North America; fossil seventy, from the Wealden onward. *Limnœa stagnalis* feeds chiefly on animal substances, *L. peregra* on green fresh-water algæ.

lĭm-næ'-ạ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Limnæidæ.]

lĭm'-næ-ĭd, *s.* [Limnæidæ.]

Zool.: A mollusc of the family Limnæidæ (q.v.).

"The *Limnæids* inhabit fresh-water in all parts of the world."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1875), p. 300.

lĭm-næ'-ĭ-dæ, lĭm-næ'-ạ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limnæ(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idœ*, *-adœ.*]

Zool.: Limnæids; a family of gasteropodons Molluscs, order Pulmonifera, section Inoperculata. The shell is thin and horn-coloured, capable of containing the whole animal when retracted, the aperture simple, the lip sharp, the apex somewhat eroded. The animal with a short, dilated muzzle, two tentacles, eyes sessile at their inner bases, the mouth with an upper mandible. the teeth in a helix. Found in fresh water in all parts of the world. Known genera: Limnæa, Chilinia, Physa, Ancylus, and Planorbis.

lĭm'-nănth, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a plant.]

Bot.: A plant of the genus Limnanthes, or of the tribe Limnantheæ.

lĭm-năn'-thĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limnanth(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eœ.*]

Bot.: Limnanths, a tribe of Tropæolaceæ, with regular flowers and erect ovules.

lĭm-năn'-thĕ-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and ἄνθεμον (*anthemon*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianaceæ, tribe Menyantheæ. It consists of perennial water-herbs, with alternate or opposite floating peltate or cordate leaves, sessile umbels of yellow flowers, a five-parted calyx, a rotate corolla, with five to eight erose segments, five to eight stamens, a disc of five to eight hypogynous glands, and a one-celled irregularly-bursting capsule, few or many-seeded. *Limnanthemum* (formerly *Villarsia*) *nymphæoides* is British; found wild in still waters in the south of England, continental Europe, and Asia. *L. cristatum*, a Cashmere plant, is said to increase the milk of the cows which feed on it.

lĭm-năn'-thēṣ, *s.* [Limnanth.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Limnantheæ (q.v.). The leaves of *Limnanthes Douglasii* taste like those of the Indian Cress, *Tropæolum majus.*

lĭm-nạ-tor'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A fossil insessorial bird, allied to the Hoopoe. It is from the Miocene.

lĭm'-nẽr, *s.* [A contr. of *luminour*, short form of *enluminour*; O. Fr. *enlumineur*, from *enluminer* = to illuminate.] One who limns, a painter or artist; spec., one who painted portraits or illuminated.

"He [William Collet] became the best illuminer or *limner* of our age."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cambridge.*

lĭm'-nīte, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh.]

Min.: A hydrated sesquioxide of iron, formerly included in the species limonite (q.v.), but separated by Dana because of its difference in composition. Occurs massive, and in stalactites. In physical characters resembles limonite, but in the darker kinds the colour is more yellowish-brown, and in the lighter, rust-yellow. Var. 1, lustre pitch-like; colour brownish-black. Var. 2, ochreous; colour yellow. Compos. . sesquioxide of iron 74·8; water 25·2, corresponding to the formula Fe_2O_33HO.

lĭm-nō'-bĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and βίος (*bios*) = life.]

Entom.: A genus of two-winged insects, family Tipulidæ. More than fifty species are British.

lĭm-nŏç'-ȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and κύων (*kuōn*) = a dog.]

Palæont.: A genus of Hyænodontidæ (?), from the American Eocene.

lĭm-nŏ-fē'-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and Lat. *felis* = a cat.]

Palæont.: A fossil cat from the Middle Eocene of America; the oldest known representative of the family Felidæ.

lĭm-nŏ-hȳ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limnohy(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idœ.*]

Palæont.: A family of North American Eocene mammals, founded by Prof. Marsh. They are believed to be allied to the Tapirs and to the Palæotheridæ.

lĭm-nŏ-hȳ'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and ὗς (*hus*), genit. ὑός (*huos*) = a swine.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Limnohyidæ (q.v.).

lĭm-nŏ-phī'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limnophil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idœ.*]

Entom.: A family of Trichoptera, division Inæquipalpia. The maxillary palpi of the males are three-jointed, those of the females five-jointed. There are many species, several being British. The cases of the larvæ are various.

lĭm-nŏph'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Limnophilidæ (q.v.).

lĭm'-nŏ-phĭs, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and ὄφις (*ophis*) = a snake.]

Palæont.: A genus of serpents, apparently of the family Boidæ, but smaller than the Great Boas. From the Eocene of North America.

lĭm-nŏr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *limne*, from Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a lake, and fem. sing. adj. suff. *-oria* (?).]

Zool.: A genus of cursorial isopod Crustaceans, family Asellidæ. *Limnoria terebrans*, a small animal about one-sixth of an inch in length, does much damage by boring into the woodwork of piers, &c.

lĭm-nŏ-thĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limnother(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idœ.*]

Palæont.: A family of fossil Quadrumana, apparently allied to the Lemurs and to the Marmosets. They had forty teeth. Found in the Eocene of North America.

lĭm-nŏ-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Limnotheridæ (q.v.).

lī-mŏ-dŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limodor(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idœ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Arethuseæ.

lī-mŏd'-ŏ-rŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λιμόδορον (*limodoron*) = a wild plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Limodoridæ (q.v.). *Limodorum abortivum* is a leafless, erect, terrestrial orchid, found in the southern and central parts of Continental Europe.

lī-mōges' (**ges** as **zh**), *s.* [See def.] A kind of surface enamelling, which represents gems by the use of small globules of transparent colour over silver tinsel. It takes its name from Limoges in France, where it was brought to perfection in the fifteenth century. The name Limoges is also applied to a variety of earthenware known by its glaze.

lĭ-mō′-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Arab. *lymoun* = the citron.]

Bot.: A genus of Aurantiaceæ (q.v.). *Limonia monophylla* is a small, thorny tree, growing in India, with a berry like a lime, but only the size of a small nutmeg. The root of *Limonia acidissima,* which grows on dry hills in India, is said by Atkinson to be purgative and sudorific, suitable to be used in colic, the leaves in epilepsy, and the dried fruit as a tonic and disinfectant. Prof. Watt says that the wood, which is very hard, close-grained, and yellowish white, might be used for turning.

lĭm′-ŏ-nĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *limon(ia)*; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The bitter principle contained in the pips of the orange and lemon. It forms small crystals, easily soluble in alcohol and acetic acid, and melts at 124°.

lī′-mŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. λειμών (*leimōn*) = meadow; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrated sesquioxide of iron occurring in stalactitic, botryoidal, or mammillary forms, having a more or less fibrous structure; more frequently earthy. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 3·6 to 4. Lustre, silky, sometimes submetallic, dull, or earthy. Colour of fractured surfaces, various shades of dark brown; exterior sometimes black, and shining like varnish. Earthy varieties, brownish to ochre-yellow. Streak, yellowish-brown. Dana divides it thus: Var. 1. Compact; lustre, submetallic to silky, often stalactitic, botryoidal, &c. Var. 2. Ochreous or earthy; colour, brownish- to ochre-yellow. Var. 3. Bog ore; occurring in marshy places, often replacing the substance of wood, leaves, nuts, &c. Var. 4. Brown clay-ironstone, the brownish-yellow streak of which distinguishes it from the clay-ironstone of hæmatite and siderite (q.v.). This variety is sometimes (*a*) pisolitic, being an aggregation of small pea-like concretions or larger ellipsoidal forms (Ger. *Bohnerz* = bean ore), or (*b*) oolitic. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 85·6; water, 14·4; corresponding to the formula $2Fe_2O_33HO$. Occurs, in the secondary or later deposits, in beds associated with various other minerals, and often with manganese ores; also as a recent marsh deposit. Derived from the alteration of other iron ores or of minerals containing protoxide of iron. One of the most important ores of iron. Occurs frequently as pseudomorphs of many other mineral species.

lī-mŏp′-sis, *s.* [Gr. λιμός (*limos*) = hunger, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Arcadæ. The shell is orbicular, convex, slightly oblique, ligamental area with a cartilage-pit in the centre; hinge with two equal series of transverse teeth. Recent species, four, from Britain, Japan, and the Red Sea; fossil, thirty-six, from the Bath Oolite onward. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

lī-mō′-sạ, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *limosus* = full of mud, muddy; *limus* = slime, mud.]

Ornith.: A genus of Wading Birds, sub-order Longirostres. The bill is very long, either straight or inclining a little upwards, flattened and dilated towards the top, tarsus longer than the middle toe, hinder one very small. *Limosa melanura* is the Godwit (q.v.).

* **lī′-mŏse,** *a.* [Lat. *limosus.*] The same as LIMOUS (q.v.).

lī-mŏ-sĕl′-lạ, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *limosus* = full of mud.] [LIMOSA.]

Bot.: Mudwort; a genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Sibthorpeæ. It consists of very small, tufted, creeping, glabrous, annual, aquatic herbs, with narrow leaves, fascicled at the nodes; minute axillary, solitary flowers; a campanulate, five-lobed calyx; a subcampanulate, five-cleft corolla, with a short limb; four stamens with the anther-cells confluent; a globose, two-valved capsule, ultimately one-celled. *Limosella aquatica,* a plant with narrow, oblong, lanceolate leaves, and pink or white flowers, is found occasionally at the edges of ponds.

lī-mŏ-sī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limos(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Scolopacidæ, containing the Godwits.

lī-mō′-sis, *s.* [Gr. λιμός (*limos*) = hunger.]

Med.: A ravenous appetite caused by disease.

* **lī′-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *limosus,* from *limus* = slime.] Muddy, slimy.

> "That country became a gained country by the muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees unto a firm land."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. i.

lĭmp, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *lemp-healt* = limp-halting, lame; Low Ger. *lumpen* = to limp.]

1. *Lit.:* To halt; to walk lamely.

> "Why does the world report that Kate doth *limp?*"
> *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* ii. 1.

2. To halt; not to run smoothly.

> "Lengthened many a *limping* verse."—*Eustace: Italy,* vol. iv. (Append.)

lĭmp, *s.* [LIMP, *v.*] The act or state of limping or walking lamely.

lĭmp, *a.* [Ital. *limpa* = limpness, weakness.]

1. Flexible, pliant; wanting stiffness; flaccid.

2. Flabby.

> "The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, *limp,* and tasteless."—*Walton: Angler.*

* **lĭmp′-ạrd,** *s.* [Eng. *limp,* v; *-ard.*] One who limps; a limper.

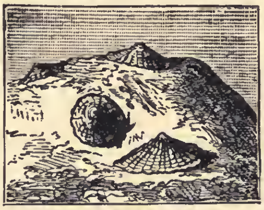
> "What could that gouty *limpard* have done with so fine a dog?"—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. i., ch. xxxix.

lĭmp′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *limp,* v.; *-er.*] One who limps.

lĭm′-pĕt, * **lem-pet,** * **lym-pyne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *lempette, lempine* (not recorded), from Lat. *lepad-,* crude form of *lepas* (cf. Sp. *lepada*) = a limpet. (*Skeat.*)]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* A popular name for any of the prosobranchiate gasteropods of the family Patellidæ and (more properly) of the genus Patella (q.v.). The shell is usually oval and tent-shaped; interior smooth, but not nacreous: the outside rough or with radiating ribs; the margin sometimes spiny. Limpets are world-wide in their distribution. They are vegetable feeders, and inhabit rocks between tide-marks, returning to the same place after feeding, and adhering so firmly that it requires a great effort to detach them from their resting-place, which is worn into a smooth concavity beneath the foot of the animal. *Patella vulgata* or *vulgaris,* the Common or Rock Limpet, is universally distributed around the British and Irish Coasts, and ranges along the Atlantic shores of Europe. It is much used by fishermen for bait, and in the north of Ireland, especially in times of scarcity, for food. Vast quantities fall a prey to sea and shore birds. The oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*) is exceedingly dexterous in detaching these molluscs from the rocks, and scooping the animals from their shells.



LIMPETS.

> "Men and boys clung to its base like *limpets* to a rock."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* July 22, 1884.

2. *Pl.:* The family Patellidæ, or, more strictly, the genus Patella (q.v.).

lĭm′-pĭd, *a.* [Fr. *limpide,* from Lat. *limpidus,* allied to *lympha* = water; Gr. λάμπω (*lampō*) = to shine; Gr. λαμπρός (*lampros*) = bright; Ital. *limpido;* Sp. *limpio.*]

1. Clear, bright, transparent, lucid, pellucid.

> "The Green Sea wave, whose waters gleam,
> *Limpid.*" *Moore: Fire-Worshippers.*

* 2. Clear, open, frank, sincere.

> "And *limpid* truth that looks the very soul."
> *Thomson: Liberty,* i. 12.

lĭm-pĭd′-ĭ-tȳ̆, *s.* [Fr. *limpidité,* from *limpide;* Ital. *limpidità.*] The quality or state of being limpid; limpidness.

lĭm′-pĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *limpid; -ness.*] Clearness, transparency, pureness.

lĭmp′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [LIMP, *v.*]

lĭmp′-ĭng-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *limping; -ly.*] In a limping, halting, or lame manner; with a limp.

* **lĭmp′-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *limping; -ness.*] The quality or state of being limping or lame; lameness.

> "The *limpingness* of my lord."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison,* vi. 376.

lĭm′-ụ-lȏid, *s.* & *a.* [Mod. Lat. *limul(us)* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As substantive:*

Zool.: A recent or fossil crustacean, allied to Limulus.

B. *As adj.:* Resembling, or in any way connected with Limulus (q.v.).

> "This ancient *Limuloid* Crustacean."—*Nicholson: Palæont.,* i. 385.

lĭm′-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *limulus* = somewhat askance, dimin. of *limus* or *limis* = sidelong, askance.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Crustaceans, containing the King-crabs. [KING-CRAB.] It is the only genus of the Crustaceous order Xyphosura, as also of the subdivision of the same name.

2. *Palæont.:* Apparently in the Upper Jurassic slates of Solenhofen, also in the Cretaceous and Tertiary beds.

līm′-ȳ̆, * **lym-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *lime* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Viscous, sticky, tenacious, glutinous.

> "For striving more, the more in laces strong
> Himself he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
> In *limy* snares the subtle loops along."
> *Spenser: Muiopotmos,* 429.

2. Containing lime.

> "A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some *limy* soil, was tanned, or turned into a kind of leather."—*Grey: Musæum.*

3. Of the nature of lime; resembling lime.

* **lĭn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *linnan;* Icel *linna.*] [BLIN.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cease, to stop, to give over.

* 2. To yield.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cease, to give over.

> "The spawner, when the time serveth generation, followeth after the male, and never *linneth* picking and jobbing at his bellie with her muzzle."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. ix., ch. i.

lĭn, lȳ̆n, *s.* [Gael. *linne;* Wel. *llyn;* Ir. *linn* = a pool; A.S. *hlinna* = a brook; Icel. *lind* = a well.]

1. A spring, a mere, a pool, espec. one under a waterfall; the source of a river or stream.

> "Toothy, tripping down from Terwin's rushy *lin.*"
> *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 5.

2. A waterfall, a cascade.

3. A precipice, a ravine.

lī-nā′-çĕ-æ, lī′-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lin(um)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Flaxworts: an order of hypogynous Exogens, alliance Geraniales. It consists of annual or perennial small plants, sometimes tending to shrubbiness, with leaves alternate or opposite, rarely whorled, simple, entire, without stipules, sometimes with two glands; flowers very fugitive, white, yellow, or blue; sepals three, four, or five, imbricated in æstivation, persistent; petals the same number, unguiculate, twisted in æstivation; stamens as many as the petals, but with little teeth in the hypogynous ring from which they spring: ovary with as many cells as the sepals, rarely fewer, but divided by spurious dissepiments; styles equal in number to the cells; stigmas capitate, seeds in each cell of the fruit, single, compressed, and inverted. Fourteen genera and 135 species known, from Europe, the North of Africa, and several other localities.

* **lin-age,** *s.* [LINEAGE.]

lĭn-ạ-lō′-ạ, *s.* [Native name.] A Mexican wood, from which a fragrant oil, used in perfumery, is extracted.

lĭn′-ạ-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *linamentum,* from *linum* = flax.]

Surg.: A tent for a wound; lint.

lī-när′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *linarius* = a linen weaver, from *linum* = flax, which these plants resemble.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Antirrhineæ. It consists of herbs, or rarely of shrubs, with opposite whorls or alternate leaves, a personate corolla, with the tube spurred, the upper lip erect, the lower with the mid-lobe smallest, the palate sometimes closing the throat; stamens four fertile, the fifth wanting or rudimentary; the stigma notched or two-lobed; capsule ovoid or globose, dehiscing by simple or toothed pores; seeds angled or rugose. A hundred species are known, from Europe and Western Asia. Six are British—*Linaria spuria, L. Elatine, L. vulgaris, L. Pelisseriana, L. repens,* and *L. minor.* The flowers of *L. vulgaris* yield a yellow dye, and a decoction of them is said to be useful in chronic skin diseases. Boiled in milk the plant has been used for killing flies. *L. cirrhosa,* and *L. ramosissima,* are anti-subscorbutic, and are given in India in diabetes. *L. Elatine* is said to be bitter and purgative.

lĭn'-ar-īte, *s.* [Named after the locality where first observed, Linares; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrated sulphate of lead and copper. Formula, $PbOSO_3 + CuOHO$. Crystallization, monoclinic. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 5·3 to 5·45; lustre, vitreous. Colour, deep sky-blue; streak, paler. Brittle. Formerly occurred at Linares, Spain; since found, in the finest crystals known, at Roughten-Gill, Cumberland, also at Leadhills, Lanarkshire.

lĭnçh, *s.* [A.S. *hlinc* = a ridge of land left unploughed; a balk.] A ledge; a right-angled projection.

lĭnçh'-pĭn, * lins-pin, *s.* [A.S. *lynis* = an axle-tree; cogn. with Dut. *luns* = a linchpin; Low Ger. *lunse;* Ger. *lünse.*] A pin passing vertically through a mortise near the end of the spindle or arm of an axle, and serving to hold the wheel on the spindle. With thimble-skein waggons, a nut takes the place of the linchpin.

> "But if the rogue have gone a cup too far
> Left out his *linchpin,* or forgot his tar,
> It suffers interruption and delay."
> *Cowper: Expostulation,* 441.

Lĭn'-cōln (ln as n), *s.* [See def.] The name of a county and city in the east of England.

Lincoln-green, *s.*

1. A kind of cloth formerly made at Lincoln.

> "The sounds increase, and now are seen
> Four mounted squires in *Lincoln-green.*"
> *Scott: Lady of the Lake,* v. 17.

2. The colour of such cloth.

lĭn'-cōln-īte (ln as n), *s.* [Named from Levi Lincoln, governor of Massachusetts; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as HEULANDITE (q.v.).

* **lĭnc'-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *lincturus,* fut. par. of *lingo* = to lick.]

Med.: A medicine or preparation taken by licking.

> "Confections, treacle, mithridate, eclegmes or *linctures.*"—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 317.

* **lĭnc'-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: The same as LINCTURE (q.v.).

* **lĭnd, * linde,** *s.* [LINDEN.]

* **Lĭn-dăb'-rĭ-dēş,** *s.* [See def.]

1. The heroine in the romance of the *Myrror of Knighthood.*
2. A mistress, a concubine.

lĭn-dăck'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after Lindacker, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in rosette-like groups of oblong rhombic tables, also in reniform masses. Hardness, 2 to 2·5. Lustre, vitreous. Colour, verdigris to apple-green; streak, paler. Compos.: arsenic acid, 28·58; sulphuric acid, 6·44; oxide of copper, 36·34; oxide of nickel, 16·15; protoxide of iron, 2·90; water, 9·32, corresponding to the formula, $2(CuO)_3AsO_5 + (NiO)_3SO_3 + 7HO$. Found near Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

lĭn'-dĕn, *s.* [The adjectival termination from A.S. & Mid. Eng. *lind* = the lime-tree; Dan., Sw., & Icel. *lind;* Ger. & Dut. *linde.*]

Bot., &c.: The lime-tree, *Tilia europæa.* [LIME (2).]

> "Carved its framework out of *linden.*"
> *Longfellow: Hiawatha,* xi.

lĭn'-dĕn-blôomş, *s.* [Eng. *linden,* and *blooms.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Tiliaceæ (q.v.).

lĭn-dĕr'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Lindern, a Swiss botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Lindernieæ (q.v.). *Lindernia pyxidaria* is a small annual with pale pink or white flowers, found in continental Europe.

lĭn-dĕr-nĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *linderni(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Gratioleæ.

lĭn'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *Lindius* = of or belonging to Lindus, now Lindo, a town in Rhodes (?).]

Zool.: A genus of Rotifera. It has a vermiform body, rounded in front, no rotary organ, cilia, or eye, and a tail-like foot with two conical short segments at the end.

lĭn'-dĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lindi(a)* (q.v.), and Lat. *forma* = form.]

Zool.: Of the form possessed by the rotifers of the genus Lindia (q.v.). (Used of larvæ.)

lĭnd'-lĕy̆-a, *s.* [Named after John Lindley, Ph.D., F.R.S., Prof. of botany in University College, London, and author of many botanical works.]

Bot.: A genus of Rosaceæ, tribe or family Quillaiæ or Quillaiadæ. *Lindleya mespiloides* is a pretty dwarf evergreen tree with large white flowers, as sweet-scented as those of the hawthorn. It is wild in Oaxaca. It may be grafted in the common thorn or the larger kinds of cotoneaster. (*Paxton.*)

lĭnd'-şæ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Lindsay, an English writer on the germination of mosses.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the subtribe Lindsæeæ (q.v.). The sorus is inframarginal, continuous; the indusium linear, parallel to the margin of the leaf, free outside. Veins dichotomous.

lĭnd-şæ'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lindsæ(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of Polypodiaceous Ferns with indusiate sori.

lĭnd'-şāy̆-īte, *s.* [Named by N. Nordenskiöld. Etym. doubtful, but prob. after one Lindsay; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the species Anorthite, and regarded as an altered Lepolite. It is found in large crystals at Orijärfoi, Finland. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 2·796 to 2·83. Colour, on the exterior, black. [ANORTHITE, LEPOLITE.]

līne (1), * lyne (1), *s.* [A.S. *line* = a cord, from Lat. *linea* = a string of hemp or flax, from *lineus* = hempen; *linum* = flax; Fr. *ligne;* Ital. & Sp. *linea;* Port. *linha;* Dan. *linie, line;* Sw. *linie, lina.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A thread or string of flax or hemp; a thin cord of any material; a small rope or cord; a string.

> "A *line* seldom holds to strain, or draws straight in length, above fifty or sixty feet."—*Moxon: Mechan. Exercises.*

(2) A measuring tape or cord.

> "Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the *line* upon it?"—*Job* xxxviii. 5.

(3) The string by which an angler supports his bait.

> "Hold hook and *line.*" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

(4) Anything which resembles a thin line or cord; anything that has longitudinal extension with little breadth or width:

(*a*) A slender, thread-like mark made as with a pencil, pen, or other instrument; a stroke: as, the *lines* of a drawing, the *lines* of an engraving.

(*b*) A thin furrow or marking on the face or hands.

> "Filled his brow with *lines* and wrinkles."
> *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 63.

(*c*) Any thin streak or mark.

> "You grey *lines* that fret the clouds."
> *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* ii. 1.

(5) A row; a continued series or rank.

> "They conversed with him across the *lines* of sentinels."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

(6) An arrangement of letters and words across a page or column.

> "Al the bulle
> In two *lynes* hit lay, and no lettere more."
> *Piers Plouhman,* p. 182.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A continued or connected series: as of descendants from a common ancestor; lineage.

> "Of the true *line* and stock of Charles the Great."
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* i. 2.

(2) Outline, contour, lineament.

> "Looking on the *lines* of my boy's face."
> *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* i. 2.

(3) Method, arrangement, disposition.

> "The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre,
> Observe degree, priority, and place . . .
> Office and custom, in all *line* of order."
> *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* i. 3.

(4) Extension, extent, limit, bounds.

> "Eden stretch'd her *line*
> From Auran eastward to the royal towers
> Of great Seleucia." *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 212.

(5) A series of public conveyances, as steamers, coaches, &c., plying regularly between places: as, the Cunard *line* of steamers to America; the Monarch *line,* &c.

(6) A railway, a line of metals: as, a main *line,* a branch *line.*

(7) A short letter, consisting, as it were of but a single line of writing; a short note.

(8) *Plural:*

(*a*) A letter.

> "I fear, my Julia would not deign my *lines.*"
> *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona,* i. 1.

(*b*) Verses; a poem.

> "In moving *lines* these few epistles tell
> What fate attends the nymph who loves too well."
> *Garth: To Lady Louisa Lenox.*

(9) The words which compose a certain number of feet.

> "In the preceding *line,* Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes into the masculine gender."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

(10) A course of conduct, action, thought, occupation, or policy, conceived as directed towards an end.

> "He was convinced that his present *line* of service was that in which he could be most useful."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xlv.

(11) *Pl.:* A marriage certificate. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* Springing line. The line from which an arch rises, and from which the versed sine is calculated.

2. *Commerce:*

(1) An order given to a traveller for goods.

(2) Goods received from such an order.

(3) Any class of goods.

3. *Drafting:*

(1) The ground line or fundamental line. The common section of the ground plane and the base of the picture. The terrestrial line.

(2) The horizontal line. The common section of the horizontal and that of the draft of representation, passing through the principal points.

(3) The visual line; the line conceived to proceed from the object to the eye.

(4) The principal line; a line drawn from the eye perpendicular to the picture; the line of distance.

4. *Fort.:* A rampart; continued lines are used to inclose a front or to connect principal works with one another by a continuous parapet.

5. *Geog.:* A circle of latitude or longitude, as on a map; a line or mark traced to show variations of temperature, &c.

¶ *The line:* The equator.

> "When the sun below the *line* descends,
> Then one long night continued darkness joins."
> *Creech.*

6. *Machinery:*

(1) The truth of position: as, an engine in *line,* that is, the motions of the piston, connecting-rod, and crank in the same plane, and at right angles to the axis of the fly-wheel.

(2) The line of centres; the dead point of a crank, when the connecting-rod and crank are in a straight line.

7. *Masonry:* The bricklayer's cord, which is his guide for level and direction. It is stretched between line-pins.

8. *Mathematics:*

(1) A magnitude which has length, but neither breadth nor thickness. It possesses one, and only one, attribute of extension. In elementary geometry, lines are classed as straight and curved. A straight line is one which does not change its direction between any two of its points. A curved line is one which changes its direction at every one of its points. Such a line is often called a curve. A broken line is one made up of limited straight lines lying in different directions.

(2) The twelfth part of an inch.

9. *Mil.:* A straight row of soldiers drawn up in an extended front.

10. *Mining:*

(1) *Line of bearing:* The strike of a stratum, or its direction at right angles to the dip.

(2) *Line of least resistance; the line of mine or axis of explosion:* A line drawn from the focus of a mine to that point in the direction of which the charge meets with the least resistance.

11. *Music:* One of the straight horizontal lines, on or between which the notes are written.

12. *Nautical:*

(1) A running cord or rope, as bow*line*, bunt*line*, clew*line*, spilling *line*, &c.

(2) A cord for a specific purpose, as a hand-line, a 20-fathom sounding-line having a lead of from 7 to 14 pounds. [HAND-LINE.] A deep-sea line, one say of 200 fathoms, and having a lead of 28 pounds weight; a fishing-line.

(3) A grade of rope, such as mar*line*, white *line*, tarred *line*, &c.

13. *Naval:* A number of ships arranged in a row for action. A column is said to be in line ahead when the ships are in one line ahead of each other; in line abreast when they are ranged in one line abeam of each other; in quarter-line when ranged in one line abaft each other's beam, but not right astern.

14. *Shipbuild.:* A delineation of the form of a vessel, representing vertical and horizontal sections.

15. *Surveying:*

(1) A carefully measured line, which extends between two stations and forms the basis of triangulation. [BASE (1), A., II. 4.]

(2) The line laid down or protracted in a survey. [DIRECTION, ¶ (2).]

16. *Teleg.:* The wire connecting one station with another.

¶ 1. *Hour lines:*

Dialling: The common sections of the hour circles of the sphere with the plane of the dial.

2. *Line of battle:* The disposition or arrangement of troops or ships for battle.

3. *Line of beauty:* The ideal line formed by a graceful figure of any kind, and which Hogarth, in his *Analysis of Beauty*, satisfactorily established as a curve, combining a kind of concave and convex termination, somewhat resembling an elongated S.

4. *Line of dip:*

Geol.: A line in the plane of a stratum perpendicular to its intersection with a horizontal plane.

5. *Line of direction:* [DIRECTION, ¶ (2)].

6. *Line of fire:*

Mil.: The direction of fire.

7. *Line of life:* A line on the inside of the hand, curving about the base of the thumb, and supposed to denote the length of the person's life.

8. *Line of march:*

Military:

(1) Disposition or arrangement of troops for marching.

(2) The direction taken by an army in its march.

9. *Line of measures:*

Geom.: The line of measures of a circle, in spherical projections, is the line of intersection of the primitive plane with a plane passed through the axis of the primitive circle and that of the given circle.

10. *Line of metal:*

Ordnance: A line joining the notches on the breech and muzzle, and forming an angle with the axis of the bore, in consequence of the taper form of the piece.

11. *Line of metal-elevation:*

Ordnance: The elevation due to the conical form of the gun when the line of metal is laid horizontally.

12. *Line of sight:*

Ordnance: The line passing through the breech and muzzle sights of a gun at any elevation and the object.

13. *Line of swiftest descent:* [CYCLOID].

14. *Line of the nodes:*

Astron.: The line joining the nodes of the orbit of a planet. [NODE.]

15. *Mason & Dixon's Line:*

Geog.: The boundary line separating Pennsylvania from Maryland and Virginia, surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English surveyors (1763–67). The phrase was very popular during the agitation of the question of excluding slavery from Missouri in 1820.

16. *Meridian line:* [MERIDIAN].

17. *Right line:* A straight line; the shortest line that can be drawn away between any two points.

18. *Ship of the line:* A man-of-war.

19. *The line:* In this country, the regular troops of all arms—infantry, cavalry and artillery; in Great Britain, specifically, the regular infantry.

20. *To break the line:*

Naut.: A manœuvre by which one squadron ranged in line of battle breaks an opponent's line, by choice about the middle, and doubling upon the rearmost half of the enemy's line with the foremost portion of one's own line so as to take that part of the enemy between two fires and conquer it before the foremost and leeward portion of the enemy can beat back to its assistance.

21. *Visual line:* [LINE, *s.*, II. 3].

line-engraving, *s.* A name given to a method of engraving on steel and copper plates, by which all the effects are produced by lines cut into the plate by the graver. It differs from etching, in which also the effects are produced by lines, in the method of producing them. In the latter the lines are scratched upon a preparation on the surface of the plate, and bitten in with acid.

line-formation, *s.*

Mil.: The disposition of soldiers on a wide front and shallow depth as compared with columnar formations with narrow front and great depth. It was first extensively used by Frederick the Great, battalions being in three ranks but in line. He moved in columns of companies across the enemy's front, and wheeled into line opposite his flank in order to attack. French formations were always more or less columnar for attack, but in the early Napoleonic wars the columns were at deploying interval, so as to form line if required for defence. British formations formerly were usually line in two ranks, both for attack and defence. After the campaign of 1870–71, both formations, for attacking purposes, were abandoned, the line being too slow, the column too dense to advance without loss under the fire of breechloaders, and an "attack formation," not dense and yet deep, was substituted.

line-pin, *s.*

Bricklaying: A pin used by bricklayers to hold the line by which the bricks are laid. Its pointed end is forced into a mortar-joint of the building.

line-rocket, *s.*

Pyrotech.: A small rocket made to run along an extended wire or line.

line-winder, *s.* A reel for a clothes-line, a chalk-line, a log-line, &c.

line-wire, *s.*

Teleg.: The wire connecting stations. They are usually of iron, on account of its comparative cheapness and its tenacity, which allows a long reach between posts.

līne (2), * **lin,** * **lyne** (2), *s.* [A.S. *lin*, from Lat. *linum* = flax.] [LINEN.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Flax, linen.

2. *Fibre:* The finer and longer stapled flax separated from the shorter tow by means of the hackle (q.v.).

līne, * **lyne,** *v.t.* [LINE (1) & (2), *s.*]

1. To draw lines on or upon; to mark with lines or fine strokes.

* 2. To draw, to delineate.

> "All the pictures fairest *lined*
> Are but black to Rosalind."
> *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

3. To read or repeat line by line.

4. To measure, as land, with a line.

5. To range in a line: as, To *line* soldiers.

¶ In the preceding senses from *line* (1), s.

6. To cover on the inside; to put or make a lining to; to put in the inside of.

> "The inside *lynde* with rich carnation silke
> And in the midst of both lawne white as milke."
> *Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. 3.

¶ In this sense from *line* (2), s.; the original meaning being to put linen inside anything.

7. To fill, to store.

> "The diadem, with mighty projects *lined*,
> To catch renown by ruining mankind."
> *Cowper: Table Talk*, 88.

8. To place in a line by the side of or along.

> "The way from the hall to the western door of the abbey had been *lined* by Dutch soldiers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 9. To cover, as with something soft.

> "Pluck the *lined* crutch from thy old limping sire."
> *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 1.

10. To cover, to impregnate. (Said especially of dogs.)

> "The Indians take great pleasure to have their salt bitches *lined* with tigres."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xi.

* 11. To strengthen with new works; to cover and protect others.

> "*Line* and new repair our towns of war
> With men of courage, and with means defendant."
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 2.

¶ *To line bees:* To track wild bees to their nests by following them in their line of flight. (*American.*)

lĭn'-ĕ-ạ, *s.* [Lat.] A line.

linea alba, *s.*

Anat.: A white tendinous band in front of the abdomen, and beneath the external oblique muscle, extending from the ensiform cartilage to the *os pubis*; on each side of it are the *linea semilunaris*, and connecting them together are three or four transverse bands, the *lineæ transversæ.*

linea transversalis, *s.*

Bot.: The ostiolum of certain fungals.

lĭn'-ĕ-age (age as ĭg), * **lignage,** * **linage,** *s.* [Fr. *lignage*, from *ligne* = a line; Sp. *linage.*] Race, family; line of descent; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

> "Born of high *lineage*, linked in high command,
> He mingled with the magnates of his land."
> *Byron: Lara*, i. 7.

lĭn'-ĕ-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *linealis* = pertaining to a line; *linea* = a line.]

1. Composed of lines; delineated.

2. In the direction of a line; pertaining to or measured by a line: as, *lineal* measure.

3. Descending in a direct line from an ancestor.

> "And for the same his *lineal* race
> In darkness found a dwelling-place."
> *Byron: Prisoner of Chillon*, i.

* 4. Hereditary; derived from ancestors.

> "Peace be to France, if France in peace permit
> Our just and *lineal* entrance to our own."
> *Shakesp.: King John*, ii. 1.

* 5. Allied by direct descent from a common ancestor.

> "Queen Isabel, his grandmother,
> Was *lineal* of the lady Ermengere."
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

lineal-consanguinity, *s.* Relationship by direct descent from a common ancestor.

lineal-descent, *s.* Direct descent from a common ancestor.

* **lĭn-ĕ-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *lineal*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being lineal, or in the form of a line.

lĭn'-ĕ-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lineal*; *-ly.*] In a lineal manner; by direct descent; in a direct line.

> "From these our Henry *lineally* descends."
> *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

lĭn'-ĕ-ạ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lineamentum*, from *lineo* = to draw a line; *linea* = a line; Ital. & Sp. *lineamento.*] The outline or exterior of a face or figure, especially of the face; feature, look.

> "Should her *lineaments* resemble
> Those thou never more mayst see,
> Then thy heart will softly tremble
> With a pulse yet true to me."
> *Byron: Fare Thee Well.*

lĭn'-ĕ-ạr, *a.* [Lat. *linearis* = pertaining to a line; *linea* = a line; Fr. *linéaire*; Ital. *lineare.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Composed of lines; having the form of lines; consisting of lines.

> "Wherever it is freed from the sandstone, it is covered with *linear* striæ."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. *Bot.:* Narrow, short, with the two opposite margins parallel, as the leaf of Taxus.

linear-ensate, *a.*

Bot.: Long, sword-shaped, as *Marica californica.*

linear-equation, *s.*

Math.: An equation of the first degree.

linear-expression, *s.*

Math.: One whose terms are all of the first degree.

linear-micrometer, *s.*

Optics: A graduated scale placed in the field of a telescope, and used to measure distances between objects.

linear-numbers, *s. pl.*

Math.: Such numbers as have relation to length only, as a number which represents one side of a plane figure.

linear-perspective, *s.* In contradistinction to aerial perspective, is that art which mathematically determines the gradation which every line and angle of a building should take in reference to the vanishing point.

linear-problem, *s.*

Math.: A problem that can be solved by the use of right lines only.

* **lĭn'-ĕ-ar-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *linear; -ly.*] In a linear manner; with lines.

* **lĭn'-ĕ-ar-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *linear; -y.*] Linear.

lĭn'-ĕ-ate, *a.* [Lat. *lineatus*, pa. par. of *lineo* = to mark with lines; *linea* = a line.]

Bot.: Lined, the same as STRIATE.

* **lĭn'-ĕ-āte,** *v.t.* [LINEATE, *a.*] To delineate; to draw.

"Life to the life the chessboard *lineates.*"
Sylvester: Memorials of Mortalitie, st. viii.

* **lĭn-ĕ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lineatio*, from *lineatus*, pa. par. of *lineo* = to mark with lines.] A draught of a line or lines; delineation.

"There are in the horny ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

* **lĭn'-ĕ-a-ture,** *s.* [LINEATE.] A drawing, a delineation, a figure.

"[Thespesius] might perceive that there accompanied with him a certain shadowy and dark *lineature.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 458.

līned, *pa. par. & a.* [LINE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* The same as LINEATE (q.v.).

līne'-man, *s.* [Eng. *line*, s., and *man.*]

1. *Rail. Engin.:* A man employed to see that the line is in proper condition.

2. *Surv.:* The man who carries the line in surveying, &c.

lĭn'-ĕn, * lyn-en, * lyn-nen, *s. & a.* [Prop. adj. from Mid. Eng. *lin* = linen, with adj. suff. *-en*, as in *wool*, wool-*en*. A.S. *lín* = flax, linen, from Lat. *linum* = flax; Gr. λίνον (*linon*).] [LINE (2), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A cloth made of flax, and having many grades of fineness, and several forms distinguished by their figures or surfaces.

2. Underclothing, as being chiefly made of linen or similar material.

"Here is a basket he may creep in; throw foul *linen* upon him as if going to bucking."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of flax or hemp.

"In the different operations, however, which are necessary for the preparation of *linen* yarn, a good deal more industry is employed."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

2. Made of linen.

"Thus saith the Lord unto me, Go and get thee a *linen* girdle."—*Jer.* xiii., 1.

* 3. Resembling linen cloth; hence, white, pale, blanched.

"Death of thy soul! those *linen* cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 3.

linen-prover, *s.* A small microscope for counting the threads in linen fabrics. Its base has a square opening, which exposes a certain area of linen, and the glass above enables the number of threads to be counted.

linen-roll, *s.*

Arch.: An ornament, so called from its resemblance to a folded napkin. It was used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to fill panels.

lĭn'-en-drā-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *linen*, and *draper.*] One who deals in linen goods.

"I am a *linendraper* bold,
As all the world doth know."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

* **lĭn'-en-ĕr, * lin-nen-er, * lĭn'-en-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *linen*, and *man.*] A linen-draper. (*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iv. 1.)

lĭn'-ĕ-ō-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lineolatus*, from Lat. *lineola* = a little line.]

Bot.: Marked by small lines.

līn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *line* (1), s.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A vessel plying regularly between certain ports.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Marble-working:* A long slab of stone to which pieces of marble are secured in order to be ground or polished. The pieces of marble are placed face downward on a flat stone; plaster of Paris is poured on their upper surfaces, and the *liner* is laid upon them so as to be cemented to each, though they may vary in thickness. They are then ready for grinding.

2. *Mach.:* A thin piece placed between parts to adjust them; a packing piece.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) A line-of-battle ship; one large enough to occupy a position in the main line.

(2) A vessel belonging to a line plying regularly between two places: as, a Cunard *liner.*

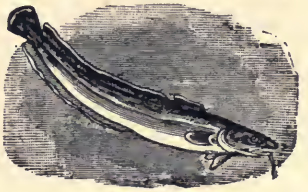
lĭ'-nĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = of flax, flaxen.]

Zool.: A genus of Plathelmintha (Flatworms), order Turbellaria. *Lineus longissimus*, the Sea Long-worm is fourteen feet long, by two to four lines broad.

* **līn'-eȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *line* (1), s.; *-y.*] Marked with fine lines.

lĭng (1), * lynge (1), * leenge, * lenge, *s.* [A.S. *lenga* = the long one, from *lang* = long; cf. with Dut. *leng* = a ling, from *lang* = long; Icel. *langa*, from *lange* = long; Norw. *langa*, *longa*; Sw. *långa.*]

Ichthy.: *Lota molva* (*Molva vulgaris*), family Gadidæ. Essentially a northern fish, found as far north as Iceland. Back and sides gray, inclining to olive, belly silvery, ventrals white, dorsal and anal edged with white, caudal marked with transverse black bar, tip white. It is extremely valuable as an article of commerce, being largely exported to Spain and the Mediterranean ports. The fish are split from head to tail, cleaned, soaked in brine, washed and dried, and then are known as stock-fish (q.v.). The liver yields an oil used by the fishermen in their lamps, and it has been employed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.



LING.

"*Ling*, salt-fish and herring for Lent to provide."
Tusser: Husbandrie; August.

lĭng (2), * lyng, * lynge (2), *s.* [Icel. *lyng* = ling, heather; Dan. *lyng*; Sw. *ljung.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Heather, heath (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* The genus Calluna, and specially *C. vulgaris.* [CALLUNA.]

"Plant bushes, heath, *ling*, and brakes, upon a wet or marshy ground."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 526.

ling-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Alauda pratensis*, the Titlark. It is called Ling-bird in the lake counties, from constantly frequenting the moors. (*Yarrell.*)

-lĭng, *suff.* [A.S.] A suffix commonly used in English with a diminutive force: as, duck, duck-*ling* = a little duck.

lĭn'-ga, *s.* [LINGAM.]

Compar. Relig.: The same as LINGAM (q.v.).

"The primitive *linga*, it is there said, is a pillar of radiance in which Maheswara (Siva) is present."—*Fergusson: Tree & Serpent Worship*, p. 208.

linga-purana, *s.*

Hindoo Liter.: A purana (q.v.) in which the worship of the linga is advocated.

"Unless this pillar is what is represented in the *linga-purana*, I do not know what it is."—*Fergusson: Tree & Serpent Worship*, p. 208.

lĭn'-găm, lĭn'-ga, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *linga*, from Sansc. *lingam* = (1) a mark, (2) the male organ of generation, (3) gender.]

Compar. Relig.: The male generative organ, worshipped by the Hindoos as the emblem and even personification of Siva, to whose worship the temple of Elephanta, the chief place of this cult, is dedicated. [GROVE, PHALLUS-WORSHIP, NATURE-WORSHIP.] It is a small conical stone, placed on a pedestal. Adoration of the lingam is probably of Turanian origin, though now constituting a part of Aryan worship in India.

"Nothing is more common than to connect the worship of the *lingam* with the impurities with which the Hindu religion is only too justly reproached. This, however, is a mistake. The worship of Siva is too severe, too stern, for the softer emotions of love, and all his temples are quite free from any allusion to it."—*Fergusson: Tree & Serpent Worship*, p. 76.

lĭn-gā'-yat, *s.* [Mahratta, &c.] A Hindoo sect whose object of worship is the lingam. They are common in Western and Southern India.

* **lĭn'-gel, * lĭn'-gle,** *s.* [Lat. *lingula*, dimin. of *lingua* = a tongue; cf. Fr. *ligneul*, dimin. of *ligne* = a line.]

1. A shoe-latchet, a shoe-string.

2. A shoemaker's thread.

"His awl and *lingel* in a thong."
Drayton: Pastorals, ecl. iv.

3. A thong of leather.

* **lĭn'-ġençe,** *s.* [Lat. *lingens*, pr. par. of *lingo* = to lick.] A medicine or preparation to be taken by licking; a linctus.

lĭn'-gĕr, * lin-gre, *v.i. & t.* [Mid. Eng. *lengen* = to stay, to linger, from A.S. *lengan* = to put off, to prolong, from *lang* = long, frequent. suff. *-er*; Icel. *lengja* = to lengthen, from *langr* = long; Ger. *verlängern* = to prolong, from *lang* = long; Dut. *verlengen* = to prolong, *lengen* = to lengthen.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To delay, to loiter, to wait, to tarry, to remain; to be slow in moving.

"And while he *lingered*, the men laid hold upon his hand."—*Genesis* xix. 16.

2. To remain inactive in expectation of something.

"We have *lingered* about a match between Ann Page and my cousin Slender."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

* 3. To be slow in deciding; to hesitate; to be in suspense.

4. To remain long in any state; to be protracted: as, a *lingering* illness.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To delay, to put off, to defer.

"She *lingers* my desires."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

2. To spend wearily, to protract.

"Far from gay cities and the ways of men,
I *linger* life; nor to the court repair."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv., 411.

lĭn'-gĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *linger*; *-er.*] One who lingers or delays.

"The viewless *lingerer*, hence, at evening, sees
From rock-hewn steps the sail between the trees."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

lin-ġĕr-ie, *n.* [Fr. *linge*, linen, flax.] Linen goods; especially, linen underwear used by women. Also collectively, all the linen, cotton, and lace articles of a woman's wardrobe.

lĭn'-gĕr-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [LINGER.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Delaying, tardy, loitering, slow.

2. Remaining as loth to depart.

3. Drawn out in time; protracted, slow: as, a *lingering* disease.

4. Slow in taking effect: as, a *lingering* poison.

lĭn'-gĕr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lingering*; *-ly.*] In a lingering manner; slowly, tediously.

"Unless chronical diseases do *lingeringly* destroy it."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 368.

* **lĭn'-gĕr-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *linger*; *-ly.*] Lingeringly.

"She sang the refrain very low, very *lingerly.*"—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. iii.

* **lĭn'-gĕt, * lĭn'-gŏt,** *s.* [Fr. *lingot.*] [INGOT.] An iron mould for casting metals; a small mass of metal; an ingot.

"Iron *lingots* quenched with vinegar."—*Camden: Remaines (Monie).*

Lĭng'-ĭşm, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Therap.: The system introduced by Peter Henry Ling, a Swedish poet (1776–1830), with a view to the physical and moral improvement of the human race. It consists of physical exercises, joined with the study of music and poetry. (*Larousse.*)

lĭn'-gle, *s.* [LINGEL.]

lĭn'-gō, *s.* [Port., from Lat. *lingua* = a tongue.] A tongue, language, speech, dialect.

"I wished to learn something respecting the mysterious Romany *lingo*, so little known."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1883.

lĭn-gua (gu as gw), *s.* [Lat.]

Entom.: A tongue formed by a development of the central portion of the ligula. It is very distinct in bees.

lĭn-guā'-cious (gu as gw), *a.* [Lat. *linguax* (genit. *linguacis*), from *lingua* = a tongue.] Fond of using the tongue; talkative, loquacious.

* **lĭn-gua-dĕn'-tal (gu as gw),** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *lingua* = the tongue; *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Formed or uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as the letters *d* and *t*.

B. *As subst.:* A sound or letter formed or uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

"The *linguadentals*, th, dh, he will soon learn."—*Holder: Elem. of Speech.*

* **lĭn'-gua-form (gu as gw),** *s.* [LINGUIFORM.]

lĭn'-gua frăn'-ca (gu as gw), *s.* [Ital. = a free tongue.] A tongue which will enable one to be intelligible over a wide extent of country, even though it may not be the language of the districts over which he passes. The Hindustani is a lingua franca; it is intelligible over India, though there are at least twelve other widely spoken languages there, with many minor ones or dialects.

"That clear, simple, graceful, flexible, and all-expressive Urdu speech, which is even now the *lingua franca* of most parts of India, and the special favourite of the ruling race."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India* (1872), i. 121.

lĭn'-gual (gu as gw), *a.* & *s.* [As if from a Lat. *lingualis*, from *lingua* = the tongue.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the tongue: as, the *lingual* nerves.

2. Formed by the means of the tongue.

"We get at once the *lingual* sound."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (1872), i. 217.

B. *As subst.:* A letter or sound produced by means of the tongue: as *sh*, *zh*.

"The connection between dentals and cerebrals rests on the principle . . . . that these two classes of sound are really the weaker and stronger branches respectively of one and the same group, which, as being produced by the instrumentality of the tongue, may be comprehended under the general name of *linguals*."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (1872), i. 219.

lingual-artery, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the external carotid, which supplies the under surface of the tongue, and, meeting its fellow on the opposite side, unites at the tip of the tongue to form the ranine artery.

lingual-ribbon, *s.*

Zool.: One of the names for the masticatory apparatus in Gasteropodous Molluscs. Called also the Tongue, Odontophore, or Radula (q.v.).

lingual-teeth, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Amber-coloured, glossy, and translucent recurved spines on the muscular "lingua" or tongue of certain molluscs, as Trochus, Cypræa, &c.

lĭn-guăt'-u-la (gu as gw), *s.* [Fem. dimin. of Lat. *linguatus* = gifted with a tongue.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the order Linguatulina (q.v.).

lĭn-guăt-u-lī'-na (gu as gw), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *linguatul(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: An order of Arachnida. The animals are so vermiform that they have sometimes been placed with the intestinal worms, but in the immature state they resemble Acari, except that the legs are only four. The male is much smaller than the female. They are ringed and flattened, with a mouth furnished with a horny ring and two horny hooks, one on each side. They are parasitic in the frontal sinuses and lungs of various mammals, and in the lungs of some reptiles. About twenty species have been described, the best known being *Pentastoma tænioides*, which infests the dog and the wolf.

lĭn'-guĕt, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A tongue; a languet.

2. The piece of a sword-hilt which turns down over the mouth-piece of a scabbard.

lĭn'-guĭ-form, * **lĭn'-gua-form (gu as gw),** *s.* [Lat. *lingua* = a tongue and *forma* = form, shape, appearance.] Having the form or shape of a tongue.

lĭn'-guĭst (gu as gw), *s.* [Lat. *lingu(a)* = a tongue; Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

1. One who is skilled in languages; one who can speak several languages.

"He was a *linguist*, a mathematician, and a poet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. A master of language or conversation; one skilled in tongue-fence.

† **lĭn'-guĭst-ĕr (gu as gw),** *s.* [Eng. *linguist*; *-er.*] One who dabbles in linguistics; a linguist, a philologer.

"He who writes to be read does not write for *linguisters*."—*J. R. Lowell*, in *Annandale.*

lĭn-guĭs'-tĭc, lĭn-guĭs'-tĭc-al (gu as gw), *a.* [Eng. *linguist*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to language or linguistics.

"The philologist justly assigns these tongues a low position in the *linguistic* scale."—*Brinton: Myths of the New World*, ch. i.

lĭn-guĭs'-tĭcs (gu as gw), *s.* [LINGUISTIC.] The science of languages, or of the comparative grammar and etymology of words.

"The science of American *linguistics* is still in its infancy."—*Brinton: Myths of the New World*, ch. i.

lĭn'-gu-la, *s.* [Lat. = a strap, a little tongue, from *lingua* = a tongue, which the shell resembles.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Lingulidæ (q.v.). The shell is oblong, compressed, obliquely gaping at each end. Recent species, sixteen, from India, the Eastern Islands, Australia, Polynesia, and the West of America. Fossil ninety-one from the Lower Silurian till now. Lingulæ existed in the British seas as late as the Coralline Crag.

lingula-flags, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Micaceous flagstones and slates, 5,000 feet in thickness, of Upper Cambrian age, lying just below the Tremadoc slates in North Wales, and palæontologically the equivalent of Barrande's primordial zone. In 1846 Mr. E. Davis discovered in them the Lingula (now removed to the genus Lingulella), from which they are named. About forty fossils are found in the Lingula slates, only four of which continue in the Tremadoc rocks. Besides *Lingulella Davisii*, there are a Phyllopod Crustacean (*Hymenocaris vermicauda*), and a trilobite (*Olenus micrurus*). Ashy tuffs are interstratified with the Lingula beds. (*Lyell.*)

lĭn'-gu-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *lingulatus*, from *lingula* = a strap, dimin. of *lingua* = a tongue.] Shaped like the tongue or a strap; ligulate, linguiform.

lĭn-gū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lingul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda. The shell oblong or orbicular, subequivalve, attached by a pedicle passing out between the valves; texture horny, minutely tubular. Animal with a highly vascular mantle, fringed with horny setæ, oral arms, thick, fleshy, spiral. Genera, Lingula and Obolus.

lĭng'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *ling* and *wort.*]

Bot.: An unidentified plant. Johnson simply defines it as "an herb."

lĭng'-ȳ (1), *a.* [Prob. connected with *long* (q.v.).]

1. Tall, limber, flexible. (*Prov.*)

2. Active, strong; able to bear fatigue.

* **lĭng'-ȳ** (2), *a.* [Eng. *ling* (2); *-y.*] Heathy, heathery.

"His cell was upon a *lingy* moor."—*Ward: England's Reformation*, p. 396.

lĭn-hāy', *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A shed open at the sides, commonly used to run waggons and carts into when they are not in use. The word is also applied to a similar shed erected for occasional shelter for cattle on exposed pastures.

"Home-side of the *linhay*, and under the ashen hedge-row."—*R. D. Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. iii.

* **lī-nĭg'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *linum* = flax, hemp; *gero* = to carry, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing flax or linen.

lĭn'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *linimentum* = an ointment, from *lino* = to smear; Ital., Port., & Sp. *linimento.*]

Med.: A soft or thin ointment; a substance or preparation thinner than an ointment but thicker than oil. A stimulating preparation for external application. Garrod enumerates sixteen linimenta (liniments) as used in British practice. They are: *linimentum aconiti*, *l. ammoniæ*, *l. camphoræ*, *l. saponis*, &c.

lī'-nĭn, *s.* [Lat., &c. *lin(um)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A crystallizable substance obtained from *Linum catharticum*, commonly known as Purging flax. It is extracted with ether, from which it separates as white crystals of a silky lustre. It dissolves in alcohol, and is persistently bitter.

lin'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [LINE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of covering on the inside.

2. The act of ranging, as a body of men, in a line along or by the side of anything.

3. The covering of the inside of anything, as of a dress, a box, &c.

"The fold in the gristle of the nose is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

4. That which is within; contents.

"The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydraul. Engin.:* Puddle laid on the sides of a canal, to prevent the percolation of water.

2. *Join.:* Inside boarding; in contradistinction to outside sheathing or boxing, called casing. A covering of an interior surface, such as the boxing of window-shutters, the facings on each side of a doorway, &c.

3. *Metall.:* The fixing or protecting stuff on the boshes of a puddling-furnace; the inside surface material of a blast-furnace (q.v.).

link (1), *s.* [A.S. *hlence*, *hlenca*; cogn. with Icel. *hlekkr* = a link; Dan. *lanke* = a chain, a fetter; Sw. *länk* = a link; Ger. *gelenk* = a joint, a link, a ring; *lenken* = to turn, to bend; connected with A.S. *h'inc* = a ridge, a balk; *hring* = a ring.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A short connecting piece of circular or other equivalent shape, as one of the oval rings or divisions of a chain.

"Cracking ten thousand curbs
Of more strong *links* asunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

(2) Anything doubled and closed together, like a link.

"Make a *link* of horse-hair very strong, and fasten it to the end of the stick that springs."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(3) (*Pl.*): A chain.

"Nor airless dungeon, nor strong *links* of iron
Can be retentive to the strength of spirits."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

* (4) A sausage; so called because they are made in a continuous chain.

"Plenty of *links*, chitterlings and puddings."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i. ch. iii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which connects; a bond.

"I feel
The *link* of nature draw me."
Milton: P. L., ix. 914.

(2) Anything which serves to connect one thing or one part of a thing with another; any component part of a connected series.

"The proof is not a conclusion which lies at the end of a chain of reasoning, of which chain each instance of contrivance is only a *link*, and of which, if one *link* fail, the whole falls."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. vi.

* (3) A series.

"I have here only chosen this single *link* of martyrs.—*Addison: On the Christian Religion.*

3. A winding or meandering of a river. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A short connecting bar with a bearing in each end, for transmitting motion from one rod or lever to another.

2. *Surv.:* The length of one section of Gunter's chain, 7·92 inches, the 100th part of 66 feet; 10,000 square links make a statute acre.

3. *Steam Engin.:* The link-motion (q.v.).

link-lever, *s.*

Rail. Engin.: The reversing lever of a locomotive.

link-motion, *s.*

Steam Engin.: Gear by which the valve is operated in locomotives and similar engines. It acts as a variable cut-off, or reverses the steam, or renders the valve inactive, as may be required. It consists of two eccentrics and their rods, one for the forward and the other for the backward eccentric: the outer ends of the rods are connected by a slot link (hence the name), and the end of the valve-rod works in the slot. The steam-valves are partially opened, quickly closed again, so that the admission of steam ceases some time before the termination of the stroke, and the steam, being cut off, is worked expansively. The nearer the slide is to the middle of the slot, the quicker is the cut-off.

link-work, *s.* Work in which motion is communicated by connecting pieces.

link-worming, *s.*

Naut.: Worming a cable by chains inserted in the interstices of the strands.

lĭnk (2), * **lĭnck,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *lint,* as in *lintstock* or *linstock* (q.v.).] A torch made of tow and pitch, or of combustible splinters, such as of pitch-pine.

> "Nymphidius supposing the souldiers had called him, went thither himselfe without torches and *linckes.*"—*Savile: Tacitus; Hist.,* p. 10.

lĭnk (1), *v.t. & i.* [Link (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To connect together, as with a link or chain; to couple.

> "With *linked* thunderbolts
> Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph."
> *Milton: P. L.,* i. 328.

2. To join together or unite in concord, confederacy, or contract.

> "If with a lady of so high resolve,
> As is fair Margaret, he be *link'd* in love."
> *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.,* v. 5.

3. To connect as concomitant or mutually dependent.

4. To connect in a regular series of consequences.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be joined or united; to be connected.

> "I were loth
> To *link* with him that were not lawful chosen."
> *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.,* iii. 3.

lĭnk (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To walk or trip along quickly. (*Scotch.*)

> "[She] coost her duddies to the wark,
> And *linkit* at it in her sark!"
> *Burns: Tam O'Shanter.*

† **lĭnk'-bo͡y, lĭnk'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *link* (2), s., and *boy,* or *man.*] A boy or man who carries a link or torch to light foot passengers at night or in a fog.

> "Though thou art tempted by the *linkman's* call,
> Yet trust him not along the lonely wall."
> *Gay: Trivia,* iii. 139.

lĭnks, *s. pl.* [A.S. *hlinc* = a ridge, a balk of land left unploughed; a linch.] Flat, sandy ground on the sea-shore, covered with bent, furze, &c., and frequently used for the game of golf. Used here to denote the field where golf is played without regard to such location or surroundings.

lĭnn, *s.* [Lin, *s.*] A waterfall, a precipice.

> "Whyles owre a *linn* the burnie plays,
> As thro' the glen it wimpl't."
> *Burns: Halloween.*

Lĭn-næ'-a, *s.* [Named by Dr. J. Gronovius after Linnæus, with the sanction of the great botanist himself, who preferred having his name attached not to a showy plant, but to this lowly Northern flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Caprifoliaceæ, tribe Lonicereæ. The calyx limb is five-cleft; the corolla campanulate, five-cleft, with equal segments; the stamens four, didynamous; the fruit a dry, three-celled berry, one cell only having a perfect seed. Only known species, *Linnæa borealis.* It is a small plant, with twisting, filiform-branched stems; opposite, broadly-ovate, stalked leaves; axillary peduncles of two, three, or four flowers, rarely fruiting. It is a Northern plant, found wild in Britain in fir forests, in plantations in the middle and east of Scotland; doubtfully indigenous elsewhere. Abroad it occurs from Lapland to Northern Italy, Arctic Asia, and North America.

Lĭn-næ'-an, Lĭn-nē'-an, *a.* [After *Linnæus.*] Of or pertaining to Linnæus; invented or introduced by Linnæus.

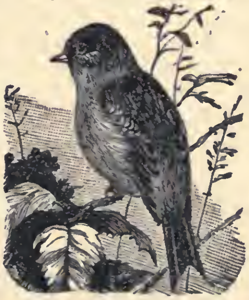
Linnæan Society, *s.* A society founded to carry out those botanical and zoological investigations, with regard to which Linnæus, in his *Systema Naturæ,* had led the way. It was founded in 1788, and incorporated on March 26, 1802. In 1791 it began to publish *Transactions.*

Linnæan-system, *s.*

Bot.: The sexual system of botany introduced by Linnæus, which, though unequalled for the aid it affords in finding the name of a flower, yet labours under the fatal defect that it is purely artificial. Previous to his time, Jung, rector of the gymnasium at Hamburgh, who died in 1657, had introduced the Latin botanical nomenclature. Tournefort, who died in 1708, had been the first to classify plants into strictly defined genera. It remained for Linnæus to arrange them, and define the several genera and species scientifically. He divided the vegetable kingdom into twenty-four classes. The first eleven were founded on the number of stamens. They were: Monandria, Diandria, Triandria, Tetrandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Heptandria, Octandria, Enneandria, Decandria, and Dodecandria; the twelfth and thirteenth, Icosandria and Polyandria, on their number and insertion; the fourteenth and fifteenth, Didynamia and Tetradynamia, on their number and relative lengths; the sixteenth to the eighteenth, Monadelphia, Diadelphia, and Polyadelphia, on the way in which they are combined; the nineteenth, Syngenesia, on the aggregation of the flowers; the twentieth, Gynandria, on the abnormal situation of the stamens; the twenty-first to the twenty-third, Monœcia, Diœcia, and Polygamia, on the existence, more or less, of unisexual flowers; and the twenty-fourth, Cryptogamia, grouping together all plants of concealed nuptials, in other words, all flowerless plants. As a rule, the orders were founded on the number of pistils; hence the words Monogynia, Digynia, Trigyia, &c. In other cases, when the classes were not founded on the number of stamens, Pentandria and Decandria, &c., were used as orders. For the orders of the exceptional classes, Tetradynamia and Polygamia, see these words. Linnæus himself, in his *Philosophia Botanica,* published in 1751, laid the foundation of a Natural System by establishing sixty-eight orders of plants linked together according to what he believed their proper affinities.

Lĭn-næ'-īte, *s.* [Named after Linnæus by Haidinger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *Linneit.*]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in two varieties: (1) cupriferous, to which Haidinger's name was originally given; and (2) a nickeliferous variety. Cleavage, cubic. Found in octahedrons and also massive. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 4·8 to 5; lustre, metallic; colour, steel-gray; streak, blackish-gray; fracture, uneven. Compos.: variable, but represented by the formula $2CoS + CoS_2$, which equals sulphur 42·0, cobalt 58·0. The cobalt is frequently partly replaced by nickel or copper. Found in gneiss at Bastnaes, Sweden, and at Siegen, Prussia.



LINNET.

lĭn'-nĕt (1), * **lyne,** *s.* [Fr. *linotte* = a linnet, from *lin,* Lat. *linum* = flax, so called from its feeding on the seed of flax and hemp; Ger. *leinfinke* = a flax-finch.] [Lintwhite.]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* *Fringilla cannabina* (Linn.), the *Linota cannabina* of more recent ornithologists, a very common and well known song-bird, frequenting all Europe south of 64°, and in Asia extending to Turkestan. It is a winter visitor to Egypt and Abyssinia, and is found in great numbers in Barbary, the Canaries, and Madeira. It frequents open places, preferring commons and fields of furze. In autumn and winter the plumage is brown; in the breeding season, the breast and head of both sexes becomes a crimson-red, varying only in degree. The (later) generic and specific names have reference to the fondness of the bird for the seeds of flax and hemp. It is popularly known, according to its sex and the season of the year, as the Red, Gray, or Brown Linnet.

> "Perchance the patron of his vow
> Some artless *linnet* sings."
> *Shenstone: Valentine's Day.*

2. *Pl.:* The genus Linota (q.v.).

lĭn'-nĕt (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *lunette.*] (See the compound.)

linnet-hole, *s.*

Glass: A hole connecting the glass-melting furnace with the arch.

lĭn-ō-lē'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat., &c. *lin(um)* (q.v.), and Eng. *oleic.*] (See the compound.)

linoleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{28}O_2$. An acid occurring in linseed and poppy oils. It is obtained by saponifying the oil, extracting with ether, decomposing the soluble soap with an acid, and evaporating the ethereal solution to dryness. It is a faint, yellow, oily liquid, of a sp. gr. 0·9206. It absorbs oxygen with avidity, and becomes converted into a resinoid, Oxylinoleic acid.

lĭn-ō'-lĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *linum* = flax, and *oleum* = oil.]

1. A preparation of linseed-oil, rendered solid by admixture with chloride of sulphur. It is rolled into sheets, and used as a substitute for india-rubber or gutta-percha. Vulcanized, it is carved into mouldings and polished; and, mixed with ground cork and pressed upon canvas, it forms a kind of floor-cloth. Dissolved, it is used as a varnish for waterproof fabrics, or as a paint for iron or wood, ships' bottoms, &c.

2. The floor-cloth so prepared.

lī-nŏ-syr'-ĭs (yr as **ïr),** *s.* [Lat. *linum;* **Gr.** *λίνον* (*linon*), and Lat. *syrus* = a broom, a besom.] [Linum.]

Bot.: Goldylocks; a genus of Composites, suborder Solidagineæ. The achenes are compressed and silky, the pappus in a double row pilose, the involucre of one row of scales, surrounded by several long ones, or imbricated; the florets all perfect, deeply five-cleft, yellow. Ten species known from Europe and the West of Asia. *Linosyris vulgaris,* the Flax-leaved Goldylocks, is British. It is found on limestone cliffs in the South of England, but is rare.

lĭ-nō'-ta, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *linot* = a linnet (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Linnets. A term proposed by Prince Charles Bonaparte, in his *Geographical and Comparative List of the Birds of Europe and North America.* By this classification, the Linnets are admitted to generic distinction among the finches. The bill is straight, conical, and pointed; the nostrils, basal, lateral, concealed by short feathers; wings long, somewhat pointed; the first, second, and third feathers nearly equal in length; the tarsi short; the lateral toes of equal length. Third toe and claw are long, as is that in the middle; claws slender, acute, and curved; tail forked. Linnets are common and widespread in Europe and in Northwest Africa. They are good singers, are easily educated, and are often kept as cage birds. They are known by various names, as the Red or Rose Linnet, the Green Linnet, the Mealy Redpole, &c.

* **lī'-noŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *lin(e)* (1), s.; *-ous.*] Pertaining to or in a line.

lĭn'-pĭn, *s.* [Linch-pin.]

lĭn'-sang, *s.* [Javanese.]

Zool.: A genus of Viverridæ. *Linsang gracilis* is found in Java.

lĭn'-seēd, * **lynne-seed,** * **lin-ceed,** *s.* [Mod. Eng. *lin* = flax, and Eng. *seed.*]

Chem.: The seed of the flax-plant (*Linum usitatissimum*). It is grown in various countries, but chiefly in the North of Europe. Its composition varies considerably, but the following is the average proportion in which the principal constituents are present:—Albuminous substances, 30 per cent.; fat and oil, 32 per cent.; mineral matter, 4 per cent.; water, 10 per cent. It also contains a large quantity of mucilage in the outer layers of the cells of the epidermis, which swells up when the seed is macerated in water. One part of linseed in sixteen parts boiling water yields a mucilage thick enough to be drawn into threads. The chief ash constituents are lime, potash, and iron, partly as phosphates and partly united in the ash with carbonic acid. The residue obtained after expressing the fixed oil forms the principal oil-cake of commerce.

linseed-cake, *s.* The caked or solid mass left after the oil has been pressed out of flax-seed. It is largely used as food for cattle. Also called OIL-CAKE (q.v.).

linseed-meal, *s.* Pulverized or ground linseed, used for poultices.

linseed-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding flax-seed for oil.

linseed-oil, *s.*

Chem.: The fixed oil expressed from linseed. Linseed-oil consists of the glycerides of linoleic, palmitic, and stearic acids, about nine-tenths of the whole being the glyceride of linoleic acid. It may be taken as the type of the class known as *drying oils*, from their property of drying up into a transparent, tough, resinous mass when exposed to the air. When the oil is boiled for some time, till it loses about one-sixth of its weight, it becomes thicker, tenacious, and viscid, and dries up, still more readily than in the fresh state, into a turpentine-like mass, scarcely soluble in oils. It then forms the basis of printers' and painters' varnishes. The freshly pressed oil has a pale yellow colour, and is without disagreeable taste; but the commercial oil has often a sharp, penetrating smell and taste. It has a sp. gr. of ·9335 at 15°, and becomes solid at 20° to 27°. Linseed-oil, mixed with chloride of sulphur, forms caoutchouc-like products. A drop of strong sulphuric acid forms a yellow-brown spot, quickly changing to black, with ropy consistence. Linseed-oil yields, with alkalis, a very soft soap, and is acted on with facility by oxidizing agents generally. It is often found largely adulterated with other oils, such as cotton-seed oil, rosin oil, &c.

lĭn′-ṣĕ-īte, *s.* [LINDSAYITE.]

lĭn′-ṣey̆, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *lin* = linen; snff. *-sey.*] A country-made fabric of linen warp and worsted filling, undressed; linsey-woolsey.

linsey-woolsey, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made of linen and wool mixed.

2. *Fig.:* Made up of different materials; neither one thing nor the other; vile, mean.

> "A lawless, *linsey-woolsey* brother."
> *Butler: Hudibras*, pt. i., c. iii.

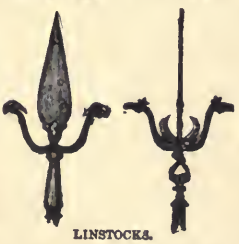
B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A fabric made of linen and wool mixed; linsey.

* 2. *Fig.:* A motley composition; a galimatia; jargon.

> "What *linsey-woolsey* hast thou to speak to us?"
> *Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, iv. 1.

* **lĭn′-stŏck,** * **lĭnt′-stŏck,** *s.* [Dut. *lontstok*, from *lont* = a match, *stok* = a stick; cogn. with Dan. *luntestok*, from *lunte* = a match, *stok* = a stick; Sw. *luntstake*, from *lunta* = a match, *stake* = a stick.] A gunner's forked staff to hold a match of lint dipped in saltpetre.



LINSTOCKS.

> "The gunner held his *linstock* yare,
> For welcome-shot prepared."
> *Scott: Marmion*, i. 9.

lĭnt, * **lynt,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *lin* = flax.] [LINE (2), *s.*]

1. Flax.

2. Ravelled or scraped linen reduced to a soft state and used for dressing wounds or ulcers. As formerly prepared, it consisted of scrapings from the surface of old linen cloth, which was drawn beneath a knife, the weft-threads being pushed back from time to time, and the scrapings being obtained from the threads of the warp.

3. Fine fluff or flue.

lint-doctor, *s.* A sharp-edged ruler on the delivery side of the calico-printing cylinder, to detain any lint or fibres which may come off the cotton cloth.

* **lint-scraper,** *s.* A young surgeon.

lĭn′-tẹl, * **lyn-tel,** * **lin-tell,** *s.* [O. Fr. *lintel*; Fr. *linteau*, from Low Lat. *lintellus*, from *limitellus*, dimin. of *limes* (genit. *limitis*) = a border.]

Arch.: A piece of timber or stone laid horizontally over a doorway or window.

> "Take a bunch of hyssop, and dip it in the blood that is in the bason, and strike the *lintel* and the two side-posts."—*Exodus* xii. 22.

lĭn′-tŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after Miss L. A. Linton, who analyzed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Thomsonite (q.v.), having a fine granular structure and green colour. It occurs as pebbles on the shores of Lake Superior. They are derived from the amygdaloidal diabase of Grand Marais.

* **lĭnt′-sēēd,** *s.* [LINSEED.]

lĭnt′-whīte, *s.* [A.S. *linetwige.*] A linnet.

> "Oh, sweet are Coila's haughs an' woods,
> When *lintwhites* chant among the buds."
> *Burns: To William Simpson.*

lĭnt′-whīte, *a.* [Eng. *lint*, and *white.*] Flaxen; as white as lint.

> "Lassie wi' the *lintwhite* locks." *Burns.*

lī′-num, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λίνον (*linon*) = anything made of flax or the flax plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Linaceæ (q.v.). It consists of herbs or small shrubs with alternate or rarely opposite entire leaves, the stipules wanting or glandular. Flowers in dichotomous panicled racemose or fascicled cymes: sepals five, persistent; petals five; stamens five; styles five; seeds ovate, compressed. Known species eighty. Widely cultivated for economic purposes, though much less so in this country than in parts of Europe and Asia. [FLAX.] The leaves of *L. catharticum* are purgative. *L. selaginoides* is considered in Peru as bitter and aperient. *L. strictum*, a small herbaceous plant with yellow flowers, wild in the Punjaub and Thibet, is cultivated in Afghanistan for its oil, which does not differ essentially from linseed oil.

* **līn′-y̆,** *a.* [Eng. *lin(e)* (1), s.; *-y.*] Full of lines.

> "Their eyes long and *liny.*"—*Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd*, ch. viii.

lī′-ŏn, * **le-on,** *s.* [O. Fr. *leon*, from Lat. *leonem*, accus. of *leo* = a lion, from Gr. λέων (*leōn*); Fr. *lion*; Sp. *leon*; Ital. *leone*; Ger. *löwe*; O. H. Ger. *leo*, *lewo*; Russ. *lev*; Lith. *lëvas*, *lavas*; Dut. *leeuw.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 3.

2. *Fig.:* An object of interest and curiosity; one who or that which excites curiosity.

> "He had suddenly risen to literary fame, and become one of the *lions* of the day."—*Irving: Goldsmith*, ch. xviii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The constellation *Leo* (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* A frequent change in coat-armour in various attitudes, as *passant*, *gardant*, *rampant*, *salient*, *couchant*, &c. It is one of the supporters of the royal arms of England.

> "The *lion* argent decked his breast."
> *Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 20.

3. *Zool.:* *Felis leo* (formerly elevated into a distinct genus with a single species, *Leo nobilis*), one of the largest and the most important of the living carnivora. Its range in historical time is very wide. The Hebrew Scriptures abound with reference to it, and in the time of Darius, lions were employed to execute judicial sentences (Dan. vi. 16–24). It is mentioned by Homer (*Il.* xviii. 161); Herodotus mentions lions as occurring in Africa (iv. 191), and in Europe (vii. 126), and Theocritus (*Id.* x. 30); by Virgil (*Ecl.* ii. 65), by Ovid (*Her.* x. 85), by Martial in almost every book, and by Catullus in not the least dainty of his songs (*Carm.* lxiii.). It played an important part in the sanguinary games of the Roman amphitheatre, and the cry "Christianos ad leones" had a terrible import for the early church. Its geographical range is now confined to Africa and the south-west of Asia, extending eastward as far as Gujerat. It existed in Europe down to historic times, and formerly ranged over Asia as far as the plains of Upper India. Though now driven from the Cape, the shores of the Mediterranean, and the populous parts of Egypt, it must have been at no distant date common all over Africa, for Murray says (*Geog. Distrib. of Animals*, p. 93), "I am informed by Dr. Kirk that there is no nation or tribe which has not a name for the lion." It varies somewhat in size; but for an adult African male, from snout to tip of tail, ten feet, tail three feet, height at shoulder, three feet six inches, are average measurements. The Gujerat variety is somewhat smaller. It is usually known as the "maneless" lion, but a specimen in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, "was as thoroughly maned as any African individual. In colour lions vary from a deep chestnut-brown to gray, so silvery as to have given rise to the belief that a race of white lions exists in South Africa. The colour of the mane varies equally. In the Nubian lion it is generally pale fulvous, and in Cape lions black, but all intermediate shades are found both in Nubia and the Cape country.'" (*Sclater.*) Mr. F. C. Selous (*A Hunter's Wanderings*, ch. xv.) has also shown that in South Africa the so-called Black-maned lion and others with yellow scanty manes are found among individuals of the same parentage.

4. *Palæont.:* Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins enumerates among the Mid Pleistocene, and again among Late Pleistocene Mammalia of Great Britain *Felis leo*. A *Felis spelæa* was once recognized; it is now deemed not specifically distinct from the common lion. In the Early Pleistocene, Prof. Dawkins has the Sabre-toothed Lion, sometimes called the Sabre-toothed Tiger. [MACHAIRODUS.] (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxvi. (1880), 396–399.)

¶ *The Lesser Lion:*

Astron.: The constellation *Leo minor* (q.v.).

lion-ant, *s.*

Entom.: The same as ANT-LION. [MYRMELEON.]

lion-dog, *s.*

Zool.: According to Vero Shaw (*Book of the Dog*, p. 191) *Canis leoninus*, "a degenerate scion of which exists in Malta." Youatt (p. 50) thinks it may be a cross between the Maltese and the hairless Turkish dog. Its hair on the head, neck, and forelegs is very long.

† **lion-heart,** *s.* One who is lion-hearted.

lion-hearted, *a.* Having great courage.

> "Arabian mothers long awed their infants to silence with the name of the *lion-hearted* Plantagenet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

lion-like, *a.* Strong and brave as a lion.

> "He slew two *lion-like* men of Moab."—1 *Chron.* xi. 22.

lion-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: A popular American name for *Basiliscus americanus* or *mitratus*. [BASILISCUS.]

* **lion-mettled,** *a.* Having the disposition of a lion.

> "Be *lion-mettled*, proud; and take no care
> Who chafes." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

* **lion-sick,** *a.* Sick of a proud heart.

> "Yes, *lion-sick*, sick of proud heart; you may call it melancholy, if you will favour the man."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

† **lion-tiger,** *s.*

Zool.: A real or supposed hybrid between the lion and the tiger.

> "Similar streaks were observed on the fur of the *lion-tiger* cubs."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 163.

lion-toothed, *a.* Having teeth like those of a lion.

lion's-ear, *s.*

Bot.: (1) Leonotis; (2) Espeletia.

lion's-foot, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus Leontopodinm. The Common Lion's-foot is *L. vulgare*, wild in Austria.

2. *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

lion's-leaf, *s.* A popular name for the Snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum majus.* [ANTIRRHINUM.]

Bot. : *Leontice Leontopetalon.* [LEONTICE.]

lion's-mouth, *s.*

Bot. : *Aporum leonis,* wild at Singapore.

lion's-paw, *s.*

Bot. : *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

lion's-provider. *s.* A popular but incorrect name for the jackal, and hence applied to any one who acts as a tool, sycophant, or foil to another.

lion's-share, *s.* The greater or a disproportionate share, taken by one of the parties to a contract, and maintained by the right of might. The expression is taken from the fable of Æsop in which the lion, fox, &c., are hunting together, and is applied to cases in which when two or more parties are acting together, the greatest share or profit is taken by the strongest.

lion's-tail, *s.*

Botany:

1. The labiate genus Leonotis, various species of which grow in the East Indies, &c.

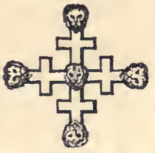
2. (*Spec.*): *Leonotis leonurus,* from the Cape of Good Hope. The resemblance to a lion's tail is in the inflorescence.

lion's-tooth, *s.*

Bot. : Leontodon.

lī'-ŏnçed, lē'-ŏnçed, *a.* [LION.]

Her. : Adorned with lions' heads, as a cross the ends of which terminate in lions' heads.



LIONCED.

lī'-ŏn-çĕlle, *s.* [Fr.]

Her. : A small lion; specif., one of several borne in the same coat of arms.

* **lī'-ŏn-ĕl,** *s.* [Eng. *lion;* dimin. suff. *-el.*] A small or young lion.

lī'-ŏn-ĕss, *s.* [Fr. *lionnesse.*]

1. The female of the lion kind; a she-lion.

> "The gaunt *lioness,* with hunger bold,
> Springs from the mountains tow'rd the guarded fold."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* x. 213.

* 2. A remarkable woman.

> "All the lions and *lionesses.*"—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well,* ch. vii.

† **lī'-ŏn-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *lion;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] The same as LIONEL. (*Southey,* in *Annandale.*)

* **lī'-ŏn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *lion; -ism.*] The attracting of attention as a lion or object of interest and curiosity; the pursuit of curiosities. [LION, I. 2.]

> "The honours and humours of *lionism.*"—*Chorley: Memoirs of Mrs. Hemans,* ii. 25.

lī'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after the Mountain Lion mine; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A variety of Native Tellurium (q.v.), occurring in thin plates. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 4·005; colour, dark gray. Appears homogeneous, but found to contain 36 per cent. of silica, and 6 per cent. of alumina or sesquioxide of iron.

† **lī'-ŏn-īze,** * **lī'-ŏn-īşe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *lion; -ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To visit as the lions or curiosities of a place.

> "We came on to Oxford, *lionized* it, and out to Cuddesdon."—*Wilberforce: Life,* ii. 12.

2. To treat as a lion or object of interest or curiosity.

3. To show the lions or curiosities of a place to. (*Disraeli: Lothair,* ch. xxiv.)

B. *Intrans.* : To visit the lions or objects of interest or curiosity in a place.

> "Rushing off, . . . from the splendour and *lionising* of a London season."—*Literary World,* Feb. 3, 1882.

* **lī'-ŏn-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *lion; -ly.*] Like a lion; fierce.

> "The church coveting to ride upon the *lionly* form of jurisdiction, makes a transformation of herself into an ass."—*Milton: Reason of Church Govt.,* ii.

* **lī'-ŏn-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *lion; -ship.*] The condition, state, or personality of a lion; a mode of address to a lion.

> "Strip but this vizor off, and sure I am
> You'll find his *lionship* a very lamb."
> *Goldsmith: Epilogue to The Sisters.*

lī-ŏ-thē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *liothe(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom. : A family of Mallophaga. Antennæ clubbed, and composed of four joints; maxillary palpi present. The Liotheidæ are parasites resembling lice, and live on mammals and birds.

lī-ŏ-thē'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λεῖος (*leios*) = smooth, and θεός (*theos*) = a god. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom. : The typical genus of Liotheidæ. Parasitic on birds.

* **lioun,** *s.* [LION.]

lĭp, * **lippe,** *s.* [A.S. *lippa, lippe;* cogn. with Dut. *lip;* Dan. *läbe;* Sw. *läpp;* Ger. *lippe, lefze;* O. H. Ger. *lefs, leffur;* Lat. *labrum, labium;* Ir. *lab;* Gael. *liob;* Pers. *lab.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

> "The honey-suckles would he often strip,
> And lay their sweetnesse on her sweeter *lip.*"
> *Browne: Britannia's Pastorals,* bk. ii., § 4.

2. The border or edge of anything: as, the *lip* of a vessel, a projecting flange.

> "There is not so good compression made upon the *lips* of the wound thro' those holes, as to hinder them from thrusting out."—*Wiseman: Surgery,* vi. 5.

3. The mouth, as distinguished from the heart.

> "Hypocrisy, formality in prayer,
> And the dull service of the *lip* were there."
> *Cowper: Expostulation,* 44.

4. Speech, language.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Two fleshy folds formed externally by common integument, and internally by mucous membrane, having between them the muscles of the lips, some fat, and the labial glands. They are attached to the upper and lower jaw, and connected to the gum in the mesial line by a fold of mucous membrane, the upper and larger being called the *frænum labii superioris,* the other the *frænum labii inferioris.*

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Sing.*): The lower petal of any irregular flower.

(2) (*Pl.*): The upper and lower projecting parts of a perforated, monopetalous corolla.

3. *Zool.* : The portions of a univalve shell on the two sides of the aperture. The right side is formed by the outer lip (*labrum*), and the left one by the inner or columellar lip (*labium*), or by the body whorl.

4. *Music:* In organ-pipes, the edge against which the sheet of air impinges. The vibration acquired thereby is communicated to the column of air in the pipe, and produces a musical note.

5. *Vehicles:* A cuttoo plate; a projecting part of the bolster.

6. *Waterwheel:* A rim closing the joint between the barrel and curb of a turbine.

* ¶ *To make a lip:* To drop the lip in sullenness or contempt; to mock; to make a grimace.

> "I will *make a lip* at the physician."
> *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* ii. 1.

lip-bit, *s.* A boring-tool adapted to be used in a brace, and having a cutting lip projecting beyond the end of the barrel.

* **lip-born,** *a.* Proceeding only from the lips; not hearty, not genuine.

* **lip-comfort,** *s.* Consolatory words.

* **lip-comforter,** *s.* One who consoles with words.

* **lip-devotion,** *s.* Prayers uttered by the lips, but not proceeding from the heart.

> "*Lip-devotion* will not serve the turn; it undervalues the very things it prays for."—*South: Sermons,* vol. vi., ser. 10.

* **lip-good,** *a.* Good in profession only, not in practice; hypocritical.

> "When his grace is merely but *lip-good.*"
> *Ben Jonson: Sejanus,* i.

lip-head bolt, *s.* A bolt with a head projecting sideways.

* **lip-laborious,** *a.* Uttering words without sentiment; hypocritical.

* **lip-labour,** *s.* Action of the lips without concurrence of the heart; words without sentiment; hypocrisy.

> "Being but a little *lip-labour.*"—*Holinshed: Edw. I.* (an. 1279).

lip-language, *s.* Oral or articulate language, as distinguished from that of signs or the fingers.

lip-reading, *s.* (See extract).

> "It has long been known that individuals among the Deaf and Dumb have acquired the power of *lip-reading;* that is, of so interpreting the visible movements of the mouth and lips of a speaker, as to apprehend the words he utters, no less accurately than if they were heard."—*Carpenter: Mental Physiology* (1876), 185*a*.

* **lip-reward,** *s.* Empty promises.

lip-salve, *s.*

1. *Lit.* : A salve or ointment for the lips.

* 2. *Fig.* : Flattering speech.

lip-service, *s.*

1. Service rendered to God by the lips while the heart is alienated from him. The reference is to Isa. xxix. 13; Matt. xv. 8; Mark vii. 6.

2. Similarly, insincere service rendered by the lips to man.

* **lip-wisdom,** *s.* Wisdom in talk or words, but not in action or experience; theory dissociated from practice.

> "I find all is but *lip-wisdom,* which wants experience."—*Sidney.*

* **lip-work,** *s.*

1. The same as LIP-LABOUR (q.v.).

2. The act of kissing.

* **lip-working,** *a.* Lip-laborious, hypocritical.

> "The *lip-working* deacons of other men's appointed words."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

lĭp, *v.t.* & *i.* [LIP, *s.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To touch as with the lips; to kiss.

> "Round him ladies thronged in warm pursuit
> Fingered and *lipped* and proffered the strange store."
> *D. G. Rossetti: Love's Baubles.*

2. To utter with the lips; to speak.

> "When I heard my name most fondly *lipped.*"
> *Keats: Endymion,* bk. i.

3. To notch, as the edge of a knife or sword. (*Scotch.*)

> "It were worth *lipping* a good blade."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth,* ch. viii.

B. *Intransitive:*

Music: To adjust the lips so as to produce the proper tone of wind-instruments played by the mouth.

lĭ-pæ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. λίπα (*lipa*) = fat, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol. : Fatty matter in the blood.

lĭ-pär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Apparently not from Gr. λιπαρία (*liparia*) = perseverance; but from λιπαρός (*liparos*) = fatty, oily, shining with oil; unctuous; from the shining surface of the leaves.]

Bot. : The typical genus of the tribe Liparieæ. The tender stalks and leaves of *Lippia nodiflora,* wild in the Punjaub, is prescribed in infusion to children suffering from indigestion, and to women after delivery.

lĭ-păr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lipar(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Bot.* : A family of Orchids, tribe Malaxeæ.

2. *Entom.* : A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Antennæ longer than the thorax, pectinated in the male; abdomen in the female often very thick; larva and pupa hairy. Known British species twelve, including the Black Arches, the Gipsy, and the Vapourers, with the Gold-tail and Brown-tail Moths. The majority are white, more or less marked with black.

lĭ-păr-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lipari(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot. : A subtribe of Papilionaceous flowers, tribe Loteæ.

lĭp'-ar-ĭs, *s.* [Probably from λιπαρός (*liparos*) = unctuous.]

1. *Bot.* : The typical genus of the family Liparidæ (q.v.). The sepals and petals are spreading, with linear segments, the lip superior or inferior, the column elongated, the pollen masses four, waxy, with evanescent glands. Known species thirty-three. One, *Liparis Loeselii,* is British, being found in spongy bogs in Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire. It is a small plant with yellowish-green flowers. The genus is named with allusion, Loudon thinks, to the soft surface of the leaves in some species.

2. *Entom.* : The typical genus of the family Liparidæ (q.v.). *Liparis dispar* is the Gipsy-moth.

3. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Discoboli. *Liparis vulgaris* is the Unctuous Lumpsucker, or Sea-snail.

lĭp′-ar-īte, *s.* [Gr. λιπαρός (*liparos*) = shining.]

Min.: The same as Fluorite (q.v.).

lĭ-păr′-ŏ-çēle, *s.* [Gr. λιπαρός (*liparos*) = fat, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med.: A tumour consisting wholly or in great part of fat.

lĭp′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λίπος (*lipos*) = fat, lard, tallow; vegetable oil; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

lipic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_4$ (?). Supposed at one time to be a distinct acid of the oxalic series, but now believed to be an impure succinic acid obtained by the action of nitric acid upon oleic or stearic acids.

* **lĭp′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *lip*; *-less.*] Having no lips.

* **lĭp′-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *lip*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little lip.

* **lĭp′-ŏ-grăm,** *s.* [Gr. λείπω (*leipō*) = to leave, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A writing in which a particular letter is omitted. Thus in the *Odyssey* of Tryphiodorus, there is no A in the first book, no B in the second book, and so on.

* **lĭp-ŏ-gram-măt′-ĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *lipogrammatique*, from Gr. λιπογράμματος (*lipogrammatos*) = wanting a letter.] [Lipogram.] Of or pertaining to lipograms; of the nature of a lipogram.

* **lĭp-ŏ-grăm′-ma-tĭşm,** *s.* [Gr. λείπω (*leipō*) = to leave; γράμμα (*gramma*) genit. γράμματος (*grammatos*) = a letter, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The art or act of writing lipograms.

* **lĭp-ŏ-grăm′-ma-tĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *lipogrammatiste.*] A writer of lipograms.

> "The *lipogrammatists*, or those who built altars and hatched eggs in verse."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 20.

lĭp′-ŏ-ma, *s.* [Gr. λίπος (*lipos*) = fat.]

Pathol.: A fatty tumour, benign in its nature, and which, when once extirpated, never returns.

lī-pŏ-thȳm′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Leipothymia.]

lī-pŏ-thȳm′-ĭc, lī-pŏth′-ȳm-oŭs, *a.* [Leipothymic.] Swooning, fainting.

> "If the patient be surprised with a *lipothymous* langour."—*Harvey: On the Plague.*

* **lī-pŏth′-ȳ-mȳ,** *s.* [Leipothymia.] A swoon, a faint.

* **lī′-pŏ-tȳpe,** *s.* [Gr. λείπω (*leipō*) = to leave, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

> "Mr. Sclater on *lipotypes*, a new term which he considered convenient in order to designate types of life the absence of which is characteristic of a particular district or region."—*Athenæum*, March 1, 1882.

lĭpped, *a.* [Eng. *lip*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having lips; having an edge or border resembling a lip.

2. *Bot.:* Having a distinct lip or labellum, as the genus Roscoea.

¶ *Lipped and harled:* A term applied to a wall built of stones without mortar, but which has the joints afterwards filled with mortar, and the whole plastered over with rough-cast or harling.

lĭp′-pen, *v.i.* [Cf. Goth. *laubjan* = to trust; Ger. *glauben.*] To depend on, to trust to, to place confidence in, to rely upon. (*Scotch.*)

> "Na, I had far rather Tib Mumps kenned which way I was gaun than her—though Tib's no muckle to *lippen* to neither."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

lĭp′-pẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lip*; *-er.*] Short waves, rough water.

> "In the forenoon, although a strong westerly breeze raised a troublesome *lipper* on the water, he sculled down against the flood over the championship course."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 7, 1882.

lĭp′-pĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Augustus Lippi, a French physician and traveller in Abyssinia.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbenaceæ, tribe Verbeneæ. Nearly 100 species are known, all from America. *Lippia citrata* is aromatic like sage or thyme.

lĭp′-piĕ, lĭp′-pȳ, *s.* [A.S. *leap* = a bucket.] [Leap, *s.*] The fourth part of a peck. (*Scotch.*)

lĭp′-pĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Lip, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

Music: The adjusting the lips so as to produce the proper tone of wind-instruments played by the mouth.

* **lĭp′-pĭt,** *a.* [Lipped.]

* **lĭp′-pĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lippitudo*, from *lippus* = blear-eyed.] The quality or state of being blear-eyed; bleareduess of eyes.

> "Diseases that are infectious . . . are pestilences and *lippitudes.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 297.

* **lĭp′-pȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *lip*; *-y.*] Having large lips.

> "Corinthian, who came next, is, we think, a trifle *lippy.*"—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

lĭp′-ȳl, *s.* [Gr. λίπος (*lipos*) = fat; *-yl* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_3H_4. The hypothetical radicle of glycerine.

* **lĭ′-qua-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *liquabilis*, from *liquo* = to melt; Ital. *liquabile.*] Capable of being liquated or melted.

* **lī′-quāte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *liquatus*, pa. par. of *liquo* = to melt; Ital. *liquare.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To melt, to liquefy; to become dissolved.

> "If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquate.*"—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

B. *Trans.:* To melt, to liquefy; specif., in metallurgy, to separate one metal from another less fusible by exposing the mass to a heat sufficiently great to melt the more easily fused metal, and cause it to run off.

lī-quā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *liquatio*, from *liquatus*, pa. par. of *liquo*; Fr. *liquation*; Sp. *licuacion*; Ital. *liquazione.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of liquefying or melting; the state of being liquefied or melted.

> "Ordinary *liquation* in wax and oily bodies is made by a gentler heat."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. Capacity of being melted.

> "The common opinion hath been, that chrystal is nothing but ice and snow concreted, and, by duration of time, congealed beyond *liquation.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Metall.:* The act or operation of separating one metal from another less fusible by exposing the alloy to a heat sufficiently great to cause the more fusible metal to melt and run off. Thus silver is separated from copper by melting the alloy with the addition of lead, and cooling the triple alloy suddenly in the form of cakes. These cakes are heated to such a degree on an inclined hearth as to cause the alloy of lead and silver to run off, and allow the copper to remain.

liquation-hearth, liquation-furnace, *s.* A hearth or furnace in which metals are separated by exposure to a heat which melts one or more of them, but leaves the other or others unmelted.

lĭ-quĕ-fā′-cĭ-ant (c as sh), *s.* [Lat. *liquefaciens*, pr. par. of *liquefacio* = to make liquid: *liquidus* = liquid, and *facio* = to make.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which liquefies or tends to liquefy other things.

2. *Med.:* An agent which augments the secretions and promotes the liquefying processes of the animal economy.

lĭ-quĕ-făc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *liquefactio*, from *liquefactus*, pa. par. of *liquefacio* = to liquefy (q.v.); Fr. *liquéfaction*; Ital. *liquefazione*; Sp. *leciafaccion.*]

1. The act or operation of liquefying, melting, or dissolving; the operation of converting a solid into a liquid by the agency of heat or caloric.

> "The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or dissolution of it, as to the exterior region."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. The state of being liquefied, melted, or dissolved.

lĭ-quĕ-fī′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *liquefy*; *-able.*] That may or can be liquefied, melted, or dissolved; capable of liquefaction.

> "*Liquefiable*, and not *liquefiable*, proceed from these causes."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 840.

lĭ′-quĕ-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Liquefy.]

lĭ′-quĕ-fī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *liquefy*; *-er.*] One who or that which liquefies, melts, or dissolves.

lĭ′-quĕ-fȳ, * **lĭ′-quĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *liquéfier*, from Lat. *liquefacio* = to make liquid, to dissolve; *liquefio* = to become liquid, to be dissolved: *liquidus* = liquid, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

A. *Trans.:* To melt, to dissolve; to convert from a solid form into that of a liquid, by the agency of heat.

> "Mineral bowels, *liquified* by fire,
> O'erwhelm the fields, by Nature left unblessed."
> *Glover: Athenaid*, i.

B. *Intrans.:* To become liquefied; to melt, to dissolve, to become liquid.

> "The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the saint's head."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* **lĭ-quĕs′-çen-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *liquescent*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being liquescent; aptness to melt.

* **lĭ-quĕs′-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *liquescens*, pr. par. of *liquesco* = to become liquid; from *liqueo* = to be liquid.] Melting; becoming liquid; liquefying, liquid.

> "A *liquescent*
> And nebulous lustre was born."
> *E. A. Poe: Ulalume.*

lĭ-queür′ (qu as k), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *liquor* = liquor (q.v.).] A drink compounded of alcohol, water, and sugar, flavoured with an infusion or extract of some fruit, spice, or aromatic substance.

lĭ′-quĭd, * **li-quide,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *liquide*, from Lat. *liquidus* = liquid, moist, from *liqueo* = to be liquid or moist; Sp. & Ital. *liquido.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not solid; fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; consisting of particles which can move freely among each other on the least pressure.

> "Contrarie to the nature of other *liquid* substances, whose groonds and leeze doo generallie settle downewards."—*Holinshed: Descrip. of England*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* 2. Wet.

> "Ye now with *liquid* arms embrace the wandering shore."
> *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 6.

3. Flowing smoothly and easily; soft; free from harshness or roughness.

> "*Liquid*, low, silvery, streamed the tones beneath the enchanted bow."—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. i., ch. ii.

* 4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law.

> "If a creditor should appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpse, his appeal ought not to be received, since the business of burial requires a quick dispatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

† **II.** *Gram.:* Smooth, easy; pronounced easily, and with a slight contact of the organs of articulation: as, a *liquid* letter.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A substance whose parts are capable of moving freely among themselves on the least pressure, and which, therefore, retains no fixed form; a substance in a state of liquidity; a fluid not aëriform. [Fluid.]

> "Be it thy choice, when summer heats annoy,
> To sit beneath her leafy canopy,
> Quaffing rich *liquids.*" *Philips.*

¶ Volatile liquids are those capable of rising in vapour; fixed liquids cannot do this, unless chemically decomposed.

2. *Gram.:* A letter or sound pronounced with a slight contact of the organs of articulation, as *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

liquid-assets, *s. pl.* A term used by bankers to denote coin, bank-notes, and securities, which can be instantly converted into cash.

liquid-reserve, *s.* That portion of a bank's reserve which can be at any moment converted into cash or otherwise realized.

liquid-securities, *s. pl.* Securities that can be easily and promptly converted into cash.

liquid storax, *s.*

Phar.: The resinous drug obtained from *Liquidambar orientale* and other species of the genus. It is imported into Bombay from Asia Minor, and thence again exported to China. The Muhammadans regard it as tonic, resolvent, suppurative, and astringent. It is applied in swellings, in orchitis, &c. Mixed with linseed oil, it has been successfully used in itch. (*Prof. Watt*, in *Calcutta Exhib. Report*).

¶ Formerly liquid storax was supposed to come from the Dammar pine.

* **lĭ′-quĭd-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *liquid; -able.*] Capable of being liquidated.

lĭ′-quĭd-ăm-băr, lĭ′-quĭd-ăm-bẽr, *s.* [Eng. *liquid,* and *ambar,* a corruption of *amber* (q.v.).]

1. *Botany:*

(1) (*Sing.*)*:* The typical and only genus of the order Altingiaceæ (q.v.). Several species of Liquidambar yield a fragrant resin-like storax. Most of the liquid storax brought to this country is furnished, it is believed, by *Liquidambar orientale,* which grows in the south-west part of Asia Minor, and in Cyprus. It is a handsome tree like a plane, forty feet high. That of America is from *L. styraciflua,* and contains much benzoic acid. [Storax.]

(2) (*Pl.*)*:* The name given by Lindley to the order Altingiaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæobot.:* According to M. Gaudin and the Marquis Strozzi, *Liquidambar europæum* has been found in the Older Pliocene beds at Montajone in Tuscany.

3. *Phar.:* The drug obtained from the Liquidambar trees. [Liquid Storax.]

lĭ′-quĭ-dāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Low Lat. *liquidatus,* pa. par. of *liquido* = to clarify, to make clear; *liquidus* = clear, liquid.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. To make liquid; to liquefy.

* 2. To clear from obscurity; to make clear or plain.

"Time only can *liquidate* the meaning of all parts of a compound system."—*Hamilton, in Annandale.*

* 3. To reduce to precision; to ascertain the exact amount of.

"Their demands were *liquidated,* and should be provided for in the next tax-bill."—*Ramsay, in Annandale.*

4. To pay off, to clear off, as a debt.

* 5. To lessen; to diminish in gravity or importance.

"A senseless jumble, soon *liquidated* by a more egregious act of folly."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. i., ch. iii.

* 6. To make less harsh or grating: as, To *liquidate* a sound.

II. *Comm.:* To wind up, as a firm or company, by arranging with its debtors and creditors, and apportioning the loss or profit of each partner or shareholder.

B. *Intrans.:* To wind up, as a firm or company, by arrangement with the debtors and creditors; to go into liquidation.

lĭ′-quĭ-dā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Liquidate.]

liquidated damages, *s. pl.*

Law: A certain fixed and ascertained sum, in contradistinction to a penalty, which is both uncertain and unascertained. (*Wharton.*)

lĭ-quĭ-dā′-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [Liquidate.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of liquidating, settling, or paying off: as, the *liquidation* of a debt; the state of being liquidated or paid off.

2. *Comm.:* The act of winding up, as a firm or company, by arrangement with the several debtors and creditors, and an apportionment of the profit or loss of each partner or shareholder.

lĭ′-quĭ-dā-tõr, *s.* [Eng. *liquidat(e); -or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.* One who liquidates, settles, or pays off, as a debt.

2. *Comm.:* An official appointed to conduct the liquidation or winding up of a firm or company; to bring or defend actions, and generally to do all necessary business on its behalf.

* **li-quĭd′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *liquiditas,* from *liquidus* = liquid, clear; Fr. *liquidité;* Ital. *liquidità.*]

1. The quality or state of being liquid; that state or condition of a material substance in which the component particles are free to move about among themselves on the least pressure; fluidity.

"The spirits, for their *liquidity,* are more uncapable than the fluid medium . . . to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. iv.

2. The quality or state of being smooth, flowing, melodious, or agreeable: as, the *liquidity* of sound music &c.

* **lĭ′-quĭd-ize,** *v.* [Eng. *liquid; -ize.*] To make liquid; to liquefy.

* **lĭ′-quĭd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *liquid; -ly.*] In a liquid, flowing manner; smoothly, flowingly.

lĭ′-quĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *liquid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being liquid; liquidity.

"Oil of anniseeds, in a cool place, thickened into the consistence of white butter, which, with the least heat, resumed its former *liquidness.*"—*Boyle: Works,* i. 536.

lĭ′-quõr (qu as k), * lic-our, * lic-ur, *s.* [O. Fr. *liqeur;* Fr. *liqueur,* from Lat. *liquorem,* accus. of *liquor* = moisture, from *liqueo* = to be liquid; Sp. & Port. *liquor;* Ital. *liquore.*]

1. A liquid or fluid substance; anything liquid, as water, milk, &c.

"A *liquor* well known to the diplomatists of that age was applied to the paper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

2. Especially applied to alcoholic or spirituous liquids, either distilled or fermented, as brandy, beer, &c.

"A fermented *liquour,* for example, which is called beer . . . . makes a considerable part of the common drink of the people in America."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. v., ch. iii.

3. A term applied to prepared solution, as—

(1) *Dyeing:* A dye or mordant in solution, as *tin-liquor.*

(2) *Liquor of Libavius:* Bichloride of tin.

(3) *Sugar:* A solution of sugar, used in claying the loaves.

4. *Pharm., &c.:* A watery solution, either of inorganic substances or of certain definite active organic principles. They differ both from plant juices and from extracts. Garrod enumerates thirty-five liquors used by medical practitioners: as, *liquor ammoniæ, liquor ferri perchloridi,* &c.

¶ *In liquor:* Intoxicated.

liquor amnios, *s.*

Bot.: The fluid matter contained within the nucleus of an ovule, and supposed to nourish the embryo during its growth.

liquor-gauge, *s.* A measuring-rod for determining the depth of the liquid in a cask or tank; a part of the gauger's equipment.

liquor-pump, *s.* A portable pump for emptying casks, &c.

liquor sanguinis, *s.* [Plasma.]

liquor silicum, *s.* Liquor of flints, soluble glass.

liquor-thief, *s.* A tube which is let down through the bung-hole of a cask and then closed, so as to withdraw liquid therefrom. It is usually closed at the top by the finger, but sometimes by a plug. A sampling-tube; a velinche.

* **lĭ′-quõr (qu as k),** *v.t.* [Liquor, *s.*]

1. To moisten, to wet, to fill with liquor.

"Round as a globe, and *liquor'd* every chink,
Goodly and great he sails behind his link."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 461.

2. To grease, as with tallow or oil.

"And cart-wheeles squeak not when they are *liquored.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 117.

lĭ′-quõr-içe (qu as k), lĭc′-ŏr-ĭçe, * lic-or-is, *s.* [Fr. *licorice;* Ital. *liquirizia;* Lat. *liquiritia,* corrupted from *glycyrrhiza* (q.v.).]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The genus Glycyrrhiza (q.v.); and spec. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* and *G. echinata.* [Glycyrrhiza.]

(2) The root of *Abrus precatorius.*

2. *Pharm.:* [Glycyrrhiza].

¶ *Wild liquorice:*

Bot.: A name for *Ononis arvensis.* [Ononis, Rest-harrow.]

liquorice-root, *s.*

Comm.: The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra.* [Liquorice.]

* **lĭ′-quõr-ĭsh (qu as k),** *a.* [Lickerish.]

lī′-ra, *s.* [Lat. *libra* = a pound, whence also Fr. *livre.*] The unit of value and of account in Italy. Both the gold and silver *lira* are identical in weight and fineness with the French franc. [Franc.] The *lira* is divided into 100 centesimi.

lĭ-rĕl′-la, *s.* [Lat. = a furrow.]

Bot.: A linear shield with a channel along the middle. It occurs in the lichens of the genus Opegrapha.

lĭr-ĭ-cŏn-făn′-çȳ,**lĭr-ĭ-cŭm-phăn′-çȳ,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but apparently a corruption of *lily convallis.*] The lily of the valley.

lĭr-ĭ-ŏ-dĕn′-drĭn, *s.* [Liriodendronin.]

lĭr-ĭ-ŏ-dĕn′-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. λείριον (*leirion*) = a lily, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Magnoliaceæ, tribe Magnolieæ. *Liriodendron tulipifera* is the Tulip-tree, Whitewood, Candle-wood, Tulip-bearing Lily tree, Virginian Poplar or Poplar of America. It is a tall tree, with fiddle-shaped leaves, tulip or lily-like flowers with six petals in two rows. The bark has properties like that of Cinchona.

2. *Palæobot.:* The genus is believed to have been found in the Pliocene of Europe.

lĭr-ĭ-ŏ-dĕn′-drŏn-ĭn, lĭr-ĭ-ŏ-dĕn′-drĭn, *s.* [Eng., *liriodendron; -in.*]

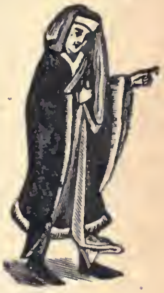
Chem.: A neutral, bitter, and partly volatile substance from the tulip-tree. It crystallizes from alcohol in scales or needles, and melts at 83°.

* **lir-i-pipes,** *s.* [Liripoop.]

* **lĭr-ĭ-pĭp′-ĭ-ŏn-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Liripoop.] Hooded; wearing a liripoop.

"Master Janotus . . . . *liripipionated* with a graduate's hood."—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. i., ch. xviii.

* **lĭr′-ĭ-poŏp, * lyr-i-poop, * lyr-ri-pup, * lir-ry-poop, * ler-ri-pippes, * lir-i-pip,** *s.* [O. Fr. *liripepion,* from Low Lat. *liripipium,* said to be a corruption of Lat. *cleri ephippium* = the caparison of a cleric.]


LIRIPOOP.
(From a fifteenth-century MS. in Strutt.)

1. The ancient dress of a clergyman: in early times, probably a hood or tippet; later, a scarf or an appendage to the ancient hood, consisting of long tails or tippets, passing round the neck and hanging down to the feet, and often jagged. This ornament was not always confined to the clergy, for Peck, speaking of the extravagance of dress used by the commons in the time of Edward III. says "Their lerripippes reach to their heels all jagged." (*Nares.*)

2. Acuteness; smartness or learning fit for a clergyman; a smart trick.

"And whereas thou takest the matter so far in snuffe, I will teach thee thy *lyrripups* after an other fashion."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland,* ch. vi.

3. A silly person.

lĭr′-ŏ-cōne, *s.* [Liroconite.]

lĭ-rŏc′-ŏ-nīte, lĭr′-ŏ-cōne, *s.* [Gr. λειρός (*leiros*) = pale, and κονία (*konia*) = powder; Ger. *lirokon, lirokonit.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, found only in crystals or (very rarely) granular. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·882 to 2·985; lustre, vitreous; colour, sky-blue and verdigris-green; streak, the same; fracture, imperfectly conchoidal; compos., a hydrated phospho-arsenate of copper and alumina. Found formerly in various mines in Cornwall.

Lĭş′-bŏn, *s.* [See def.]

1. A kind of white wine, so called from being shipped from Lisbon. It is produced in the province of Estremadura.

* 2. A kind of soft sugar.

lĭsh, leesh, leish, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Stout, active. (*Provincial.*)

* **lisk, * lesk, * leske,** *s.* [Dan. *lyske.*] The groin, the flank.

lis-keard′-ite (ea as a), *s.* [Named by Maskelyne after Liskeard, where found; suff. *ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin, fibrous crusts or as minute capillary crystals. Colour, white, sometimes with a greenish tint. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 7·640; alumina, 28·229; arsenic acid, 26·962; sulphuric acid, 1·111, oxide of copper, 1·027, lime, 0·719, water, 34·053. Found, associated with scorodite (q.v.), at the Marke Valley mine, near Liskeard, Cornwall.

Lisle (*s* silent), *s.* [See def.]

Lisle-lace, *s.* A light, fine, transparent, white-thread, hand-made lace, so called from

Lisle, in France. It has a diamond-shaped mesh, formed by two threads plaited to a perpendicular line. Also known as clear-foundation.

* **lisne,** * **lis-sen,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cavity, a hollow, a hole.

> "In the *lisne* of a rock, at Kingscote, in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles, each near as large as my fist."—*Hale.*

lĭsp, * **lisp-en,** * **lip-sen,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. * *wlispian*, from *wlisp* = imperfect in utterance, lisping; cogn. with Dut. *lispen* = to lisp; Dan. *læspe;* Sw. *läspa;* Ger. *lispeln* = to lisp, to whisper.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To pronounce the sibilants *s* and *z* imperfectly, so as to give them the sound of *th* or *dh*.

2. To speak affectedly.

> "Antic, *lisping*, affecting fantasticoes."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

3. To speak imperfectly, as a child; to make feeble or imperfect attempts at speaking.

> "While *lisping* children, touch'd with infant fear,
> With wonder gaze, and drop th' unconscious tear."
> *Falconer: Shipwreck*, iii.

B. *Trans.:* To pronounce with a lisp or affectedly.

> "*Lisping* our syllables, we scramble next,
> Through moral narrative, or sacred text."
> *Cowper: Tirocinium*, 126.

lĭsp, *s.* [Lisp, *v.*] The act or habit of lisping.

> "From the same cause arises that defect in speaking, called a *lisp*, which renders some Englishmen unable to pronounce sibilants or palatals otherwise than as half-obscured linguals."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India* (1872), i. 246.

lĭs pĕn′-dĕns, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A pending suit.

lĭsp′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lisp; -er.*] One who lisps; one who speaks with a lisp or affectedly.

> "I remember a race of *Lispers*, fine persons, who took an aversion to particular letters in our language."—*Tatler*, No. 77.

lĭsp′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lisp, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

> "When this poor *lisping* stammering tongue
> Lies silent in the grave."
> *Cowper: Olney Hymns*, xv.

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of speaking with a lisp or affectedly.

lĭsp′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lisping; -ly.*] In a lisping manner; with a lisp.

> "Spite of the law, 'twill set you free,
> To speak treason only *lispingly*."
> *Brome: New Mountebank.*

lĭs′-pŭnd, *s.* [Dan. & Sw. *lispund;* Icel. *lippund.*] A weight in use in Denmark, Sweden, &c., and varying in different countries from 14 lbs. to 18 lbs. avoirdupois.

* **liss,** * **lisse,** *s.* [A.S. *liss* = forgiveness.] Forgiveness, remission, abatement.

> "Thi woful herte of penaunce had a *lisse*."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,551.

lĭss-ăn′-thē, *s.* [Gr. λισσός (*lissos*) = smooth, and ἄνθος(*anthos*) = a flower. From the segments of the small white flowers being smooth instead of bearded.]

Bot.: A genus of Epacridaceæ, tribe Stypheliæ. They are found in Australia and Tasmania. The fruits of *Lissanthe sapida* are eaten, but are not pulpy enough to be worth much.

* **lĭsse,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *lissian, lidhsian.*]

A. *Trans.:* To lessen, to relieve, to abate.

> "In hope for ben *lissed* of his care."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,483.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow easy, to obtain relief, to be relieved.

lĭss-ĕn-çĕph′-a-la, *s. pl.* [Gr. λισσός (*lissos*) = smooth, and ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain.]

Zool.: The second group or sub-class of mammals in Owen's classification, based on brain modifications. The *corpus callosum* is present, but connects cerebral hemispheres as little advanced in bulk or outward character as in the Lyencephala (q.v.); the cerebrum leaves the olfactory lobes and the cerebellum exposed, and is commonly smooth, or with few and simple convolutions in a very small proportion, composed of the largest membranes of the group. Under this sub-class are grouped the orders Bruta (Bradypodidæ, Dasypodidæ, and Edentula), Chiroptera (Frugivora and Insectivora), Insectivora (Talpidæ, Erinaceidæ, and Soricidæ), and Rodentia (Non-claviculata and Claviculata).

lĭss-ĕn-çĕph′-a-loŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lissencephal* (*a*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the Lissencephala (q.v.).

> "The correspondence of the groups in the lyencephalous and *lissencephalous* series."—*Owen: Class. Mammalia*, p. 33.

lĭs′-sŏm, lĭs′-sŏme, *a.* [For *lithesome* (q.v.).] Lithe, lithesome, supple, nimble, active, flexible, pliant.

lĭs-sŏ-trī′-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. λισσός (*lissos*) = smooth, and Τρίτον (*Triton*) = Triton.]

Zool.: A genus of Salamandridæ instituted by Mr. Bell. It has a smooth skin, no pores on the sides, and the crest of the back continuous with that of the tail. *Lissotriton* (*Triton*) *punctatus* is the Common Smooth Newt or Eft found in Europe. It is very common, and likes clean water; it is carnivorous, and, in its turn, often falls a prey to larger newts and fish.

lĭst (1), *s.* [Fr. *liste* = a list, a roll, a selvage, from O. H. Ger. *lista;* Ger. *leiste* = a border; cogn. with A.S. *list* = a border; Dut. *lijst;* Icel. *lista, listi* = list, selvage; Dan. *liste;* Sw. *list;* Sp. & Ital. *lista.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The border, edge, or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border or edge of broadcloth, and intended to strengthen it; a strip of cloth, a fillet.

> "A linen stock on one leg: and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue *list*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

*2. A border.

*3. A stripe.

> "The asse having a peculiar mark of a cross made by a black *list* down his back, and another athwart, or at right angles down his shoulders."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. ii.

*4. A line enclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground or field of combat.

*5. A boundary, a bound, a limit.

> "The ocean, overpeering of his *list*,
> Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste.
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

6. A roll, a catalogue: as, a *list* of names.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A little square moulding, a fillet, a listel.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) The upper member of a railing.

(2) A narrow strip from the edge of a plank.

(3) A small, square moulding; a fillet.

3. *Rope-making:* A woollen flap in the hands of a rope-maker, through which the yarn goes.

4. *Tin-working:*

(1) A thin coat of tin preparatory to the thicker coat, in tinning iron plates.

(2) A selvage of wire or tin formed on the under edge of plates in tinning.

list-pan, *s.* A perforated skimmer.

list-pot, *s.* A heated pan with a small quantity of tin at the bottom, and the last of the series of five pans used in the manufacture of tin-plate.

lĭst (2), *s.* [A.S. *lust*=pleasure, desire.] [Lust, *s.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Desire, pleasure, wish, inclination.

> "Those Irish lords made their *list* the law to such whom they could overpower."—*Fuller: Worthies; Kent.*

2. *Naut.:* An inclination of a ship to one side; a heel.

lĭst (1), *v.t. & i.* [List (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

†1. To insert in a list or catalogue.

> "Coupons must be *listed* on the company's printed form."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 9, 1883.

2. *Spec.:* To enrol or engage for the public service, as soldiers; to enlist.

> ' He entertained and *listed* all such soldiers as offered themselves."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ix.

3. To enrol, or attach one's self as a supporter of a cause; to enlist.

> "The Jesuits have, generally speaking, been Semipelagians, and no friends to Augustin, though they permitted their brethren to *list* themselves on either side."—*Jortin*, Dis. 2.

*4. To enclose or shut off for combat.

> "What matters where we fall to fill the maws
> Of worms—on battle-plains or *listed* spot?
> Both are but theatres where the chief actors rot."
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 139.

5. To cover with a list or a strip of cloth: as, To *list* a door.

*6. To mark with a stripe or streak.

7. To sew together as strips of cloth, so as to make a particoloured show or to form a border.

> "A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
> Conspicuous, with three *listed* colours gay."
> *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 860.

II. *Carp.:* To chop a block or stave to an approximate shape—*e.g.*, the balk or codling from which staves are to be riven is chopped to give a taper towards each end, before being cleft into staves by the froe and mallet.

B. *Intrans.:* To enlist in the public service: as, a soldier. (*Vulgar.*)

¶ *To list a board:* To reduce in breadth by cutting off the sapwood from the edge.

* **lĭst** (2), * **lyst,** * **list-en,** * **lust,** * **lust-en** (1), *v.i.* [A.S. *lystan*, from *lust* = pleasure; cogn. with Dut. *lusten* = to like, from *lust* = delight; Icel. *lysta*, from *losti* = lust; Dan. *lyste*, from *lyst;* Sw. *lysta*, from *lust;* Goth. *luston*, from *lustus;* Ger. *gelusten*, from *lust.*] To desire, to choose, to prefer, to please, to be disposed.

> "The wind
> Blew where it *listed*, laying all things prone."
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 106.

¶ It was frequently used by old authors impersonally.

> "By sliding seas *me listed* them to lede."
> *Surrey: Virgil; Æneid* iv.

* **lĭst** (3), * **lust-en** (2), *v. i. & t.* [A.S. *hlystan, hlistan, gehlystan*, from *hlyst* = hearing; cogn. with Icel. *hlusta* = to listen; *hlust*, the ear.] [Listen.]

A. *Intrans.:* To listen, to hearken, to attend.

> "The bold youth who led the chase,
> Who paused to *list* for every sound."
> *Scott: Rokeby*, iii. 5.

B. *Trans.:* To listen to, to hearken to.

> "Words wild as these, accusers like to thee,
> I *list* no further." *Byron: Lara*, i. 23.

* **lĭste,** *v.t.* [List (2), *v.*]

lĭs′-tel, *s.* [Fr. *listel, listeau*, from *liste* = a list, a roll, a fillet.]

1. *Arch.:* A list, a fillet.

2. *Joinery:* A narrow, slightly projecting ledge; a reglet.

lĭs′-ten (*t* silent), * **lust-nen,** *v.i. & t.* [Mid. Eng. *lusten*, from A.S. *hlystan, hlistan* = to listen.] [List (3), *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To give ear or attention; to attend, to hearken.

> "I know that he lies and *listens* mute."
> *Tennyson: Maud*, II. v. 60

* **B.** *Trans.:* To hearken to; to give ear or attention to.

> "And now, Octavius,
> "*Listen* great things. Brutus and Cassius
> Are levying powers." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 1.

¶ *To listen after:* To enquire eagerly after; to seek for information about.

lĭs′-ten-ẽr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *listen; -er.*] One who listens; a hearer, a hearkener.

> "He ended: and a kind of spell
> Upon the silent *listeners* fell."
> *Longfellow: Wayside Inn.* (Inter.)

* **lĭst′-ẽr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *list* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who compiles a list, roll, or catalogue.

lĭs′-tẽr (2), *s.* [Leister.] A three-pronged fish-spear.

lĭs′-tẽr-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Martin Lister, a British naturalist.]

Bot.: Bird's Nest or Twayblade, the typical genus of the family Listeridæ. The root is of fleshy fibres; the leaves two or none; the flowers are in green or brown racemes, the sepals and petals spreading and incurved, the lip deflexed, two-cleft, the spur none, the pollen masses two, powdery, the glands connate. Six species known; three are British, viz., *Listera ovata, L. cordata*, and *L.* (*Neottia*) *Nidus avis.*

Lĭs-tër′-ĭ-an, *a.* [*Lister; -ian.*] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in any way connected with the antiseptic surgery introduced by Sir Joseph Lister. [Listerism.]

> "The results of the *Listerian* system in surgery are proved to be decidedly successful."—*Journ. of Science*, Feb. 1883, p. 103.

lĭs-tĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lister*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Neotteæ.

Lĭs′-tĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng., &c *Lister(ian)*; *-ism.*]

Surg.: The name given to a system of operative surgery and conservative dressing introduced by Sir Joseph (then Mr.) Lister, of King's College Hospital. It consists of the free employment of carbolic acid—preferably in the form of absolute phenol. The instruments to be used are dipped in a solution of it; during the operation the solution in the form of spray is widely diffused, and the dressings are carbolized. (For details see *Braithwaite: Retrospect of Medicine*, lxxx. 99–107.)

"On the battle-field, in the hospital, and the homes of the sick, *Listerism* is a household word."—*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Dec. 15, 1885.

* **lĭst′-fŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *list* (3), v.; *ful(l).*] Attentive, listening, heedful.

"To his doom with *listful* ears attend."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 25.

lĭst′-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [List (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of enrolling or inserting in a list.

2. The act of enlisting for public service, as a soldier.

II. *Carpentry*:

1. Cutting away the sappy edge of a board.

2. The narrow edge of a board.

lĭst′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *list* (3), v.; *-less.*] Careless, heedless, indifferent, inattentive, languid, weary.

"Hence an unfurnished and a *listless* mind.
Though busy, trifling; empty, though refined."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 426.

lĭst′-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *listless*; *-ly.*] In a listless, indifferent, or languid manner; with indifference.

"See whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and *listlessly* dreams away his time."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 123.

lĭst′-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *listless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being listless; indifference, languidness.

"Owing partly to the heavy contributions laid on the town, and partly to that *listlessness* and depression of spirits which generally accompany national disasters."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. iii.

* **lĭst′-nĕss**, * **liste-nes**, *s.* [Eng. *list* (3), v.; *-ness.*] Listening, attention. (*Stanyhurst.*)

lĭsts, *s. pl.* [A corrupt. of *lisses*; O. Fr. *lisse, lice*; Ital. *liccia* = a barrier or palisade, from Low Lat. *liciæ* = barriers, from Lat. *licium* = a thread, a girdle. There was probably a confusion with A.S. *list* = a border.] [List (1), *s.*] A piece of ground enclosed for a contest or combat; a tilting ground.

"Far as an able hand a lance can throw,
Or at the *lists*, or at the fighting foe."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 718.

lĭt (1), *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Light (1), *v.*]

lĭt (2), *pret. of v.* [Light (2), *v.*]

lĭt′-a-nȳ, * **let-a-nie**, * **lit-a-nie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *letanie* (Fr. *litanie*), from Lat. *litania*; Gr. λιτανεία (*litaneia*) = a prayer, from λιταίνω (*litainō*) = to pray; Sp. *litania, letania*; Ital. *litanie, letanie.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A solemn form of supplicatory prayer used in public worship.

† 2. A parody of the Litany, consisting of satirical allusions, recited by street singers on an occasion of some political or religious demonstration. (*Slang.*)

II. *Church History, Ritual, &c.*:

1. *Roman*: There are three forms of litany recognized by the Roman Church as admissible in public worship: (1) The Litany of the Saints, used on the feast of St. Mark, on Rogation Days, on Holy Saturday and Whitsun Eve, and during the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. (2) The Litany of the Blessed Virgin—usually called the Litany of Loretto, from its being first sung in the Santa Casa of Loretto—now generally used at Benediction (q.v.). (3) The Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus, consisting of titles of Our Lord, with the invocation "Miserere nobis" (Have mercy on us).

2. *Anglican*: The first change from the Roman Litany in the direction of its present form was made in 1544. In the Prayer Book of Edward VI. (1549), directions were appended to the Communion office that "Upon Wednesdays and Fridays the English litany shall be said or sung in all places." In the revision of 1552 it was placed where it now stands, with the rubric "To be used on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at other times when it shall be commanded by the Ordinary." Grindall in 1571 forbade any interval between Morning Prayer, Litany, and Communion Service; but the Fifteenth Canon of 1604 recognizes the Litany as a separate office. The practice of the present day tends in that direction, and in many churches the Litany is recited on Sunday afternoon, followed by a brief address. When it is said at Morning Prayer, it follows the Third Collect for Grace.

litany-desk, *s.* In the English Church a portable desk or *prie-dieu*, placed in the centre of the choir or the chancel facing the communion-table, and at which the priest kneels to recite the Litany. Cosin (*Notes on Common Prayer*) says: "The priest goeth out from his seat into the body of the church, and at a low desk before the chancel door, called the faldstool, kneels, and says or sings the litany." [Faldstool.]

litany-stool, *s.* The same as Litany-desk. (*Halliwell.*)

* **lĭt′-a-nȳ**, *v.t.* [Litany, *s.*] To recite or chant a litany.

lĭt′-arġe, *s.* [Litharge.]

lît′-çhî, **lî′-çhî**, **lît′-sçhî**, **lēe′-çheē**, *s.* [Chinese.]

Bot.: The fruit of Nephelium, one of the Sapindaceæ. The tree has abruptly pinnate leaves and panicles of small apetalous flowers. The fruit, which is an inch and a half in diameter, is one of the most delicious fruits of the Indian Archipelago.

* **līte**, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *lyt*; Icel. *litt*; O. L. Ger. *lut.*] [Little.]

A. *As adj.*: Little.

"Thi sorghe is al to *lite*." *Shoreham*, p. 32.

B. *As subst.*: A little piece or portion.

lî′-tẽr, *s.* [Litre.]

lĭt′-ẽr-al, * **lit-ter-all**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *literalis* = literal; *litera* = a letter; Sp. & Port. *literal*; Ital. *litterale, letterale.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. According to the primitive meaning or letter; not figurative or metaphorical; formally, plainly, and clearly expressed.

"It hath but one simple *litterall* sense whose light the owles can not abide."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 1.

2. Following the letter or exact words; close, not free.

"The present method of teaching the learned languages, which is commonly by *literal* translations."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6.

3. Consisting of or expressed by letters: as, *literal* notation.

* **B.** *As subst.*: The literal meaning; a literal expression.

"How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literals*!"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. x.

literal-equation, *s.*

Math.: An equation in which some of the known quantities are expressed by letters, as $ax + by = c$. It is so named to distinguish it from a numeral equation, in which all the known quantities are expressed by numbers.

literal-expression, *s.*

Math.: An expression in which some of the quantities entering it are expressed by letters. A literal factor is a factor denoted by a letter, or some power of a letter, as $a = (1 \times a)$, $a^2 (= a \times a)$.

* **lĭt′-ẽr-al-ĭşm**, *s.* [Eng. *literal*; *-ism.*] The act of adhering to the letter; that which accords with the letter; a mode of interpreting literally. (*Milton: Of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.)

* **lĭt′-ẽr-al-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *literal*; *-ist.*] One who adheres to the letter or literal meaning; one who interprets or understands literally.

"Let the extreme *literalist* sit down now, and revolve whether this in all necessity be not the due result of our Saviour's word."—*Milton: Of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

* **lĭt-ẽr-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *literal*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being literal; literal or original meaning; literalness.

"Let those who are still bent to hold this obstinate *literality*, so prepare themselves, as to share in the account for all their transgressions."—*Milton: Of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

* **lĭt-ẽr-al-īz-ā′-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *literaliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of literalizing or rendering literal; a reducing to literality.

* **lĭt′-ẽr-al-īze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *literal*; *-ize.*] To render literal; to interpret or put in practice according to the literal meaning; to conform to the literal meaning of.

lĭt′-ẽr-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *literal*; *-ly.*]

1. In a literal manner or sense; according to the primitive or literal meaning or import of the words; not figuratively or metaphorically.

"It can admit neither distinction, nor other construction than the words bear *literally*."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. i., ch. vii., § 15.

2. With close adherence to words; word for word; exactly.

"My daily bread is *literally* implor'd."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 107.

lĭt′-ẽr-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *literal*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being literal; literal meaning.

2. The quality or habit of interpreting or understanding everything literally; want of imagination.

"Dürer, with characteristic *literalness*, obeyed that command."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1882.

lĭt′-ẽr-a-rȳ, *a.* [Lat. *literarius*, from *litera* = a letter; Fr. *littéraire*; Sp. *literario*; Ital. *litterario.*]

1. Of or pertaining to letters or learning.

"The child's *literary* education was directed by Burnet, with the title of Preceptor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. Of or pertaining to literature; dealing with learning or learned men.

"'Scaped from *literary* cares."
Cowper: Dog & Water Lily.

3. Consisting of letters or writings.

"A *literary* conflict."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. Versed in letters or literature; engaged in literature.

5. Consisting in or composed of letters or writings: as, *literary* property.

6. Intended for the promotion and extension of literature and learning.

"It is one of the finest *literary* institutions that any age or nation has seen."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. v.

lĭt′-ẽr-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *literatus*, from *litera* = a letter; Sp. *literato*; Ital. *litterato.*]

A. *As adj.*: Versed or instructed in letters or literature; learned, accomplished, lettered, literary.

'Surely this is the proper function of *literate* elegancy."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. 19, § 3.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One engaged in literary pursuits; a literary man.

2. One who has received an education in a college or university, but who has not graduated; a candidate for holy orders who has not studied at a university.

"The *literate* may become the typal incumbent of England."—*Beresford Hope: English Cathedrals*, ch. i.

lĭt-ẽr-ā′-tĭm, *adv.* [Lat.] Literally; letter for letter. (Generally in the phrase *verbatim et literatim* = word for word, and letter for letter.)

lĭt-ẽr-ā′-tō (pl. **lĭt-ẽr-ā′-tī**) *s.* [Ital.] A learned man. (Usually in the plural.)

"This system has been adopted by the *literati*."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

* **lĭt′-ẽr-ā-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat., from *litera* = a letter; Fr. *littérateur*; Ital. *litteratore.*]

1. A dabbler in literature; a petty schoolmaster.

"Those husbands who succeed legally to the office which the young *literators* had pre-occupied."—*Burke: Letter to a Member of the National Assembly.*

2. A man of letters; a literary man.

lĭt′-ẽr-a-tụre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *literatura*, from *litera* = a letter; Sp. *literatura*; Ital. *litteratura.*]

1. Learning, letters; knowledge of or acquaintance with letters or books.

"Howe happye are we Englishmen of such a king, in whose childehood desire of *literature*, grauitie, prudence, justice, and magnanimitie."—*Udal: Paraphrase* (pref.), p. 2.

2. The collective body of literary productions, embracing the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing; also the whole body of literary productions or writings upon a given subject, or in reference

to a particular science or branch of knowledge; the collective literary productious of any country or period.

"The preposterous partiality which the present age has shown to the frippery and the tinsel of French *literature*."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. x.

3. The class of writings distinguished for beauty of style or expression, as poetry, essays, or history, in distinction from scientific treatises and works which contain positive knowledge; belles-lettres.

4. The literary profession; the profession of a man of letters.

* **lĭt-ĕr-ā′-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] A man of letters or learning.

lĭth, *s.* [A.S. *lith*; cogn. with Dut. *lid*; Dan. *lid*; Icel. *litler*; Goth. *lithus*; Ger. *glied*.] A joint of the human body; a member, a limb, a division.

"A scar abune the brow, that ye might hae laid the *lith* of your finger in."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix.

lĭth′-a̤-gŏgue, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading, drawing; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to draw.]

A. *As adjective:*

Med.: Having the power or quality of expelling stone from the bladder or kidneys.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A medicine or preparation intended to expel stone from the bladder or kidneys.

lĭth′-arġe, *s.* [Lat. *lithargyrus*; Gr. λιθάργυρος (*litharguros*) = litharge (see def.), from λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver.]

Chem.: Lead protoxide (q.v.).

lĭth′-a̤te, lĭth′-ĭ-a̤te, *s.* [Eng. *lithic*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of lithic acid (q.v.). [URATE.]

līṭhe, * lythe, *a.* [A.S. *lidhe* (for *lindhe*) = lithe, mild, gentle; O. L. Ger. *lithi*; O. H. Ger. *lindi*; Icel. *linr*.]

1. Mild, gentle, soft, calm, agreeable.

"It prooved as *lithe* a daie, without appearance of anie tempest to insue."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scot.* (*Alexander.*)

2. Flexible, pliant, limber, lissom.

"With ten young and comely daughters,
Tall and *lithe* as wands of willow."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xii.

* **līṭhe** (1), *v.t.* [LITHE, *a.*] To make smooth; to soften.

"Thou schalt mi sorwe *lithe*." *King Horn*, 428.

* **līṭhe** (2), * **lith-en** (1), *v.i.* [A.S. *lithan*; O. L. Ger. *lithan*; Icel. *lidha*.] To go.

"He ne durste noht . . . *lithen*." *Ormulum*, 8,374.

* **līṭhe** (3), * **lith-en** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel *hlýtha*, from *hljóth* = a hearing, silence.]

A. *Trans.:* To listen to; to hearken to; to give ear to.

"And under lynde in a launde, lenede ich a stounde
To *lithen* here laies." *Piers Ploughman*, p. 169.

B. *Intrans.:* To listen, to hearken.

"And if ye wille *lithe*, I salle telle it you."
Robert de Brunne, p. 93.

* **līṭhe′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *lithe*, a., *-ness*.] The quality or state of being lithe; limberness, lissomness.

* **lĭṭh′-ẽr** (1), *a.* [LITHE, *a.*] Soft, pliant, mild.

"Two Talbots winged through the *lither* sky."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

* **lĭṭh′-ẽr** (2), * **luth-er,** * **lid-der,** *a.* [A.S. *lydher*; M. H. Ger. *lider*.]

1. Depraved, wicked, abandoned, dissolute.

"The *luther* reve." *St. Marherete*, 6.

2. Idle, lazy.

"And lewde *lither* losill that liste not to ryse maye lye styll in his bedde."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 5.

* **lĭṭh′-ẽr-hoo̤d,** * **lĭth′-ẽr-hēde,** *s.* [Eng. *lither* (2); *-hood*, *-hede*.] Wickedness, corruption.

* **lĭṭh′-ẽr-lȳ̆** (1), *adv.* [Eng. *lither* (1); *-ly*.] Softly, flexibly.

* **lĭṭh′-ẽr-lȳ̆** (2), * **lith-er-liche,** * **leth-er-li,** * **luth-er-li,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *lither* (2); *-ly*.]

A. *As adj.:* Wicked, base, corrupt, lazy.

"He was waspish, arch, and *litherlie*,
But well Lord Craustoun served he."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 32.

B. *As adv.:* In a wicked, corrupt, or base manner; wickedly, poorly, meanly.

"A clerk had *litherly* beset his wile."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,301.

* **lĭṭh′-ẽr-nĕss,** * **lith-er-nes,** * **luth-er-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *lither* (2); *-ness*.] Wickedness, baseness, laziness.

"She instilleth in the inhabitants a drowsie *lithernesse*."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. iv.

* **lĭṭh′-ẽr-oŭs,** * **lid-drous,** *a.* [Eng. *lither* (2); *-ous*.] Wicked, base.

"But my learning is of an other degree,
To taunt theim like *liddrous* lewde as thei bee."
Skelton: Slaunder & False Detractions.

* **lĭṭh′-ẽr-sȯme,** *a.* [Eng. *lither* (1); *-some*.] The same as LITHESOME (q.v.).

līṭhe′-sȯme, *a.* [Eng. *lithe*; *-some*.] Soft, pliant, flexible, lissome.

lĭth′-ĭ-a̤, *s.* [LITHIUM.]

1. *Chem.:* Oxide of Lithium.

2. *Pharm.:* Carbonate of lithia acts as a powerful diuretic, which may be given in acute and chrouic gout, in uric-acid gravel, and renal calculus. It may be used externally as a lotion. Citrate of lithia is also a lithontriptic. These salts, being solvents for uric-acid calculi, alter the quality of the urine, and prevent the crystallization and deposit of the substances forming gravel and calculi. (*Garrod.*)

¶ *Muriate lithia waters:* Waters impregnated with chloride of lithium as at Baden Baden. They are useful in gout.

lithia-mica, *s.*

Min.: The same as LEPIDOLITE (q.v.)

lithia-tourmaline, *s.*

Min.: The same as RUBELLITE (q.v.).

lĭ-thī′-a̤-sĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

Pathology:

1. The formation of stone or concretions in any part of the body. [CALCULUS.]

2. A disease of the eyelids, in which small hard tumours grow upon their margins. (*Mayne.*)

lĭth′-ĭ-a̤te, *s.* [LITHATE.]

lĭth′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to or consisting of stone.

2. *Med.:* Pertaining to stone in the bladder; uric.

lithic-acid, *s.* [URIC-ACID.]

lithic-paint, *s.* A mastic of petalite (which contains an alkali known as lithia), sand, and litharge, used as a coating for walls.

lĭth-ĭch-nȯ-zō′-a. *s. pl.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a track, a footstep, and ζῷα (*zōa*), pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living creature.]

Palæont.: The fossil footprints and other tracks, impressions, or traces of any kind left by animals now passed away. Prof. Hitchcock classifies them into impressions left (1) by Marsupialia, (*a*) Canoid (dog-like), (*b*) Ornithoid (bird-like), (*c*) Loricoid, with bony scales; (2) Pachydactylous, left by thick-toed birds; (3) Leptodactylous, by narrow-toed birds; (4) by Batrachians; (5) by Lizards; (6) by Chelonians; (7) by Fishes; (8) by Insects; (9) by Crustaceans; (10) by Myriapods; and (11) by Annelids. [FOOTPRINT, WORM-TRACK.]

lĭth′-ĭ-ȯ-nīte, *s.* [Ger. *lithion*, *lithon* = lithia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *lithionit*.]

Min.: The same as LEPIDOLITE (q.v.).

lĭth-ĭ-ȯ-phī′-līte, *s.* [Eng. *lithium*; Gr. φιλός (*philos*) = loving, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, with a highly perfect basal cleavage, also found massive. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 3·424—3·482; lustre, vitreous to resinous; colours, salmon colour, honey-yellow, yellowish-brown, light clove-brown; streak, colourless; transparent to translucent; fracture, uneven. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 45·22; protoxide of manganese, 45·22; lithia, 9·56; corresponding to the formula, $Li_3PO_4 + Mn_3P_2O_8$. The manganese is partly replaced by iron. Found in a vein of albite-granite at Branchville, Connecticut, U.S.A.

lĭth-ĭ-ŏph′-õr-īte, *s.* [Eng. *lithium*; Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral separated from psilomelane, because of its containing lithia. Occurs in fine scales and compact, with quartz, at Scheeberg, Saxony; also at Sayn, Westphalia, and Siegen, Prussia. Lustre, dull to metallic; colour, bluish-black; streak, blackish-gray. Distinguished from asbolite and lampadite by its containing lithia aud its high percentage of alumina. (See these words.)

lĭ-thĭs′-tēs̤, *s.* [Gr. λιθίζω (*lithizō*) = to look like a stone (?).]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Lithistidæ.

lĭ-thĭs′-tĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lithistes*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of siliceous sponges, suborder Tetractinellidæ. They have a coral-like skeleton, are generally cup-like, lamellar lip-shape, cylindrical, or occasionally brush-like, with a stalk and roots. Their skeleton consists of body surface and flesh spicules irregularly disposed. They occur in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans from 74 to 805 fathoms.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Upper Cambrian till now.

lĭth′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Chem.: Symbol Li; atomic weight = 7. A monatomic element of the alkali group of metals. It is of comparatively recent discovery, and although occurring generally in minute quantities, is very widely distributed through the mineral kingdom. It can be obtained by reduction of its fused chloride by means of the electric current. The metal has a white colour, and fuses at 180°. Lithium appears to be the lightest solid body known, having a density of only 0·5936. It burns with a white light, and, when thrown upon water, is oxidized like sodium. It is volatile at a high temperature, and may be distilled in a current of hydrogen. Like potassium and sodium, lithium dissolves in anhydrous ammonia, and on evaporating the liquid, it is left behind, with its original appearance and colour.

lithium-carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: Li_2CO_3. It is sparingly soluble in water, and gives an alkaline reaction with turmeric. It is used in medicine.

lithium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $LiCl{\cdot}2OH_2$. Occurs in mineral springs. Crystallizes below 10° in square prisms, and is one of the most deliquescent salts known.

lithium-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Lithia, Li_2O. Prepared from the sulphate by the action of baryta.

lĭth-ȯ-bĭb′-lĭ-ŏn (pl. **lĭth-ȯ-bĭb′-lĭ-a̤**), *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and βίβλιον (*biblion*) = a book.] The same as BIBLIOLITE (q.v.).

lĭth-ȯ-bĭ-ī′-næ, lĭth-ȯ-bī′-ĭ-dēs̤, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lithobi*(*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or masc. or fem. *-ides*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Scolopendridæ. Ocelli many, the second thoracic segment represented by a dorsal plate. Sixteen segments with dorsal plates, ambulatory legs fifteen on each side.

lĭ-thō′-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and βίος (*bios*) = life, course of life.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lithobiinæ. *Lithobius forficatus* is found in Britain and all over Europe.

lĭth′-ȯ-carp, *s.* [LITHOCARPUS.]

Palæont.: The same as CARPOLITE (q.v.).

lĭth-ȯ-car′-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Corylaceæ. *Lithocarpus javensis* has very hard wood; hence the natives call it Passan-batu = stone-oak.

lĭth-ȯ-chrō-măt′-ĭc, lĭth-ȯ-chrōm′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and χρῶμα (*chrōma*), genit. χρώματος (*chrōmatos*) = colour.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the art of painting on stone, and taking impressions on canvas.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking off impressions on canvas.

lĭth′-ȯ-clăst, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and κλάστης (*klastēs*) = a breaker; κλάω (*klaō*) = to break.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A stone-breaker.

2. *Surg.:* A powerful forceps-like instrument, with two blades, having concealed chisel or wedge-shaped projections to cut the stone in the bladder into pieces, if found to be too large to extract by means of the lithotomy forceps after the operation of lithotomy.

* **lĭth′-ŏ-cŏl-la̤,** *s.* [Gr. λιθοκόλλα (*lithokolla*), from λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue.] A cement that unites stones.

lĭth-ŏ-cŏl-lĕt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lithocollet(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group or subtribe Tineina. The head is rough, the labial palpi filiform, drooping. The anterior wings elongate, the posterior ones linear lanceolate with long fringes. Forty-six British species, some of them beautiful.

lĭth-ŏ-cŏl-lē′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λιθοκόλλητος (*lithokollētos*) = inlaid with precious stones: λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and κολλητός (*kollētos*) = glued together; κολλάω (*kollaō*) = to glue.

Entom.: The typical and only genus of the family Lithocolletidæ (q.v.).

lĭth′-ŏ-çy̆st, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Zool.: The marginal bodies or sense organs of the Lucernarida, or Steganophthalmate Medusæ. (*Nicholson.*)

lĭth-ŏ-dĕn′-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. λιθόδενδρον (*lithodendron*) = a tree-shaped coral: λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lithodendroninæ.

lĭth-ŏ-dĕn-drŏ-nī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lithodendron* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff, *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Cyathophyllidæ. It consists of corals having a styliform or a lamellar columella occupying the axis of the visceral chambers in the corallite.

lĭth-ō-dī-ăl′-y̆-sĭs, *s.*

Med.: The act or process of dissolving stone in the bladder.

lĭth′-ŏ-dōme, *s.* [Lithodomus.]

Zool.: Any member of the genus Lithodomus (q.v.).

lĭ-thŏd′-ŏ-moŭs, *a.* [Lithodomus.]

1. Living in stone, a term applied to bivalve shells found in stone more or less hard, which their inhabitants penetrated by means of which we are ignorant. (*Mayne.*)

2. Belonging to, or in any manner characteristic of the genus Lithodomus (q.v.).

lĭ-thŏd′-ŏ-mŭs (pl. **lĭ-thŏd′-ŏ-mī**), *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*), and δόμος (*domos*) = a habitation. So-called because the animals make perforations in rocks, in which they live.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Date-shells. A sub-genus of Modiola, distinguished by their long, cylindrical, anteriorly-inflated shell, and by the habit from which they derive their name. Known recent species forty, from West Indies to New Zealand; fossil thirty-five. Lithodomi have the power of excavating holes in the hardest limestones. Holes formed by Lithodomi are found in inland cliffs, proving that they were at one time covered by the sea. They appear to date from the Carboniferous rocks, and are known to palæontologists by their shells and their burrows.

lĭth-ŏ-fĕl′-lĭc, *a.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Lat. *fel* (genit. *fellis*) = gall; and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Obtained from gall stone.

lithofellic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{36}O_4$. It occurs as the chief constituent of the intestinal concretions of the Persian goat. It resembles the cholic acids in many respects, and in giving Pellenkofer's reaction. It crystallizes from alcohol in prisms, and melts at 204°.

lĭth-ŏ-frăc′-tẽur, *s.* [Fr.]

Chem.: An explosive substance composed of nitro-glycerine, 52 per cent; infusorial silica and sand, 30 per cent.; carbon, 12 per cent.; NaO NO_5, 4 per cent.; sulphur, 2 per cent. Its characteristics, as compared with dynamite, are: (1) greater sensitiveness to temperature, exploding at 120°, while dynamite explodes at 190°; (2) greater sensitiveness to moisture from the presence of the hygroscopic nitrate of soda; (3) the gases from the explosion always contain carbonic oxide from the carbon in the compound; (4) for equal volumes it has the less explosive power. (*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*)

lĭth-ŏ-ġĕn′-ĕ-sy̆, lĭth-ŏ-ġĕ-nēs′-ĭ-a̤, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and γένεσις, γενεσία (*genesis, genesia*) = birth; Fr. *lithogénésie.*] That branch of science which deals with the origin of minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition.

lĭ-thŏġ′-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce; Fr. *lithogène.*] Producing or forming stone, a term applied to coral-forming animals.

lĭth′-ŏ-gly̆ph, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to hollow out, to engrave, to carve.] The art of engraving on precious stones; an engraving or carving on a precious stone.

lĭ-thŏg′-ly̆ph-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lithoglyph*; *-er.*] One who cuts or engraves precious stones.

lĭth-ŏ-gly̆ph′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lithoglyph*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the art of cutting or engraving precious stones.

lĭth-ŏ-gly̆p′-tĭcs, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and γλυπτός (*gluptos*) = fit for carving; γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to cut, to carve.] The art of cutting or engraving precious stones; lithoglyph.

lĭth′-ŏ-grăph, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw; Fr. *lithographie.*] A print or impression from a drawing on stone.

lĭth′-ŏ-grăph, *v.t.* [Lithograph, *s.*] To engrave or draw on stone, and transfer on paper, &c., by printing.

lĭ-thŏg′-ra̤-phẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lithograph*; *-er.*] One who practises or is skilled in lithography.

lĭth-ŏ-grăph′-ĭc, * **lĭth-ŏ-grăph′-ĭc-a̤l,** *a.* [Eng. *lithograph*; *-ic*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to lithography; done by lithography; printed from stone; used in lithography.

lithographic-crayon, *s.* A crayon used for drawing on stone for the purposes of lithographic printing. They are composed essentially of soap, wax, fat, and lampblack, and are cast in the form of little cylindrical sticks. These are fastened in a porte-crayon or quill in the ordinary way. The above constituents, with various additions of shellac, mastic, &c., are fused together and finally set on fire. The longer the mixture burns, the harder the product becomes; three or four grades are usually made.

lithographic-stone, *s.* A sedimentary limestone from the upper beds of the Jurassic formation. They are obtained almost solely from the extensive quarries of Solenhofen, in Bavaria. France furnishes a very hard and dark-blue stone, which is but little used. In Canada stone of good quality is said to exist, as also in Missouri. The Bavarian stone occurs in nearly horizontal layers. When these are of suitable quality and thickness (from two to five inches), they are squared and trimmed for exportation, the slabs varying in size from 6 × 8 to 40 × 60 inches. Two qualities are recognized: the yellow, and the blue or gray (though the difference in colour is slight). The latter are harder and more generally serviceable, and cost ten to fifteen per cent. more than the yellow.

lithographic-varnish, *s.* An oily varnish used for the manufacture of lithographic ink, and by printers for thinning the same. It is made by heating linseed-oil very strongly in a suitable pan, and finally setting fire to it. When sufficiently changed in its nature, and sufficiently concentrated, the flame is extinguished, and the varnish allowed to cool.

lĭth-ŏ-grăph′-ĭc-a̤l-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *lithographical*; *-ly.*] By means of lithography.

* **lĭ-thŏg′-ra̤-phīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *lithograph*; *-ize.*] To lithograph; to produce by lithography.

> "This picture has been *lithographized.*"—*Archæologia*, xxii. 452.

lĭ-thŏg′-ra̤-phy̆, *s.* [Eng. *lithograph*; *-y.*] The process of engraving or drawing on stone, in such a way as to produce a surface from which printed copies can be multiplied in the press. It was invented by Alois Senefelder about 1799. Almost the only stone suitable for lithographic work is that known as lithographic-stone (q.v.). Upon such a surface the artist produces the design to be printed from. This is done by one of four distinct methods:—(1) He draws it with a fluid, watery ink; (2) with a solid crayon; (3) he obtains it by transfer from an inky design on paper by various means; or (4) he engraves it on a prepared stone. The design is drawn with a watery solution of an ink consisting essentially of a soluble soap (stearate or oleate of soda or potash) coloured with lampblack sufficient to render it visible upon the gray surface of the stone.

lĭth′-ȏĭd, lĭ-thȏĭd′-a̤l, *a.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Resembling a stone; of a stony nature or structure.

lĭ-thȏĭ′-dīte, *s.* [Eng. *lithoid*; *-ite.*]

Petrol.: The same as Liparite, and as Rhyolite.

lĭth′-ŏ-lābe, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and λαβεῖν (*labein*), 2nd aor. infin. of λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to take, to seize.]

Surg.: An instrument for grasping a stone in the bladder, and holding it while it is being acted upon by a lithotritic instrument.

lĭth-ŏ-lŏġ′-ĭc, lĭth-ȯ-lŏġ′-ĭc-a̤l, *a.* [Eng. *litholog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to lithology, or the science of stones; pertaining to the character of a rock, or derived from the nature and mode of aggregation of its mineral contents. It is specially used regarding the stony structure or character of a mineral mass, as distinguished from its zoological or palæontological character.

lĭth-ŏ-lŏġ′-ĭc-a̤l-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *lithological*; *-ly.*] In a lithological manner; according to lithology.

lĭ-thŏl′-ŏ-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *litholog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in lithology.

lĭ-thŏl′-ŏ-ġy̆, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.]

1. *Geol.:* The department of science which treats of the mineral constituents and stratigraphical arrangement of rocks, as distinguished from their palæontology.

2. *Med.:* The department which treats of stones or calculi in the body.

lĭth′-ŏ-ly̅te, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and λύω (*luō*) = to loosen, to dissolve.]

Surg.: A form of catheter for conveying solvents of calculi into the bladder.

* **lĭth′-ŏ-măn-çy̆,** *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of stones.

> "As strange must be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

lĭth-ŏ-măn′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*), and Mod. Lat. &c., *mantis* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Mantidæ. *Lithomantis carbonarius* is from the English Coal measures.

lĭth′-ŏ-mărġe, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and perhaps Lat. *marga* = marl, or old Ger. *maergel* = marl. Steinomarga was a name used by old German miners for clays which did not occur in beds, but enclosed in rocks like marrow in bones, hence Ger. *Steinmark* = stone-marrow.]

Min.: Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, included by Dana as a compact form of Kaolinite (q.v.). The name appears, however, to have been applied to several compact minerals of varied composition. Des Cloizeaux places it under the heading of "products of alteration or mixtures." The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* groups it with Halloysite (q.v.).

* **lĭth-ŏn-thrĭp′-tĭc,** * **lĭth-ŏn-trĭp′-tĭc,** *a. & s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and θρύπτω (*thruptō*) = to break, to wear; τρίβω (*tribō*) = to rub, to grind.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or property of destroying stone in the bladder or kidneys.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation having the quality of destroying stone in the bladder or kidneys.

•**lĭth'-ŏn-trĭp-tĭst,** *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; θρύπτω (*thruptō*) = to break, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] The same as LITHOTRIPTIST q.v.)

* **lĭth'-ŏn-trĭp-tõr,** *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and θρύπτω (*thruptō*) = to break; suff. *-or.*] An instrument for crushing a stone in the bladder into minute fragments, which may pass out with the urine.

lĭth-ŏn-trȳp'-tĭc, lĭth-ŏn-thrȳp'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [LITHONTRIPTIC.]

lĭ-thŏph'-a-ḡī, lĭth-ǒ-phăḡ'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Zool.: A name applied to animals of all classes which form holes in the solid rocks, as the molluscous genera Lithodomus, Pholas, &c., or the annelid Spio. The termination *-idæ* would suggest that they are so much akin as to form one family, which is not at all correct.

* **lĭ-thŏph'-a-goŭs,** *a.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] Eating or swallowing stones or gravel; perforating stones.

lĭth'-ǒ-phāne, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to cause to appear.] A style of ornamentation suitable to lamps, windows, and other transparencies, and prepared by impressing thin sheets of porcelain, while soft, into figures, which become visible when viewed by transmitted light.

lĭth'-ǒ-phŏs-phor, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and φωσφόρος (*phōsphoros*) = bringing light.] A stone which becomes phosphoric by heat.

lĭth-ǒ-phŏs-phŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lithophosphor; -ic.*] Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat.

lĭth-ǒ-phō-tŏg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and Eng. *photography* (q.v.).] A process by which a photographic picture is developed on stone, so as to admit of impressions being taken therefrom. [PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.]

lĭth'-ǒ-phȳl, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.] A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf; a stone containing a fossil leaf.

lĭth'-ǒ-phȳte, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and φύτον (*phuton*) = a plant. Named from the erroneous view that corals were a kind of stone that vegetated, or plants whose tissue was solid like that of a stone.]

Zool.: An obsolete designation for a coral. (*Griffith: Cuvier*, vi. 497, 498.)

lĭth-ǒ-phȳt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lithophyt(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to lithophytes.

lĭ-thŏph'-ȳ-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *lithophyt(e); -ous.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of lithophytes.

lĭ-thŏr'-ĭ-nēur, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and ῥίνη (*rhinē*) = a file, a rasp.]

Surg.: An instrument invented by Meirieu and Tanchou for filing down a calculus in the bladder.

lĭth-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds, family Vulturidæ (?). *Lithornis vulturinus* is from the London clay of Sheppey.

lĭ-thō'-sĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. λίθωσις (*lithōsis*) = turning into stone; petrifying.]

Entom.: Footman, the typical genus of the family Lithosidæ (q.v.). *Lithosia complanula* is the Common Footman. It is leaden-gray, with a leaden stripe attenuated at one end. *L. complana*, a much rarer species, has the stripe uniform in width. Other British species are *L. aureola*, *L. straminea*, *L. griseola*, &c.

lĭ-thō'-sĭ-dæ, lĭth-ǒ-sī'-a-dæ, lĭth-ǒ-sī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lithosi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Footmen: a family of Day-moths of the group or sub-tribe Bombycina. Antennæ filiform, collar well-developed, thorax and abdomen unspotted, the latter occasionally with pale belts, anterior wings generally narrow, hinder ones broad, the former often gray, the latter yellowish; larvæ hairy, feeding on lichens. Known British species, seventeen. (*Stainton.*) Their wing-expanse about an inch and a quarter.

lĭth-ǒ-spẽr'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lithosperm(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Boraginaceæ.

lĭth-ǒ-spẽr'-mŭm, *s.* [Lat. *lithospermon*; Gr. λιθόσπερμον (*lithospermon*) = gromwell (see def.): λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

1. *Bot.:* Gromwell; the typical genus of the boraginaceous tribe Lithospermeæ. The calyx is in five deep segments, the corolla funnel-shaped, its mouth naked or with very minute scales; the stamens included, filaments very thick, style simple, achenes stony with a truncated base, seated on a hypogynous disc. Known species about fifty, all from the temperate zone. Three of these are *Lithospermum arvense*, the Common Gromwell; *L. arvense*, the Corn Gromwell, or Bastard Alkanet; and *L. purpureo-cæruleum*, the Creeping or Purple Gromwell. No. 1 is pale yellow, No. 2 white, and No. 3 bright blue. The roots of *L. tinctorium* contain a reddish-brown substance used as a dye.

2. *Chem.:* A red colouring matter obtained from the root bark of *Lithospermum arvense.* It resembles alkanet.

lĭth-ǒ-strō'-tĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. λιθόστρωτος (*lithostrōtos*) = paved with stones: λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and στρωτός (*strōtos*) = spread, laid.]

Palæont.: A genus of Rugose Corals, family Cyathophyllidæ. Morris enumerates eleven or twelve British species, all from the Carboniferous limestone. In some places they are so abundant as to make the bed, in which they are somewhat resemble a coral reef.

lĭth'-ǒ-tĭnt, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and Eng. *tint* (q.v.).]

1. A process of drawing upon stone, in which the ink is applied to the stone by a camel's-hair pencil.

2. A drawing upon stone so produced.

lĭth'-ǒ-tōme, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A stone so formed by nature as to appear to have been cut artificially.

2. *Surg.:* A bistoury or scalpel for making the incision in lithotomy. This knife is of various sizes and shapes, blunt, probe, or sharp-pointed. It is inserted through the groove of the lithotomy-staff, through a small opening previously made in the urethra, and carried along into the bladder, making an opening just large enough to allow the extraction of the stone by means of the forceps.

lithotome-caché, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument used in lithotomy. It is introduced with blades concealed in a sheath, from which they are protruded, by pressing upon a lever, on reaching the place of operation. The incision is made by withdrawing the instrument. It is made single or double bladed. Called also a bistouri-caché.

lĭth-ǒ-tŏm'-ĭc, lĭth-ǒ-tŏm'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *lithotom(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to lithotomy; performed by lithotomy.

lĭ-thŏt'-ǒ-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *lithotom(y); -ist.*] One who performs the operation of lithotomy; one skilled in lithotomy.

lĭ-thŏt'-ǒ-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. λιθοτομία (*lithotomia*).] [LITHOTOME.]

Surg.: The act or operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotomy-bisector, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for making the bilateral incisions in lithotomy.

lithotomy-forceps, *s.* An instrument for extracting stone from the bladder through the opening previously made by lithotomy.

lithotomy-gorget, *s.*

Surg.: A lithotome with one or two concealed blades which are exposed by pressure when required.

lithotomy-scoop, *s.*

Surg.: A small, spoon-like instrument for removing calculi or fragments of stone from the bladder, after the operation of lithotomy.

lithotomy-searcher, *s.*

Surg.: [LITHOTOMY-SOUND].

lithotomy-sound, *s.*

Surg.: A steel, catheter-shaped instrument introduced into the bladder by the urethra. It indicates the presence of stone by a peculiar click when it comes in contact with it.

lithotomy-staff, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument curved like a catheter and with a deep groove on the convex side of its curved portion, introduced into the bladder by the urethra, for the purpose of guiding the cutting-instrument in lithotomy.

lĭth'-ǒ-trĭp-sȳ, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and τρῖψις (*tripsis*) = a rubbing; τρίβω (*tribō*) = to rub.] The same as LITHOTRITY (q.v.).

lĭth'-ǒ-trĭp-tĭst, *s.* [LITHOTRIPSY.] The same as LITHOTRITIST (q.v.).

lĭth'-ǒ-trĭp-tõr, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and τρίβω (*tribō*) = to rub.] The same as LITHROTRITIST (q.v.).

lĭth'-ǒ-trīte, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and Lat. *tritus*, pa. par. of *tero* = to rub, to grind.] The same as LITHOTRITOR (q.v.).

lĭth-ǒ-trĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lithotrit(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to lithotrity; destroying or tending to destroy stone in the bladder.

lĭth'-ǒ-trīt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *lithotrit(e); -ist.*] One who is skilled in lithotrity.

lĭth'-ǒ-trīt-õr, *s.* [Eng. *lithotrit(e); -or.*]

Surg.: The same as LITHONTRIPTOR (q.v.).

lĭ-thŏt'-rĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *lithotrit(e); -y.*] The act or operation of crushing a stone in the bladder by means of a lithontriptor.

lĭth'-ǒ-tȳpe, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

1. A stereotype in which the surface is composed of gum-shellac, fine sand, and a little tar and linseed-oil.

2. A name signifying printing from stone. The lithographic design on the stone is deeply etched, giving a sufficient relief for the type-press.

lĭth'-ǒ-tȳpe, *v.t.* [LITHOTYPE, *s.*] To prepare for printing by lithotypy.

lĭ-thŏt'-ȳ-pȳ, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).] The art or process of stereotyping by pressing the types of a page set up into a soft mould or matrix. The hollows left by the types are then filled with a mixture of gum-shellac, fine sand, tar, and linseed-oil, heated, which when cold becomes as hard as stone, and can be printed from.

lĭ-thŏx'-ȳle, lĭ-thŏx'-ȳl-īte, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Min.: A name given to the mineral hornstone (q.v.), when it replaced woody substance and presented its structure. Called also Lithoxylon. [WOODSTONE.]

lĭ-thŏx'-ȳ-lŏn, *s.* [LITHOXYLITE.]

Lĭth-u̧-ā'-nĭ-a̧n, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Lithuania, in Poland, or its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Lithuania.

2. The language spoken by the natives of Lithuania. It belongs to the Slavonic family.

lĭ-thür'-ĭ-a̧, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. λιθουρία (*lithouria*) (see def.).]

Path.: Lithic acid diathesis, in which the urates are deposited in inordinate quantity, usually caused by errors in diet, wines, malt liquors, or a sedentary habit of body.

lĭṭh'-ȳ (1), *a.* [Eng. *lith(e)*, a.; *-y.*] Lithe, pliant, flexible.

* **lĭṭh'-ȳ** (2), *a.* [LITHER (2), *a.*] Wicked, depraved, corrupt, mischievous.

lī-tĭd'-ĭ-ǒn-īte, lī-thĭd'-ĭ-ǒn-īte, *s.* [Gr. λιθίδιον (*lithidion*) = a small stone; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Scacchi to some blue lapilli found at Vesuvius in 1873. The glassy blue crust gave: hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 2·535. Mean of two analyses: silica, 71·57; oxide of copper, 6·49; protoxide of iron, 4·02; potash, 10·92; soda, 6·78. Regarded as a mixture of quartz, and the carbonates of potassium and sodium.

• **lĭt′-ĭg-a̤-ble,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *litigabilis*, from *litigo* = to dispute, to litigate (q.v.).] Capable of being litigated.

lĭt′-ĭg-a̤nt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *litigans*, pr. par. of *litigo* = to dispute; Fr. *litigant*; Sp. *litigante*.]

A. *As adj.*: Engaged in litigation; disposed to litigate.

> "Judicial acts . . are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

B. *As subst.*: One who is engaged in a lawsuit.

> "Ordinary *litigants* complained that their business was neglected."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

lĭt′-ĭ-gāte, *v. t.* & *i.* [Lat. *litigatus*, pa. par. of *litigo* = to dispute: *lis* (genit. *litis*) = a lawsuit, and *ago* = to carry on; Sp. & Port. *litigar*; Ital. *litigare*.]

A. *Trans.*: To contest in a court of law; to make the subject of litigation; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, evidence, &c., in a court of law. (*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix. 1,410.)

B. *Intrans.*: To carry on a lawsuit; to engage in litigation.

lĭt-ĭ-gā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *litigatio*, from *litigatus*, pa. par. of *litigo* = to litigate (q.v.).] The act or process of litigating or carrying on a lawsuit in a court of law or equity; judicial contest.

> "Nothing quells a spirit of *litigation* like despair of success."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

* **lĭt′-ĭ-gā-tõr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who litigates or engages in litigation; a litigant.

lĭt-ĭg-ĭ-ŏs′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *litigiositas*, from *litigiosus* = litigious (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being litigious; a litigious disposition.

2. *Scots Law*: A tacit legal prohibition of alienation, to the prejudice of a begun action or diligence, the object of which is to attain the possession or to acquire the property of a particular subject, or to attach it in security of debt.

lĭ-tĭġ′-ioŭs, *a.* [Fr. *litigieux*, from Lat. *litigiosus* = contentious, doubtful, from *litigium* = strife; *litigo* = to dispute, to litigate (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. Originally applied to things which offered matter of litigation; disputable; open to dispute or contention.

> "Certain provinces which were debatable and *litigious*."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1,111.

2. Inclined or disposed to litigation; fond of law or litigation; quarrelsome, contentious.

> "The rich in cities we *litigious* find."
> *Davenant: Gondibert*, i. 1.

* 3. Devoted to or used for litigation or the business of law.

> "They view'd the ground of Rome's *litigious* hall."
> *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* viii. 473.

II. *Law*: A term applied to a church or living when two or more persons lay claim to the patronage, and present several clerks to the ordinary.

> "If two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same avoidance, the church is then said to become *litigious*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

lĭ-tĭġ′-ioŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *litigious*; *-ly*.] In a litigious manner; contentiously.

lĭ-tĭġ′-ioŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *litigious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being litigious; a litigious disposition; inclination to litigation.

> "Here it would be dangerous to have the passion of *litigiousness*."—*Montesquieu: Spirit of Laws*, bk. vi., ch. ii.

lī-tĭs-cŏn-tĕs-tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *lis* (genit. *litis*) = a lawsuit, and Eng. *contestation* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: The appearance of parties in court to contest their right.

lī-tĭs-pĕn′-dẹnçe, *s.* [Lat. *lis* (genit. *litis*) = a lawsuit, and Eng. *pendence* (q.v.).] The time during which a lawsuit is pendent.

* **lĭt′-lĭng,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *lite* = little; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] Very little.

lĭt′-mŭs, lăc′-mŭs, *s.* [A corrupt. of Ger. *lachmuss* = the lichen defined.]

Chem.: A vegetable colour, obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*. It is used in chemistry to denote the acidity or alkalinity of a solution. The blue colour of litmus is changed to red by an acid, and the red colour again becomes blue on being mixed with an alkali.

lĭt′-orn, *s.* [Fr. *litorne*.] A species of thrush, a native of Europe.

lī′-tŏ-tēş, *s* [Gr. λιτότης (*litotēs*), from λιτός (*litos*) = plain, simple; Fr. *litote*.]

Rhet.: A diminution or softening of statement, for the purpose of avoiding censure, or of expressing more strongly what is intended; a figure in which the affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary; thus, a citizen "of no mean city" means "of an illustrious or important city."

lī-trăm′-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Gr. λίτρα (*litra*) = a weight, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids, invented by Dr. Hare of Philadelphia. It is founded upon the principle that, when columns of different liquids are elevated by the same pressure, their heights must be inversely as their gravities. It consists of two tubes, their lower ends open and submerged in two liquids, whose specific gravity is to be compared, say one vessel of water and the other of an oil or spirit. The tubes connect above with a horizontal pipe, from which the air is exhausted by an air-pump. Atmospheric pressure causes the liquids to rise in the tubes to a height according to their gravity.

lî′-tre (tre as **tẽr),** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *litra*, from Gr. λίτρα (*litra*) = a weight, a pound.] The French standard measure of capacity in the decimal system. It is a cube, each side of which measures 3·937 English inches, and it contains 61·028 English cubic inches. The English imperial gallon contains 4·54345797 litres, or rather more than 4½ litres.

lĭt-sæ′-a̤, *s.* [A name given by Jussieu, who did not explain the origin. (*Loudon.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ, with reticulated leaves, flowers or axillary tufts, and fleshy fruits. *Litsæa consimilis*, *L. lanuginosa*, and *L. zeylanica*, Indian trees, have valuable wood. The fruits of the first and the last also furnish an oil for burning.

lĭt′-tẽr (1), * **lit-ere,** * **lyt-ter,** * **lit-our,** *s.* [Fr. *litière*, from Low Lat. *lectaria* = a litter, from *lectus* = a bed; Gr. λέκτρον (*lektron*) = a bed; Sp. *litera*; Port. *literia*; Ital. *lettiera*.]

1. A stretcher with a bed, and, in many cases, a canopy; used, not as the stretcher ordinarily is, in emergency and haste, but provided for the use of the sick during transportation home or to the hospital. Amongst the ancient eastern and classic nations litters were used for carrying females, sick persons, and ultimately the luxurious rich from place to place. They were provided with cushions, canopies, and curtains, and sometimes constructed of gold and ivory.

> "They shall bring all your brethren . . . . in *litters* and upon mules, and upon swift beasts, to my holy mountain Jerusalem."—*Isaiah* lxvi. 20.

2. Straw, hay, or other soft material used as a bed for horses, cattle, &c., or as a covering for plants.

> "And he [Laban] brought *lytter* and prouander for the camels."—*Genesis* xxiv. (1551.)

3. Waste or refuse material, shreds, fragments, &c., scattered or lying about on a floor or other place in a careless, slovenly manner; scattered rubbish.

4. A state of disorder or untidiness: as, A room is in a *litter*.

lĭt′-tẽr (2), *s.* [Icel. *látr*, *láttr* = a place where animals produce their young; *látrask* = to litter, from *lag* = a layer; *leggja* = to lay.]

1. The young brought forth by an animal at a birth.

> "I do here walk before thee, like a sow, that hath o'erwhelm'd all her *litter* but one."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

2. The act of bearing or bringing forth.

lĭt′-tẽr (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [LITTER (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To scatter straw, hay, or other soft substance on or over for bedding.

2. To supply with litter; to spread bedding for: as, To *litter* a horse.

3. To use as litter; to make litter of.

> "Then to their roots
> The light soil gently move, and strew around
> Old leaves or *litter'd* straw, to screen from heat
> The tender infants." *Dodsley: Agriculture*, ii.

4. To scatter things in a careless or slovenly manner over or in.

> "Wandering and *littering* with unfolded silks
> The polish'd counter, and approving none."
> *Cowper: Task*, vi. 280.

* 5. To carry in a litter.

> "These pagan ladies were *littered* to Campus Martius."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 112.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To sleep in litter; to make a bed in litter. (*Habington: Castara*, pt. ii.)

lĭt′-tẽr (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [LITTER (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To bring forth; said especially of those animals, as the sow, dog, rabbit, &c., that bear several at a birth; applied to human beings in contempt.

> "Though in Rome *litter'd*, not Romans."
> *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To bring forth a litter of young.

lĭt′-tẽr-a̤-tẽur, *s.* [Fr.] One engaged in literature or literary work; a literary man.

> "Mr. Irving gave a farewell breakfast in the morning to seventy-five gentlemen, actors, editors, critics, *litterateurs*, lawyers, judges, and others."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 1, 1884.

lĭt′-tẽr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *litter* (1), s.; *-y*.] Consisting of litter; covered or encumbered with litter.

lĭt-tle, * **lit-el,** * **lut-el,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A.S. *lytel*, *litel*, a lengthened form of *lyt* = a little, little; cogn. with Dut. *luttel*; Icel. *lítill* = little; *lítt* = little (adv.); Dan. *liden*; Sw. *liten*; Goth. *leitils*; M. H. Ger. *lützel*; O. H. Ger. *luzil*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Small in extent; not wide, not extensive.

> "The coast of the children of Dan went out too *little* for them."—*Joshua* xix. 47.

2. Small in size, diminutive; not great, big, or bulky.

> "He sought to see Jesus, but could not for the press, because he was *little* of stature."—*Luke* xix. 3.

3. Small in amount or quantity: as, a *little* bill, a *little* food, a *little* light.

4. Small in length or extent; not long: as, a *little* distance.

5. Short in duration.

> "A *little* sleep, a *little* slumber, a *little* folding of the hands to sleep."—*Proverbs* vi. 10.

6. Of small dignity, weight, or importance; insignificant.

> "When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes?"—1 *Samuel* xv. 17.

7. Of small force or effect; slight, inconsiderable: as, *little* exertions.

8. Not liberal, free, or generous; mean, niggardly, paltry, selfish: as, a *little* mind.

9. Young; not grown up.

> "But your *little* ones, which ye said should be a prey, them will I bring in."—*Numbers* xiv. 31.

II. *Bot.*: Small in all its parts, but well proportioned.

B. *As adv.*: In a little or small degree or quantity; not much, slightly.

> "Recking as *little* what betideth him."
> *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 3.

C. *As substantive*:

1. That which is little or small in amount, quantity, space, &c.

> "Every moment leaves my *little* less."
> *Johnson: London.*

2. A small scale or degree; miniature.

> "His picture in *little*."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

¶ 1. *A little*: Somewhat; in a small or slight degree; rather.

> "The painter flattered her *a little*."
> *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

2. *By little and little*: By slow degrees, gradually.

> "*By little and little* I will drive them out from before thee."—*Exod.* xxiii. 30.

¶ *Little* is properly opposed to the great, *small* to the large, and *diminutive* is a species of the *small*, which is made so contrary to the course of things: *little* children cannot be left with safety to themselves; *small* children are pleasanter to be nursed than large ones; if we look down from any very great height the largest men will look *diminutive*.

little-auk, *s.*

Ornith.: *Alca alle*, a winter visitor to the northern parts of the British Islands. Called also *Mergulus melanoleucos*, and in English the Common Rotche.

little-bittern, *s.* [BITTERN.]

little black-and-white woodpecker, *s.*

Ornith.: *Picus minor*.

little-bustard, *s.* [Bustard.]

little-crake, *s.*

Ornith.: Crex pusilla; called also Little Gallinule, and, with reference to the colour of its plumage, the Olivaceous Gallinule.

little-earwig, *s.*

Entom.: Labia minor. [Labia.]

* **little-ease,** *s.* An old name for the stocks, the pillory, or other similar uncomfortable punishment, or an uncomfortable part of a prison.

little-egret, *s.*

Ornith.: Ardea garzetta. In the adult bird the whole of the plumage is a delicate white; the feathers of the occiput and the bottom of the neck in front elongated. It is one of the rarest British birds; more common in Southern and Central Europe; native in the region between the Black and Caspian Seas, and very common in India. (*Yarrell.*)

little-gallinule, *s.* [Little-crake.]

little-go, *s.* At English Universities a slang name for the public examination which undergraduates have to pass in the second year of residence; also called the *previous* examination, as preceding the final one for a degree.

"He was busily engaged in reading for the *little-go.*" —*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story,* ob. vii.

little-good, *s.*

Bot.: The Sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia.*

little gray kiwi, *s.*

Ornith.: Apteryx Oweni, Owen's Apteryx.

little-grebe, *s.* [Dabchick.]

little-gude, *s.* The devil. (*Scotch.*)

little-gull, *s.*

Ornith.: Larus minutus, the smallest species of the genus.

little horned-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: Scops Aldrovandi (*Strix Scops*).

little-magpie, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for *Grallina picta;* called also the Magpie-lark. [Pied-grallina.]

little-masters, *s. pl.*

Art: A name applied to certain designers who usually worked for engravers and booksellers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and whose designs are generally on a small scale, aud reproduced on copper or wood.

little-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: Carine noctua, an occasional British visitor; common in Greece; probably the bird on the reverse of many Athenian coins.

little ringed-plover, *s.*

Ornith.: Charadrius minor.

little-sandpiper, little stint, *s.*

Ornith.: Tringa minuta.

little-squid, *s.*

Zool.: Loligo media. [Loligo.]

little-stint, *s.* [Little-sandpiper.]

little striped-skunk, *s.*

Zool.: Mephitis (*Spilogale*) *putorius.* Habitat, the southern parts of the United States. Animals of this species, from which the secretory glands have been removed, are often domesticated as mousers. Length from snout to insertion, about a foot; tail not so long. The fur is black, marked with white spots and stripes.

little-tern, *s.*

Ornith.: Sterna minuta.

little-tyrant, *s.*

Ornith.: Tyrannula, a genus of Laniidæ (Shrikes). (*Swainson.*)

little white-heron, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for the young birds of the species *Ardea russata.* (*Yarrell.*)

lĭt′-tle-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *little; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being little or small; smallness of bulk, size, amount, quantity, or extent.

"I confess, I love *littleness* almost in all things."—*Cowley: Essays: Of Greatness.*

2. Smallness of importance or power; insignificance. (*Byron: Cain,* iii. 1.)

3. Meanness, selfishness, want of dignity: as, the *littleness* of a man's mind or conceptions.

* **lĭt′-tlẹst,** *super. of a.* [Little.] Smallest.

lĭt′-tle-wõrth, *a. & s.* [Eng. *little,* and *worth.*]

A. *As adj.:* Worthless; of a bad, mean, or contemptible character.

B. *As subst.:* A worthless fellow; one who has little or no character.

lĭt′-tõr-ạl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *littoralis,* from *littus* (gen. *littoris*) = the shore; Fr. *littoral;* Sp. *litoral;* Ital. *littorale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang., Geog., & Geol.:* Of or pertaining to the shore of the sea or a large lake.

2. *Bot.:* Growing on the sea-shore.

B. *As subst.:* The shore; the country on the shore of the sea or a large lake.

"The possible attempt of the French to blockade the Chinese *littoral.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Nov. 27, 1883.

littoral-denudation, *s.*

Geol.: Denudation produced by the action of the waves, aided by springs, upon coast cliffs or banks.

littoral-zone, *s.*

Geog. & Biol.: One of the zones established by Messrs. Andouin, Milne-Edwards, Sars, and Prof. Edward Forbes, to map out the sea-bed at its several depths. It is the tract between high and low water. In Europe, on rocky shores, the characteristic molluscs are Littorina, Patella, Purplura, &c.; on sandy beaches, Cardium, Tellina, and Solen; on gravelly shores, Mytilus; and on muddy ones, Lutraria.

lĭt-tõr-ĕl′-lạ, *s.* [Lat. *littoralis, littorarius,* or *littoreus,* from Lat. *littus, litus* = the shore, in allusion to its place of growth.]

Bot.: Shoreweed; a genus of Plantaginaceæ. It resembles Plantago, but has the flowers few and unisexual; it is also aquatic. *Littorella lacustris,* is called the Plantain Shoreweed. It has fleshy linear leaves, internally lacunose, and occurs at the edges of lakes and ponds.

lĭt-tõr-ī′-nạ, *s.* [Littorella.]

Zool.: Periwinkle; the typical genus of the family Littorinidæ. The shell is thick, turbinated, pointed, few whorled, with the aperture rounded, and the outer lip acute. Known recent species 131, world-wide in distribution; fossil 10 (?), from the Miocene onward. *Littorina littorea,* is the Periwinkle or Winkle (q.v.). *L. rudis,* a viviparous species, from high-water mark, is not eaten.

lĭt-tõr-īn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *littorin(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Molluscs, section Holostomata (Sea-snails). The shell is spiral, turbinated, or depressed, never pearly; the aperture rounded; the peristome entire; the operculum horny, with few whorls to the spire; the animal with a muzzle-shaped head and eyes, sessile at the outer base of the tentacles; tongue with a medium series of hooked teeth. They inhabit the sea between tide-marks or brackish water. Genera, Littorina, Solarium, Phorus, Lacuna, Rissoa, &c.

lĭt′-ụ-āte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lituatus,* from Lat. *lituus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Forked, with the points a little turned outwards.

* **lĭ-tū′-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *lituus* = a staff used by augurs in taking omens; a trumpet with a curved end, and *forma* = form.] Curved or shaped like a lituus.

lĭt′-ụ-īte, *s.* [Lituites.]

lĭt-ụ-ī′-tēṣ, *s.* [Lat. *litu(us);* suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: Lituite; a genus of Cephalopods, family Nautilidæ. The shell is discoidal, with the whorls close or separate; the last chamber produced in a straight line; the siphuncle central or sub-central. Fossil in the Silurian of North America and of Britain. Known species eighteen. (*Woodward.*)

lĭt′-ụ-ô-lạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *lituus* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Foraminifera (Little Crozier). The lid is generally crozier-shaped, though sometimes nautiloid.

2. *Palæont.:* Range in time from the Carboniferous period till now.

lĭt-ụ-ŏl′-ĭ-dạ, † lĭt-ụ-ô-lĭd′-ĕ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lituol(a)* (q.v.); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida, -idea.*]

Zool.: A family of Imperforate Foraminifera.

† **lĭ-tū′-ô-līte,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lituola* (q.v.), and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil lituola (q.v.).

† **lĭt′-ụ-rāte,** *s.* [Lat. *lituratus,* pa. par. of *lituro* = to rub out, to erase.] Blurred; having spots or rays which seem formed by the abrasion of the surface.

lĭ-tũr′-ġĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. λειτουργικός (*leitourgikos*), from λειτουργία (*leitourgia*) = liturgy (q.v.); Fr. *liturgique.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a liturgy or to public prayer and worship.

"At all *liturgic* prayer and praise it storms." *Byrom: Expostulations with a Secularist.*

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*)*:* The doctrine or theory of liturgies.

"As the Roman Church doth in its *liturgicks* suppose."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

lĭ-tũr′-ġĭ-cạl, *a.* [Eng. *liturgic; -al.*] The same as Liturgic (q.v.)

"A tedious number of *liturgical* tautologies."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstrants' Defence.*

* **lĭ-tũr-ġĭ-ŏl′-ô-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *liturgiolog(y); -ist.*] One who studies or is versed in liturgiology.

"To the *liturgiologist* the book is curious, if not valuable."—*Brit. Quarterly Review,* Oct. 1881, p. 509.

* **lĭ-tũr-ġĭ-ŏl′-ô-ġy̆,** *s.* [Gr. λειτουργία (*leitourgia*) = a liturgy, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.] The science or system of liturgies, and of their symbolic meanings.

lĭt′-ũr-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *liturg(y); ist.*] One who upholds or adheres strictly to a liturgy.

"Known in Jewish literature as a *liturgist.*"—*Athenæum,* Aug. 23, 1884, p. 230.

lĭt′-ũr-ġy̆, * lit-tur-gie, *s.* [O. Fr. *lyturgie,* from Low Lat. *liturgia;* Gr. λειτουργία (*leitourgia*) = public service, from λεῖτος (*leitos*) = public, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work; Sp. & Ital. *liturgia.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The established form of public worship, a form of public devotion, the entire ritual for public worship.

"So that if the *liturgies* of all ancient churches throughout the world be compared amongst themselves, it may easily be perceived that they had one original mold."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie,* bk. v. § 25.

2. *Church Hist.:* The Liturgy of the Church of England. This is a modification of that previously existing in the Church of Rome, several parts of which, however, were traceable back to the early ages. It was compiled under the superintendence of Archbishop Cranmer, by order of Edward VI. It was confirmed by Parliament in 1547–48, and issued in 1549. It was revised in 1559 by a resolution of Parliament. In its present form it received the sanction of Parliament by 13 & 14 Chas. II. c. 4, generally called the Act of Uniformity, passed on May 19, 1662. The Act 34 & 35 Vict. c. 37 arranged for the introduction of a new system of lessons.

¶ McClintock and Strong (*Cyc. Bib. & Eccles. Lit.*) give the following summary of ancient liturgies, with their developments:—

1. Liturgy of St. James, Antioch, or Jerusalem, with two forms—the Liturgy of St. Basil and the Syriac Liturgy of St. James, the former becoming the Liturgy of St. Chrysostom, and later the Liturgy of the Oriental and Russian Churches, the latter giving rise to the various Monophysite Liturgies.

2. Liturgy of St. Mark, or Alexandria, the parent of the present Liturgy of Egypt.

3. Liturgy of St. Peter, or Rome, with two divisions—the Ambrosian (now, with slight modifications, in use in the diocese of Milan), and the Sacramentary of St. Leo, developing successively into the Sacramentaries of Gelasius and St. Gregory, and finally into the present Liturgy of the Roman Church.

4. Liturgy of St. John, St. Paul, or Ephesus, appearing later as the Liturgy of Lyons, whence were derived the Mozarabic Liturgy and the Liturgies of Britain and Tours. These two were the foundation of the British Liturgy as revived by St. Augustine, and gave rise to the various English uses, in their turn

yielding place to the present Liturgy of the Anglican Church, modifications of which are in use in the Scotch and American Episcopal Churches.

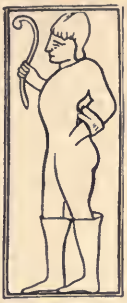
lĭt-u̦-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Roman Antiquities:*

1. A crooked staff, frequently represented in works of art as borne by the augurs in their divinations. It was somewhat like a crozier in shape.

2. A trumpet, having a mouth which curved suddenly up, and which was used by the Roman priests and cavalry.

II. *Geom.:* A spiral, of which the characteristic property is that the square of any two radii vectores are reciprocally proportional to the angles which they respectively make with a certain line given in position, and which is an asymptote to the spiral.



LITUUS.

*** lĭv′-a̦nd,** *pr. par.* [Live, *v.*]

lĭve, * liv-en, * liv-i-en, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *lifian, lyfian, libban, lybban;* cogn. with Dut. *leven;* Icel. *lifa* = to be left, to remain, to live; Dan. *leve;* Sw. *lefva;* Goth. *liban;* Ger. *leben* = to live, *leben* = life; M. H. Ger. *leben, lefen, libjan, lipjan* = to live; O. H. Ger. *be-liban* = to remain, to be left.] [Life.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To remain, to be left behind, to remain over.

2. To make one's abiding place or home; to reside, to dwell.

> "Let me *live* here ever."
> *Shakesp.: Tempest,* iv. 1.

3. To have life, to be capable of performing the functions of life. (Said of animals or plants, but more especially of the former.)

> "Give thanks you have *lived* so long."—*Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 1.

4. To continue in life, not to suffer death.

> "Your brother cannot *live.*"
> *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* ii. 4.

5. To continue in existence, not to perish, to remain.

> "Men's evil manners *live* in brass, their virtues
> We write in water." *Shakesp.: Hen. VIII.,* iv. 2.

6. To continue safe and uninjured.

> "A strong mast that *lived* upon the sea."
> *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* i. 2.

7. To pass life or time in a particular manner, as regards habits, occupation, condition, &c.; to regulate one's mode of living.

> "Merrily shall I *live* now."
> *Shakesp.: Tempest,* v.

8. To enjoy life, to pass one's life with happiness.

> "He *lives* who lives to God alone,
> And all are dead beside."
> *Cowper: Bill of Mortality,* 1792.

9. To be maintained, to receive or gain a livelihood.

> "They which minister about holy things, *live* of the things of the temple."—1 *Cor.* ix. 13.

10. To feed, to be nourished, to subsist.

> "Those animals that *live* upon other animals have their flesh more alkalescent than those that *live* upon vegetables."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

11. To cohabit. (Followed by *with.*)

II. *Scripture:*

1. In the same sense as A. I. 3 (Josh. ix. 15).

2. To receive from Christ, by His Spirit, spiritual existence, and be enabled to maintain it; to act habitually from divinely inspired spiritual motives (John vi. 57; Gal. ii. 19; Phil. i. 21; 1 Peter ii. 24, iv. 2, 6).

B. *Transitive:*

1. To pass, to spend, to continue in.

> "I wish'd that thou shouldst *live* the life they lived."
> *Wordsworth: Michael.*

* 2. To act habitually in conformity to; to conform to; to practise.

¶ *To live down:*

1. To live so as to prove false by one's life or conduct; to give the lie to: as, To *live down* a slander.

2. To obliterate the remembrance of.

līve, *a.* [A shortened form of *alive* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Alive, living, quick; not dead; having life; having the organic functions in operation.

> "When he hath made an end of reconciling the holy place, and the tabernacle of the congregation, and the altar, he shall bring the *live* goat."—*Lev.* xvi. 20.

2. Burning, ignited; containing fire; not extinguished.

3. Vivid, as color.

4. Lively, energetic; possessing interest: as, a *live* salesman, a *live* sermon. (*U. S.*)

II. *Engin., Mach., &c.:* Under pressure, or imparting power, as steam; or motion, as the spindle of a lathe.

live-axle, *s.* One communicating power, as distinguished from a dead or blind axle.

live-box, *s.* A cell in which living microscopic objects are confined for observation. It has a tubular piece with a glass top, upon which slips an upper ring having likewise a glass top. The object is confined between the glasses. [Live-trap.]

live-feathers, *s. pl.* Feathers which have been plucked from a fowl while alive, and therefore stronger and more elastic than those from a dead bird.

live-gang, *s.*

Sawing: A gang-saw mill, so arranged as to cut through and through the logs without previous slabbing. The bark and wany edge are afterwards removed from each board by a double edger. The lumber goes to market of the full width.

live-hair, *s.* Hair cut or taken from a living animal.

live-head, *s.*

Lathe: The head-stock of a lathe, which contains the live-spindle.

live-hole, *s.* A receptacle for fuel in a clamp of bricks.

> "The clamp is lighted by means of a number of receptacles for fuel contrived in the outer walls, called *live-holes.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. xii., p. 347.

live-oak, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus virens. It has elliptic-oblong, coriaceous leaves. It grows in the Southern States bordering the Gulf, and is the most valuable of the American oaks for shipbuilding, the wood being heavy, compact, and fine-grained. Its specific gravity is greater than that of water.

live-salesman, *s.* A person whose occupation is to sell live stock.

live-spindle, *s.*

Lathe: The rotating effective spindle in the head-stock of a lathe.

live-steam, *s.*

Steam-engin.: Steam taken directly from the boiler.

live-stock, *s.* The animals kept on a farm for breeding, fattening, or other purposes, as horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

live-trap, *s.* A device for imprisoning living microscopic objects. It consists of three parallel glass slips; the middle one has a circular perforation forming the cell, while the others constitute the sides. [Live-box.]

live wire, *s.*

Elect.: A wire through which an electric current is passing; a wire in active use.

*** līve,** *s.* [Live, *v.*] Life.

> "She was a worthy woman all hire *live.*"
> *Chaucer: C. T.,* 461.

¶ * *On live,* * *On lyve:* Alive.

*** lĭve′-a̦-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *live,* v.; *-able.*] Fit or possible to be lived in.

līved, *a.* [Eng. *liv(e); -ed.*] Having a life; used in composition only, as short-*lived,* long-*lived.*

*** līve′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *live; -less.*] Without life; lifeless.

> "Description cannot suit itself in words,
> To demonstrate the life of such a battle,
> In life so *liveless* as it shows itself."
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* iv. 2.

līve′-lĭ-hood (1), *** live-lode, * lif-lode, * lyf-lode, * lyve-lode, * lif-lade,** *s.* [*Livelihood* is a corrupt. of *livelode,* or *liflade,* from A.S. *líf* = life, and *lád* = a leading, a way, a course.] [Lode.] Means of subsistence or maintaining life; the support or maintenance of life; means of living; subsistence.

*** līve′-lĭ-hood** (2), *s.* [Eng. *lively; -hood.*] Liveliness, cheerfulness, animation, spirit.

> "The tyranny of her sorrows takes all *livelihood* from her cheek."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well,* i. 1.

līve′-lĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lively; -ly.*] In a lively, cheerful manner.

līve′-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng *lively; -ness.*]

1. An appearance of life.

> "That *liveliness* which the freedom of the pencil makes appear, may seem the living hand of nature."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy; Art of Painting.*

2. The quality or state of being lively; animation, spirit, vivacity, sprightliness; briskness.

> "And the perspicuity and *liveliness* with which he explained his views."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv

*** live-lode,** *s.* [Livelihood (1).]

lĭve′-lŏng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *live,* for *life,* and *long.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Long-lasting, durable, permanent.

> "Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,
> Hast built thyself a *livelong* monument."
> *Milton: On Shakespeare.*

2. Throughout its whole duration or length; the whole.

> "To it the *livelong* night there sings
> A bird unseen."
> *Byron: Bride of Abydos,* ii. 28.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot.: Sedum Telephium. Called also Live for Ever.

līve′-lȳ, * life-ly, * lyve-ly, * liyf-ly, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *live* = *life; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Like life; living.

> "Had I but seen thy picture in this plight,
> It would have madded me. What shall I do
> Now I behold thy *lively* body so."
> *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus,* iii. 1.

* 2. Life-like; resembling or representing life.

> "It tutors nature: artificial strife
> Lives in these touches, *livelier* than life."
> *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens,* i. 1.

3. Vivid, lifelike, animated.

> "Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a *lively* imitation of it in poetry or painting must produce a much greater."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

4. Vigorous, lively; being generally attended by rapid motion; brisk, active, sprightly.

> "For they are *lively,* and are delivered ere the midwives come in unto them."—*Exodus* i. 17.

5. Gay, animated, spirited, vivacious, airy.

> "His polished manners and *lively* conversation were the delight of aristocratical societies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

6. Strong, keen, earnest.

> "That which is immediately before the senses, impresses us always with the most *lively* conviction."—*Beddoes: Obs. on Math. Evidence.*

7. Fresh, vivid: as colour.

> "I found, to my amazement, that they began to return, and by little and little to become as *lively* and vivid as when I had newly looked upon the sun."—*Brewster: Natural Magic,* let. ii., p. 24.

B. *As adverb:*

* 1. With strong resemblance to life.

> "Such spirits as can most *lively* resemble Alexander and his paramour shall appear."—*Marlowe: Doctor Faustus,* iv. 3

2. Briskly, actively, vigorously.

> "They brought their men to the slough, who discharging *lively* almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them."—*Hayward.*

¶ *Liveliness* is the property of childhood, youth, and even maturer age; *sprightliness* is the peculiar property of youth; *vivacity* is a quality compatible with the sobriety of years. The imagination, the wit, the conception, the representation, and the like, are *lively;* the air, the manner, the look, the tune, the dance, are *sprightly;* the conversation, the turn of mind, the society, are *vivacious;* the muse, the pen, the imagination, are *sportive;* the meeting, the laugh, the song, the conceit, are *merry;* the train, the dance, are *jocund.*

lĭv′-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *live,* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who lives; one who has life.

> "In a great pool, a swan's nest: Prithee, think
> There's *livers* out of Britain."
> *Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* iii. 4.

2. One who resides or dwells; a resident, a dweller.

> "Why was not I a *liver* in the woods,
> Or citizen of Thetis' crystal floods."
> *Drummond: Sonnets,* pt. i., son. 26.

3. One who lives or spends his life in a particular manner.

> "A virtuous household though exceeding poor,
> Pure *livers* were they all, austere and grave."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. ii.

lĭv′-ẽr (2), *s.* [A.S. *lifer;* Icel. *lifur;* Sw. *lefver;* Dan. & Dut. *lever;* Ger. *leber;* M. H. Ger. *lebere;* O. H. Ger. *lebara.*]

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* The largest gland in the body weighing about four pounds, and measuring in its greatest length nearly twelve inches. It is placed obliquely in the abdomen, on the right side, with its convex surface upwards, and the concave downwards. It is in relation as to its position with the diaphragm above, the stomach and intestines below, and the right kidney, sometimes extending almost over to the spleen on the left side. It corresponds by its free edge with the lower margin of the ribs. It is divided by fissures into five lobes, two on the upper surface, right and left lobes, and with them three minor lobes on the under surface. The liver consists of lobules, a connecting structure, Glisson's capsule, ramifications of the portal vein, hepatic duct, hepatic artery and veins, lymphatics, and nerves, and is enclosed and kept *in situ* by the peritoneum. The functions of the liver are twofold: the separation of impurities from the venous blood of the chylo-poietic viscera previously to its return to the general venous circulation, and the secretion of bile, the fluid necessary to chylification; thence it passes into the duodenum and the gall-bladder by means of the ducts of the liver, after mingling with the mucous secretion from the follicles in the duct walls.

2. *Compar.:* In the lower animals there is apparently no liver; in those somewhat higher the rudiments of it appear, and it developes markedly the higher we ascend in the scale of animal life. Thus, in the Echinodermata it has been identified with two or more small glandular sacs of a yellowish colour opening into the bottom of the stomach. The liver in Molluscs is always large. In the Cephalopoda it is a bulky gland divided into four lobes, and these are again subdivided into numerous angular lobules. In the Vertebrates it yet more nearly approaches the liver of man. In many fishes, the cells of the liver are loaded with fat, that which is a morbid state of the organ with man being normal with them.

¶ *Diseases of the liver:*

Pathol.: Hepatitis, or inflammation of the liver, is the commonest form, and is either simple or malignant, the latter being known as acute yellow atrophy; a third form, common to tropical countries, is known as suppurative hepatitis, ending in abscess and suppuration. Cirrhosis, hob-nailed or gin-drinker's liver, is also a frequent form of disease, often accompanied with jaundice. Lardaceous, waxy, or amyloid disease of the liver sometimes occurs. In abscess of the liver, it is still not quite settled whether the purulent matter should be allowed to evacuate spontaneously, or be evacuated, as Sir Joseph Fayrer recommends, by operation with the precautions of the Listerian method. [LISTERISM.]

liver-color, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The color of the liver; a reddish-brown, or dull brown mingled with a little yellow.

B. *As adj.:* Liver-colored.

> "Clay of various colours, purple, blue, red, *liver-coloured.*"—*Woodward*

liver-colored, *a.* Of the color of the liver: as, a *liver-colored* dog.

liver-complaint, *s.* Disease of the liver.

liver-fluke, *s.*

Zool.: *Distoma hepaticum,* or *Fasciola hepatica,* a flat trematode helminth, about an inch in length by half an inch in breadth, found in the gall bladder and the biliary ducts of sheep when they are fed on wet pasture. The parasite produces the disease called rot (q.v.). Besides being parasitic in sheep, *D. hepaticum* occurs also in the horse, ass, ox, and deer; and in some rare cases it has been found in the human body.

liver-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: Hepatica.

liver of antimony, *s.* A sulphuret of antimony and potassa.

liver of sulphur, *s.* Fused sulphuret of potassa.

liver-opal, *s.*

Min.: The same as MENILITE (q.v.).

liver-ore, *s.* [HEPATIC-CINNABAR.]

liver-pyrites, *s. pl.* [MARCASITE.]

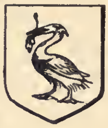
* **liver-sick,** *a.* Sick at heart.

> "Demon, my friend, once *liver-sick* of love."
> *Hall: Satires,* II. vii. 47.

liver-spots, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: A popular name for a skin disease, *Pityriasis versicolor.* [PITYRIASIS.]

lĭv′-ẽr (3), *s.* [For etym. see def.] A fabulous bird, supposed to have given its name to Liverpool, and to be still commemorated in the arms of that town. "It has been variously called a dove, a shoveller duck, an eagle, and a hypothetical bird, the *liver,* to which the name of the town has been traditionally ascribed. . . . In deriving the name of a town from an imaginary bird, which was unknown long after the town had a common seal, we have a remarkable instance of putting the cart before the horse." (*Baines: Hist. Lanc.,* ii. 294). Attempts have also been made to identify the liver with the Cormorant or the Glossy Ibis.



LIVER.

> "The *liver* was a foolish invention to account for the name. There was the 'pool,' which accounted for the last syllable, and there was the bird on the seal or shield, which, in the absence of other information was supposed to indicate the prefix. A stuffed bird has from time immemorial been preserved in the Town Hall, supposed to be a specimen of the genus *liver.* It is, in reality, an immature cormorant, which has not attained its final dark plumage."—*Sir J. A. Picton,* in *Notes & Queries,* May 3, 1884, p. 350.

* **lĭv′-ẽred,** *a.* [Eng. *liver* (2); *-ed.*] Having a liver; used in composition as white-*livered,* lily-*livered,* &c.

* **lĭv′-ẽr-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *liver* (2); *-ing.*] A kind of pudding or sausage made of liver or hog's flesh.

* **lĭv′-ẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *liver(y); -er.*] A servant in livery.

* **lĭv′-ẽr-eỹ,** *s.* [LIVERY.]

* **lĭv′-ẽr-grōwn,** *a.* [Eng. *liver,* and *grown.*] Having a large liver.

> "I enquired what other casualties were most like the rickets, and found that *livergrown* was nearest."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

lĭv′-ẽr-ĭed, *a.* [Eng. *livery; -ed.*] Wearing or dressed in a livery.

> "So dear to Heaven is saintly chastity . . .
> A thousand *liveried* angels lackey her."
> *Milton: Comus,* 455.

lĭv′-ẽr-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *liver* (2), and *stone.*]

Min.: The same as HEPATITE (q.v.).

lĭv′-ẽr-wõrt, *s.* [Eng. *liver* (2), and *wort;* the name derives its significance from the appearance of the plants.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* *Marchantia polymorpha.*

2. *Pl.:* The order Marchantiaceæ (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Ground liverwort:*

Bot.: *Peltidea canina.*

(2) *Noble liverwort:*

Pharm.: A name for Iceland Moss (*Cetraria islandica.*)

lĭv′-ẽr-ỹ, * **livere,** *s.* [Fr. *livrée* = a delivery of that which is given, that which is given; prop. the fem. of the pa. par. of *livrer* = to deliver, to give; Low Lat. *libero* = to give freely; Lat. *libero* = to liberate; *liber* = free; Ital. *livrea;* Sp. *librea.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

> "They might sue out their *livery,* or ousterlemain, that is, the delivery of their lands out of their guardian's hands."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 5.

* 2. Release or custody; deliverance.

> "He sent an herald before to Rome to demand *livery* of the man who had offended him."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 120.

* 3. That which is given; an allowance of food at a certain rate; a ration, an allowance, as for a family, servants, horses, &c.

> "What *livery* is, wee by common use in England knew well enough, namely, that it is allowance of horse-meate, as they commonly use the word in stabling."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

4. The state of being kept at a certain rate and regularly fed and attended to: as, To keep horses at *livery.*

* 5. The badge or uniform clothing given by barons and others to their retainers when in military service, and hence, sometimes, a division of an army was distinguished from another division by such badge or uniform.

6. The particular dress or uniform worn by the servants of a nobleman or gentleman.

* 7. The peculiar dress adopted by any class or association: as, the *livery* of a charity-school, of a priest, &c.

8. The whole body or association wearing or entitled to wear such dress or garb: as, the *Livery* of the City of London, that is, freemen of the City. [LIVERYMAN.]

> "The *Livery* had in the preceding year returned four zealous Whigs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

9. Any characteristic dress, garb, or appearance.

> "Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
> Had in her sober *livery* all things clad."
> *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 599.

* 10. Outward appearance; aspect.

> "The beauteous *livery* that he wore."
> *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis,* 1,107.

II. *Law:*

1. The act of giving possession of property; chiefly used in the phrase *livery of seisin,* that is, the giving a person corporeal possession of a tenement or land, by delivery to him in the first case, the latch, key, or ring of the door; in the second, a turf or twig. [FEOFFMENT.]

> "This *livery* of seisin is no other than the pure feodal investiture, or delivery of corporeal possession of the land or tenement, which was held absolutely necessary to complete the donation."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 20.

2. The writ by which possession of land or a tenement is given.

livery-coat, *s.* A coat worn by a servant in livery.

livery-company, *s.* The Company of the Liverymen of London.

livery-gown, *s.* The gown worn by a Liveryman.

livery-man, *s.* A person who keeps a livery stable.

livery-nag, *s.* A horse kept at livery; a horse let out for hire.

> "Throw them up to *livery-nags* and grooms."
> *Cowper: Tirocinium,* 901.

livery-office, *s.* An office appointed for the delivery of lands. (*Wharton.*)

livery-servant, *s.* A servant who wears a livery.

livery-stable, *s.* A stable where horses are kept at livery, or are let out for hire.

* **livery-table,** *s.* A side-table or cupboard.

* **lĭv′-ẽr-ỹ,** *v.t.* [LIVERY, *s.*] To dress or clothe in, or as in livery.

> "His rudeness so with his authorized youth
> Did *livery* falseness in a pride of truth."
> *Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover,* 105.

† **lĭv′-ẽr-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *liver* (2); *-y.*] Like or resembling the liver.

lĭv′-ẽr-ỹ-ma̤n, *s.* [Eng. *livery,* s., and *man.*]

1. One who wears a livery.

> "The witnesses made oath, that they had heard some of the *liverymen* frequently railing at their mistress."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Spec.:* A freeman of the City of London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or livery of the company to which he belongs, and to vote in the election of Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, &c.

* **lives,** *adv.* [LIVE.] Alive.

līveș, *s. pl.* [LIFE.]

* **līveș′-ma̤n,** *s.* [Eng. *lives,* adv., and *man.*] A live or living man.

> "The yearth shall yelde him again a *livesman* on the third daie, whom it received dead."—*Udal: Luke* xi.

* **līve′-tīde,** *s.* [Eng. *live,* v., and *tide.*] Fortune, property.

> "She . . . endowed the same with her owne patrimony and *livetide.*"—*P. Holland: Camden,* p. 245.

lĭv′-ĭd, *a.* [Fr. *livide,* from Lat. *lividus,* from *liveo* = to be bluish; Sp. & Ital. *livido.*] Of a leaden colour, black and blue; discoloured, as the flesh by a blow; clouded with grayish, brownish, and blackish.

> "His brow, with amber locks beset,
> And lips he drew not *livid* yet."
> *Cowper: Tears of a Painter.* (Transl.)

lĭ-vĭd′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *lividité,* from *livide* = livid (q.v.).] The quality or state of being livid.

> "The signs of a tendency to such a state [the atrabiliarian] are darkness or *lividity* of the countenance, &c."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments,* ch. vi., § 28.

lĭv′-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *livid; -ness.*] The same as Lividity (q.v.).

"He [Benedetto] imitated his uncle's extravagantly dark shades, caught the roundness of his flesh, but with a disagreeable *lividness.*"—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. iii., ch. i.

lĭv′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Live, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Alive, having life; live, not dead.

"The scientific operations were directed by Vauban, the first of *living* engineers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

2. Having the appearance of animation or life; in motion, not still.

"Cool groves and *living* lakes
Give after toilsome days a soft repose at night."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. In a state of combustion; burning.

"Then on the *living* coal red wine they pour."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

4. Producing life, animation, action, or vigour.

"Hath love in thy old blood no *living* fire?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The state of being alive; life, existence.

"To spend her *living* in eternal love."
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 238.

2. Means of subsistence; livelihood, sustenance.

"Get your *living* by reckoning."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* v. 2.

3. The power of continuing life.

4. The benefice of a clergyman. (*England.*)

"Mrs. Bull told her husband that they would join to have him turned out of his *living* for using personal reflections."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

5. Manner of life.

* 6. Property, possessions.

"Where my life and *living* lies."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

living-room, *s.* A sitting-room. (*U.S.*)

***lĭv′-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *living; -ly.*] In a living state.

"In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who *livingly* are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***lĭv′-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *living; -ness.*] The quality or state of being living; quickness, animation, spirit, briskness.

lĭv′-ĭng-stŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after the great African traveller, Livingstone; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in prisms and columnar groups resembling, and apparently isomorphous with, stibnite (q.v.). Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 4·81; colour, bright lead-gray; streak, red. Compos.: a sulphide of antimony and mercury. Found at Guadalcazar, Mexico.

***lĭv′-ĭsh,** ***liv-isshe,** *a.* [Eng. *liv(e); -ish.*] Living, alive. (*Gower: C. A.,* vii.)

lĭv-ĭ-stō′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named from an estate near Edinburgh, belonging to Patrick Murray.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, family Sabalidæ. *Livistonia inermis* and *L. humilis* are from Australia, where Palms are rare. The leaves of *L. Jenkinsiana,* an Assam species, are used for making hats and for thatching houses.

Lĭ-vō′-nĭ-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Livonia; Lettish.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An inhabitant or native of Livonia.

2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Livonia.

* **lī′-vŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] Malignity, malice.

lĭ-vrāi′-şon, *s.* [Fr., from *livrer* = to deliver.] A part of a book or other literary composition printed and delivered before the work is completed.

lîvre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *libra* = a pound.] An old French money of account, now superseded by the franc, to which it was about equal in value.

lĭx-ĭv′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *lixivius,* from *lixivium,* from *lix* = wood-ashes; Fr. *lixiviel;* Sp. *lexivial.*]

1. Obtained by lixiviation (q.v.).

2. Impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood-ashes.

3. Containing or consisting of alkaline salt extracted from wood-ashes.

"Helmont has ingeniously conjectured, that these *lixivial* salts do not pre-exist in their alcalizate form in the bodies that afford them."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 599.

4. Having the qualities or properties of alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes.

5. Of the colour of lye; resembling lye.

lĭx-ĭv′-ĭ-ate, lĭx-ĭv′-ĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *lixivium.*]

1. Of or pertaining to lye; having the qualities of alkaline salts.

2. Impregnated with salts extracted from wood-ashes; obtained by lixiviation.

"The fixed nitre is of an alcalizate nature, and participates the qualities belonging generally to *lixiviate* salts."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 370.

lĭx-ĭv′-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lixiviate, *a.*] To treat by the process of lixiviation; to form into lye; to impregnate with alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes.

lĭx-ĭv-ĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lixivium.*] The process of separating a soluble from an insoluble material by a washing or filtering action; leaching. Lixiviation removes a soluble material, which is the valuable portion, as in discharging a certain amount of syrup from a bone-black filter, by passing water through it. The leaching of ashes is a familiar instance of lixiviation.

lĭx-ĭv′-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *lixivieux,* from Lat. *lixivium.*] The same as Lixivial (q.v.).

lĭx-ĭv′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *lix* = wood-ashes, lye.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes.

"I made a *lixivium* of fair water and salt of wormwood."—*Boyle.*

lĭz′-ard, * **les-arde,** * **lus-arde,** * **licerte,** ***lyz-ard,** *s.* [O. Fr. *lesard* (Fr. *lézard*), from Lat. *lacerta* = a lizard; Sp. & Port. *lagarto;* Ital. *lacerta.*]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Sing.:* The popular name for any member of the Lacertidæ, the family of Lacertilia, which contains the typical Lizards, having four well-developed limbs, each terminated by five toes of unequal length. [Lacerta.] Though most abundant in the tropics, lizards are world-wide in distribution, except in very cold countries. They are common throughout the United States, usually of quite small size. Among the most remarkable forms are the Geckos; the large monitors, which grow to a length of six feet; the poisonous Mexican Lizard; the large Iguanas, of South America; the Flying Dragon; the changeful Chameleon, and various others. They are usually active animals, agile in movement, and often beautifully or protectively colored. The order is divided into 21 families, with over 1600 species.

(2) *Pl.:* The family Lacertidæ (q.v.), and, in a wider sense, the order Lacertilia.

2. *Palæont.:* [Lacertilia, Mososauria, Protosauria, &c.].

3. *Agric.:* A crotch of timber or a forked limb, used as a sled to support a stone being hauled off a field; a stone-boat.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) A piece of rope having one or more legs with thimbles, acting as fair-leaders or for other purposes.

(2) [Top-gallant lizard].

lizard-seeker, *s.*

Ornith.: Saurothera, a genus of Cuculidæ.

lizard-shaped, *a.* Formed like or resembling a lizard.

Lizard-shaped Amphibia:

Zool.: The sub-order Salamandrinæ (q.v.).

lizard-tailed, *a.* Having a tail like a lizard.

Lizard-tailed birds:

Ornith.: [Saururæ].

lizard's-herb, *s.*

Bot.: *Goniophlebium trilobum.*

lizard's-tail, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Saururus (q.v.).

lizard's-tongue, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Sauroglossum (q.v.).

Lĭz′-ard (2), *s.* [See def.]

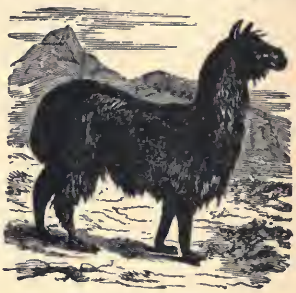
Geog.: A bold headland in Cornwall, twenty-three miles E.S.E. of Land's End.

Lizard-stone, *s.*

Petrol. & Comm.: A kind of serpentine found near the Lizard Point, in Cornwall. It is used for chimney-pieces, &c. (*Simmonds.*)

lla′-ma (or **lya′-ma**), **la′-ma,** *s.* [The Peruvian name.]

Zool.: *Auchenia glama,* or *Lama peruavina.* An even-toed ungulate of the family Camelidæ. Habitat, the southern parts of Peru. It is larger than the guanaco, of which Burmeister considers it to be a descendant; usually white, sometimes spotted with brown or black, and sometimes entirely black. In size it is smaller, and in general form lighter than the camels, standing about three feet at the shoulder; no dorsal hump. Feet narrow, toes widely separated, each with a distinct pad; hairy covering long and woolly. The earliest account of this animal is that of De Zarate, treasurer-general of Peru, in 1544, who calls it the "sheep of Peru," but notices its general resemblance to the camel. The llama is only known in a domesticated state. It is still used as a beast of burden, but since the introduction of horses, mules, and asses, its importance in that respect has greatly diminished.



LLAMA.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains of llamas have been found in the Pleistocene deposits of the Rocky Mountains and in Central America. Gradual changes have been traced from the differentiated species now existing down through the Pliocene to the early Miocene. Prof. Flower, remarking on the fact that none of these annectant forms have been found in the fossiliferous strata of the Old World, says: "It may fairly be surmised . . . that America was the original home of the Tylopoda, and that the camels passed over into the Old World, probably by way of the north of Asia, where we have every reason to believe there was formerly a free way of communication between the continents."

llăn-, *pref.* [Wel. = an enclosure, a church.] A common prefix in place-names in Wales; as, *Llan*gollen, *Llan*dudno, &c.

Llăn-bĕr′-ĭs, *s.* [Wel.]

Geog.: A place in Carnarvonshire.

Llanberis-slates, *s. pl.*

Geog.: Slates with associated sandy beds, the two together sometimes 3,000 feet thick, found at Llanberis and Penrhyn, in Carnarvonshire. They are arranged in the Longmynd group of Cambrian rocks. Fossils, two species of Oldhamia, have been found.

Llăn-deĭ′-lō, *s.* [Wel. *Llandeilo Vawr* or *Fawr.*]

Geog.: A market-town and parish of South Wales, fourteen miles E.N.E. of Carmarthen.

Llandeilo-flags, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Dark-coloured micaceous flags, frequently calcareous, resting on a great thickness of shales, generally of a black colour below them, and these again on black carbonaceous shale of great thickness, frequently containing sulphate of alumina, and sometimes, as in Dumfriesshire, beds of anthracite, resulting probably from the decomposition, not of plants, but of graptolites, about forty species of which have been found in the Llandeilo-flags and the Arenig beds. [Llandeilo-formation.] Among these, graptolites with two rows of cells (Diplograpsus, &c.) are conspicuous. About forty-seven Brachiopoda are found, and of other molluscs Orthoceras, Cyrtaceras, and Bellerophon. Trilobites abound.

Llandeilo-formation, *s.*

Geol.: A formation of Lower Silurian age. As originally marked out by Sir Roderick Murchison, it fell naturally under two divisions, an Upper, containing the Llandeilo-flags (q.v.), and a Lower, now called the Arenig or Stiperstone group. According to Prof. Ramsay, the two together are 3,300 feet thick in North Wales, and the lavas (which are felspathic and porphyritic), 2,500.

Llăn-dŏv′-ẽr-ȳ, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A town in South Wales, county of Carmarthen.

Llandovery-group, *s.*

Geol: A group of rocks occurring in the hill of Noeth Grug, near Llandovery. Sir Roderick Murchison divided it into an Upper and a Lower Llandovery, the first sometimes called the May Hill group. Sir Charles Lyell believes that they constitute the base of the Upper Silurian, being at the same time beds of passage to the Lower. The beds of conglomerate, &c., constituting the greater part of the Lower Llandovery Rocks, are from 600 to 1,000 feet thick.

llan-ẽr′-ō (ll as ly), *s.* [Sp., from *llanos.*] One who lives on the llanos of South America. The llaneros are principally the descendants of whites and Indians, and are distinguished for their activity, ferocity, and semi-barbarous habits.

lla′-nōs̹ (ll as ly), *s. pl.* [Sp., from Lat. *planus* = level.] The level steppes or plains in the northern part of South America. Some are barren wastes, others furnish pasture, and others again are covered with forest.

lloy̆d′-ĭ-a̦, *s.* [Named after Edward *Lloyd*, an antiquary, who discovered the species, in the eighteenth century, in Wales.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ. It has a scaly bulb; leaves, filiform; stem, leafy; one or two flowers. *Lloydia serotina* is found on the Snowdon range of hills, but is very rare.

Lloy̆d's, *s.* [English.] A name given to the place of general insurance business, from that of the proprietor of a coffee-house, formerly used for a similar purpose in Lombard-street, London. It was afterwards removed to Pope's Head Alley, where it was called *New Lloyd's*, and subsequently, in 1773, to some rooms in the upper part of the Royal Exchange, and the interest of it having long been purchased of the then proprietor, it has from that time been placed under the management of a committee of the members. This institution, now known simply as *Lloyd's*, is devoted entirely to marine insurance, and to such business as is subsidiary thereto, as the classification and registration of vessels, &c.

Lloyd's-bond, *s.*

1. A form of security devised by John Horatio Lloyd, for enabling corporate bodies, whose powers of borrowing money are regulated and limited by statute, to incur greater pecuniary liabilities than they are authorised to do under their borrowing powers. It consists of an acknowledgement of debt under the company's seal, with a promise to pay at a certain date, and bears a certain rate of interest.

2. A form of agreement authorised by the Committee of Lloyd's. It differs from a policy, inasmuch as a policy is issued before a ship sails, and contains a promise contingent on certain eventualities. But a Lloyd's Bond supposes a ship to have returned, and to have already suffered damage; and the object of the bond is to protect shipowners from losses, as specified in the bond.

Lloyd's-list, *s.* A newspaper published daily in London, containing the latest information on shipping matters.

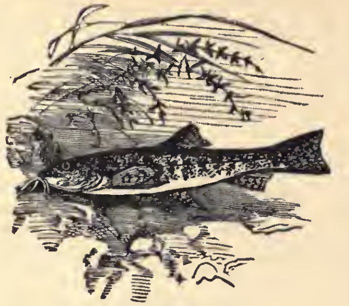
Lloyd's-register, *s.* A register of ships, British and foreign, published yearly. It contains the names of all ships, arranged alphabetically, and classed according to their qualifications, as A1, &c., such class being determined by the report of surveyors and the construction, materials, and state of repair of the vessels.

lō, *interj.* [A.S. *lá.*] An exclamation to direct attention: see! behold! observe!

lōaçh, lōçhe, *s.* [Fr. *loche.*]

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.: Cobitis barbatula*, the Common Loach, Loche, or Beardie, a malacopterygious British fish of the family Acanthopsidæ. It is found also all over Europe, except in Denmark and Scandinavia. It delights in small, shallow, clear streams, and swims rapidly when disturbed by the moving of the stone under which it secretes itself. The Loach is an animal feeder; it seldom exceeds four inches in length, but, spite of its small size, it is highly prized for food. *C. tænia* is the Spinous Loach, or Groundling, scarce and local in Britain. Dr. Günther refers the Loach to the genus Nemachilus (q.v.).



LOACH.

2. *Plural:*

(1) The genus Cobitis (q.v.).

(2) The group or sub-family Cobitidina. Mouth surrounded by six or more barbels; dorsal fin short or of moderate length; anal fin short; scales small, rudimentary, or entirely absent; pharyngeal teeth in a single series, in moderate number; air-bladder partly or entirely enclosed in a bony capsule; pseudobranchiæ, none. (*Günther.*)

lōad (1), *lode, *s.* [Load, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A burden; that which is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; that which is borne or carried.

> "But whan he might suche a *lode*
> To towne with his asse carie." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

(2) The amount, weight, or quantity which a person or animal can carry; as much as can be carried at a time by a person or animal, or in a ship, vehicle, or other mode of conveyance.

> "Of stre first ther was laied many a *lode.*"
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,919.

(3) That which is borne with difficulty; a heavy weight; a burden.

(4) The charge of a firearm.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which oppresses, hinders, or grieves; a burden, an encumbrance, a weight.

> "Our life's a *load;* encumbred with a charge,
> We long to set th' imprison'd soul at large."
> *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, ii. 265.

*(2) A quantity of food or drink as much as can be borne.

> "There are those who can never sleep, without their *load*, nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle."—*L'Estrange.*

*(3) Weight or violence, as of blows.

> "Like lion mov'd they laid on *load*,
> And made a cruel fight." *Chevy Chase.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* The amount of work done by an engine working up to its capacity. Not to be confounded with duty.

2. *Min.:* The quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about half a cwt.

load-line, *s.*

Naut.: The same as Load water-line (q.v.).

load water-line, *s.*

Naut.: The line of flotation of a ship when she has her full cargo on board.

lōad (2), *s.* [Lode.]

lōad, *lode, *v.t.* [A.S. *hladan* = to lade, to load: cogn. with Dut. *laden* = to lade, to load; Icel. *hladha;* Dan. *lade;* Sw. *ladda;* Goth. *hlathan;* Ger. *be-laden;* O. H. Ger. *hladan. Load* and *lade* are doublets.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To place or set a load upon or in; to charge with a load; to supply with a load or cargo.

> "I strive all in vaine to *lode* the cart when it raineth."—*Gascoigne: To Lord Gray of Wilton.*

2. To weigh down; to be a burden, load, or weight upon; to oppress.

> "Its ebb he measured by a book,
> Whose iron volume *loaded* his huge hand."
> *Scott: Vision of Don Roderick*, xv.

3. To encumber; to bestow or provide for in great abundance.

> "The army which besieged it (consisting of Catti Vs[illegible]ij and Matiaci) was alreadie departed away *loaden* with spoiles."—*Savile: Tacitus; Hist.*, p. 158.

4. To make heavy.

> "In autumn, Jove his fury pours,
> And earth is *loaden* with incessant showers."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xvi. 476.

5. To make heavy by something added or appended: as, To *load* a ship.

6. To place a charge in; to charge, as a gun.

> "His musketeers had still to learn how to *load* their pieces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

7. To crowd, to fill to overflowing.

> "When *loaded* cribs their evening banquet yield."
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* x. 486.

* 8. To magnetize, by bringing into contact with loadstone.

> "Great kings to wars are pointed forth,
> Like *loaded* needles, to the north."
> *Prior: Alma*, ii. 225.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To weigh down, to oppress.

> "Yes! 'twas sublime, but sad. The loneliness
> *Loaded* thy heart; the desert tired thine eye."
> *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iv. 1.

2. To heap; to abuse in excess: as, To *load* a man with insults.

¶ 1. *To load dice:* To make one side heavier than the other, so as to cause the die to fall with that side downwards.

* 2. *To load wine:* To drug, adulterate, or hocus wine.

lōad′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *load; -er.*] One who or that which loads: specif., a machine attached to a waggon, as a hay-loader or stone-loader. In the former case, it is an endless travelling apron on a truck, trailing behind the waggon and carrying up the hay collected by a rake.

> "The Frenchman did it out of covetousness, that so two *loaders* might bring double grist to his mill."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall.*

lōad′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Load, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of placing a load or burden in or upon anything for conveyance.

2. A load, a burden.

> "Look to the tragic *loading* of this bed."
> *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

loading-funnel, *s.* One for charging mortars with loose powder.

loading-hammer, *s.* One for loading rifles.

* **lōad′-măn-age (age as ĭġ), * lode-man-age,** *s.* [Loadsman.] The skill or science of a pilot; pilotage.

> "With waives nor no rockes rage,
> So happy is their *lodemanage.*"
> *Chaucer: A Ballad; Women.*

* **lōads̹′-ma̦n, * lodes-man,** *s.* [A.S. *lád-man* = a leader, from *lád* = course.] One who leads the way; a pilot.

> "Had need of *lodesmen* or vitaile."
> *Chaucer: Legend of Hipsiphile & Medea.*

lōad′-star, lōde′-star, * lode-sterre, *s.* [Icel. *leidhar-stjerna*, from *leidhar*, genit. of *leidh* = a way, and *stjarna* = a star; Sw. *led-stjerna;* Ger. *leit-stern.*]

1. *Lit.:* A star which serves to lead or guide: specif., the pole-star.

> "Now the pylote can no *loadstarre* see."
> *Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.*

2. *Fig.:* Anything which guides or attracts.

> "Your eyes are *lodestars.*"
> *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

lōad′-stōne, lōde-stōne, *s.* [A.S. *lâdu, lâd* = course, conduct, and Eng. *stone.*]

Min.: Magnetic oxide of iron, Fe_3O_4. It is very abundant in nature. It constitutes a natural magnet.

> "The power to draw to itself, like the *loadstone*,
> Whatsoever it touches."
> *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, vi.

lōaf, * lof, * loof, *s.* [A.S. *hláf:* cogn. with Icel. *hleifr;* Goth. *hlaifs, hlaibs;* Ger. *laib;* M. H. Ger. *leip;* Russ. *khlieb* = bread; Lith. *klëpas;* Lett. *klaipas.*]

1. A mass or lump: specif., a shaped mass of bread in the dough shape or baked.

2. A conical mass of moulded sugar.

loaf-sugar, *s.* Sugar refined and moulded into a loaf or conical shape.

lōaf, *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Intrans.:* To lounge or idle about; to idle one's time away.

"Gipsy emigrants who perpetually *loaf* about on the outskirts."—*Seebohm: Siberia in Europe*, ch. xx.

B. *Trans.:* To spend or pass idly: as, To *loaf* one's time away.

lōaf'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *loaf*, v.; *-er*.] One who lounges or idles about; one who is too lazy to work for a livelihood, but lives by sponging on others, or similar lazy practices; an idler, a lazy fellow.

"The *loafer* in moleskin stood at some little distance."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xviii.

lōam, *s.* [A.S. *lâm*; Dut. *leem*; H.Ger. *lehm*; L.Ger. *lein*; cogn. with Eng. *lime* and Lat. *limus* = mud.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Alluvial soil, consisting of sand and clay soil in considerable quantity. If one or the other largely preponderates, the soil ceases to be loam.

"If thy strong *loam* superfluous wet retain,
Lead through thy fields the subterraneous drain."
Scot: Amœbæan Eclogues, 2.

2. *Founding:* A mixture which essentially consists of sand and clay, the former largely predominating, with a certain quantity of horse-dung added, or some equivalent for the same, such as chopped straw, saw-dust, cow-hair, &c. Beds of loam are sometimes found of nearly suitable composition, but it is more commonly made up by blending different sorts of sand, clay, &c., in a mill resembling a pug-mill. In moulding, it is always used quite wet, like plaster, but is dried perfectly before pouring. Its characteristics must be plasticity while wet, strength and solidity when dry, perviousness to the air from the mould, and the power to resist the high temperature of the metal. It is employed for large work in both brass and iron, obviating the use of a pattern. [MOULD, LOAM-WORK.]

¶ *Fluviatile-loam:* [LOESS]. (*Lyell.*)

loam-beater, *s.*

Founding: The rammer of a moulder, used in compacting the loam around the pattern.

loam-cake, *s.* A disc of loam which covers in the mould in loam-work casting, and which is perforated with holes for the entry of the metal and the escape of the air.

loam-moulding, *s.* Making a mould by templets.

loam-plate, *s.*

Founding: One of the flat cast-iron rings or plates used in loam-moulding, upon which the nowel or the cope rests, as the case may be.

loam-work, *s.* A method of making moulds for large hollow castings, such as cisterns, tanks, steam-engine cylinders, and kettles of large size, &c. Instead of making a pattern of the object, the nowel and cope are built up of bricks and covered with loam, which is shaped by a templet. The parts are afterwards brought into the required juxtaposition in a pit, surrounded by packed sand, and then the metal is run in.

lōam, *v.t.* [LOAM, *s.*] To cover over with loam; to clay.

"The joist ends and girders which be in the walls, must be *loamed* all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exer.*

lōam'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *loam*; *-y*.] Consisting of loam; of the nature of loam; resembling loam; marly.

"Plashed neatly, and secured with driven stakes
Deep in the *loamy* bank." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 438.

lōan, * **lone,** *s.* [A.S. **lán*, *læn*; cogn. with Dut. *leen* = a grant, a fief; Icel. *lán* = a loan; *lén* = a fief; Dan. *laan* = a loan; Sw. *lån*; Goth. *lehn*, *lehen* = a fief; O. H. Ger. *léhan* = something granted.]

1. The act of lending or granting the use of anything temporarily to another, on the express or implied condition that it or its equivalent in kind shall be returned.

2. That which is lent; especially, a sum of money lent at interest.

"The Lord give thee seed of this woman for the *loan* which is lent to the Lord."—1 *Samuel* ii. 20.

3. Permission to make use of; as, a *loan* of credit.

¶ *Gratuitous loan* or *commodate:*

Law: The gratuitous loan of an article to a borrower for his own use, to be used according to the lender's intention, and returned at the proper time and in proper condition.

loan-office, *s.*

1. A public office whose loans are arranged for the public, the accounts of the lenders kept, and the interest paid to them.

2. An office where money is lent on goods or other security; a pawnbroker's office.

loan-society, *s.* A society or association established for the purpose of advancing money on loan to the working classes, to be repaid with interest by instalments.

loan-word, *s.* (For def., see extract).

"*Loan-words* are common to all dialects. No people can have near neighbours without receiving something from them in the shape of inventions, products, or social institutions, and these, almost inevitably, are adopted under their foreign names. The French have taken 'meeting' and 'turf' from us, together with the ideas which they denote. We have had in return 'naive' and 'verve.'"—*Sayce: Comparative Philology*, ch. v.

lōan (2), **lōne** (2), **lōan'-ĭng,** *s.* [LANE.]

1. An opening between fields of corn, or leading to the homestead, and left uncultivated for the purpose of driving cattle out and home.

2. A lane; a narrow road between hedges or walls.

"The mason-lads that built the lang dike that gaes down the *loaning*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

3. A green sward on which cows are milked.

† **lōan,** *v.t. & i.* [LOAN, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To lend.

B. *Intrans.:* To lend money.

* **lōan'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *loan*, v.; *-able*.] That may or can be lent.

* **lōan'-mŏṅ-gẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *loan*, and *monger*.] A dealer in loans; one who arranges or negotiates loans.

lō'-ạ-sạ, *s.* [Named by Adanson, who did not explain the reason why.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Loasaceæ. The stigma is trifid, the capsules open by three valves at their summits. The species are found in Chili and Peru.

lō-ạ-sā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *loas(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Loasads. An order of epigynous exogens, alliance Cactales. It consists of herbaceous, hispid plants, with pungent hairs, leaves opposite or alternate, without stipules, often divided; peduncles axillary, one-flowered; calyx superior, four to five-partite, persistent; petals five or ten in two rows, often hooded; stamens indefinite in number, in several rows; ovary, inferior, one-celled, with seven parietal placentæ, or with one in the çentre; style, one; stigmas, one or more; fruit, capsular or succulent; inferior, one-celled. Fifteen genera are known, and about seventy species, all from America. (*Lindley.*)

lō'-ạ-sădṣ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *loas(a)*; Eng. pl. suff. *-ads*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Loasaceæ (q.v.).

lō-ā'-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *loas(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Loasaceæ.

lōath, * **lōth,** *a.* [A.S. *ládh* = hateful; cogn. with Icel. *leidhr* = loathed, disliked; Dan. *led* = loathsome; Sw. *led*; O. H. Ger. *leit*.]

* 1. Odious, loathsome, unpleasant, disgusting.

"Ich was him *loth*." *Owl & Nightingale*, 1,088.

2. Unwilling, averse, reluctant; filled with aversion.

"The day, as thou seest, is very far spent, and we are *loath* to-night to go any farther."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

lōaṭhe, * **lōṭhe,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *ládhian*; Icel. *leidha*; O. H. Ger. *leiden*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To feel disgust at; to be disgusted at or with; to abhor; especially, to feel nausea or an extreme aversion to food.

"My idle greyhound *loathes* his food."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 24.

2. To dislike greatly; to hate.

"The Whigs *loathed* it as servile: the Jacobites *loathed* it as revolutionary."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 3. To cause to feel disgust; to disgust.

"It may *loathe* the sense of every man."
Peele: David & Bethsabe.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To create disgust; to disgust.

2. To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence to hate, to abhor.

"The Egyptians shall *lothe* to drink of the water."—*Exodus* vii. 18.

lōaṭh'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *loath(e)*; *-er*.] One who loathes.

* **lōath'-fụl,** * **lothe-full,** * **loth-full,** *a.* [Eng. *loath*, and *ful(l)*.]

1. Full of loathing; abhorring, hating.

"Which when he did with *lothfull* eyes behold."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale

2. Abominable, loathsome, hateful, disgusting.

"And *lothefull* idleness he doth detest."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

lōaṭh'-ĭng, * **loth-inge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [LOATHE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of feeling disgust, aversion, or abhorrence; disgust, detestation.

"The mutual fear and *loathing* of the hostile races."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

lōaṭh'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *loathing*; *-ly*.] With loathing, disgust, or abhorrence.

* **lōaṭh'-lĭ-nĕss,** * **lothe-ly-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *loathly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being loathly; loathsomeness.

"The deformytie and *lothelynes* of vice."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

lōaṭh'-lȳ, * **loth-lich,** * **lod-li,** * **loth-li,** * **ladh-liche,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *ládhlic*; O. H. Ger. *leidlicher*.]

A. *As adj.:* Creating or causing loathing or disgust; loathsome, disgusting.

"In chamber brooding like a *loathly* toad."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 61.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. Unwillingly; with loathness.

2. In a loathsome manner; filthily, disgustingly.

3. With abhorrence.

"If she lost it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her *loathly*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

lōath'-nĕss, * **loth-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *loath*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being loath; unwillingness, reluctance.

"The *loathness* to depart would grow."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 2.

lōaṭh'-sȯme, * **loth-some,** * **loth-sum,** * **wloth-some,** *a.* [Eng. *loath(e)*; *-some*.]

1. Causing loathing or disgust; disgusting, abominable.

"As *loathsome* to thyself as to mankind."
Byron: A Sketch.

2. Odious, detestable.

"Modre is so *wlothsome* and abhominable."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,060.

3. Causing nausea.

"Rhubarb . . . being not flatuous nor *loathsome*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 44.

* 4. Feeling nausea: affected with nausea.

† **lōaṭh'-sȯme-nĕss,** * **loth-sum-nesse,** * **loth-som-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *loathsome*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being loathsome.

"Wearied with the *loathsomeness* of the present government."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1422).

† **lōaṭh'-sȯme-lȳ,** * **loth-som-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *loathsome*; *-ly*.] In a loathsome manner so as to excite loathing or disgust.

"The bloudie gore and poison dropping *lothsomly*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 30.

* **lōaṭh'-ȳ,** * **loth-y,** *a.* [Eng. *loath(e)*; *-y*.] Loathsome.

"With *lothy* chere lord Phebus gan behold."
Uncertaine Authors: M. T. Cicero's Death.

* **lōaveṣ,** *s. pl.* [LOAF, *s.*]

lŏb, *s.* [Wel. *llob* = a dolt, a blockhead.] [LUBBER.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A heavy, dull, stupid fellow; a blockhead.

"Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll begone."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. Anything thick and heavy.

3. A lobworm.

"For the trout, the dew worm, which some also call the *lob* worm, and the brandling, are the chief."—*Walton: Angler.*

II. *Cricket:* A slow ball, sent in with a low delivery bowled underhand, and falling heavily after a much curved trajectory. It is more successful upon soft than upon hard wickets. [Flop.]

***lob-dotterel,** *s.* A loutish fool.

> "Grouthead, gnat-shappers, *lob-dotterels,* gaping changelings."—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. i., ch. xxv.

***lob-like,** *a.* Clumsy, loutish.

***lŏb,** *v.t.* [Lob, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To droop; to let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner; to hang down.

> "The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
> With torch-staves in their hand: and their poor jades
> *Lob* down their heads." *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* iv. 2.

2. *Cricket:* To bowl a ball like a lob: as, To *lob* a ball into the air.

lō′-bạr, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lobaris,* from *lobus.*] [Lobe.] Of or belonging to a lobe of any organ of the body. (Used chiefly of man, but also of the inferior animals.)

lobar-emphysema, *s.*

Pathol.: Emphysema affecting a whole lobe of the lungs, as distinguished from lobular emphysema (q.v.). (*Dr. Waters.*)

lobar-pneumonia, *s.*

Pathol.: Pneumonia, affecting a lobe of the lungs.

lō-băr′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lobar(ia);* Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from the lichen, *Lobaria adusta.*

lobaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{16}O_5$, a colourless resinoid acid extracted from the lichen, *Lobaria adusta.* It crystallizes in thin plates, and resembles a crystalline resin in many of its properties, and in its degree of solubility in different menstrua. Its ammoniacal solution is colourless, but on exposure to the air it becomes rose-red, and dries up to an amorphous violet brown mass, resembling in tint the thallus of the lichen which yields it.

lō-bā′-tạ, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *lobatus* = lobed.]

Zool.: A suborder of Hydrozoa, order Ctenophora.

lō′-bāte, lō′-bāt-ĕd, lōbed, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lobatus* = divided into segments.]

Bot.: Partly divided into a determinate number of segments. Thus, a leaf may be bilobate = two-lobed, trilobed = three-lobed, and palmate-lobed = five-lobed, like the human hand.

lō′-bāte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lobate; -ly.*]

Bot.: So as to form lobes.

lobately-crenated, *a.*

Bot.: Having crenatures, or indentations, so deep as to constitute a series of small lobes.

lŏb′-bĭn̄g, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Metall.: [Cobbing, C. 2].

***lŏb′-bĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *lob; -ish.*] Loutish.

> "Their *lobbish* guard."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* p. 430.

lŏb′-bȳ, *s.* [Low Lat. *lobia, lobium* = a portico, a gallery, from M. H. Ger. *loube* = an arbour; Ger. *laube* = a bower, from M. H. Ger. *loub, loup;* O. H. Ger. *laup;* Ger. *laub* = a leaf.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An inclosed space surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments; a small house or waiting-room; the entrance into a principal apartment when there is a considerable space between this apartment and a portico or vestibule. (*Gwilt.*)

> "His *lobbies* fill with 'tendance."
> *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens,* i. 1.

2. That part of a hall of a legislative assembly not appropriated to official business.

> "He haunted the public offices and the *lobbies* of the Houses of Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A space for cattle, inclosed by hedges, trees, or other fencing.

2. *Naut.:* A name sometimes given to an apartment close before the captain's cabin.

lobby-member, *s.* A person who frequents the lobbies of a legislative assembly; a lobbyist.

lŏb′-bȳ, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lobby, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To frequent the lobby of a legislative assembly for the purpose of addressing members with a view to influence their votes; to solicit the votes of members.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To address or solicit, as the members of a legislative assembly, for the purpose of influencing their votes in favour of or against some measure.

2. To carry through a house of legislation, as a measure or bill, by addressing or soliciting the votes of members in favour of such measure or bill.

lŏb′-bȳ-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *lobby; -ist.*] One who frequents the lobbies of a legislative assembly for the purpose of soliciting or influencing the votes of members; a lobby-member.

> "She is the wife of a noted *lobbyist* who died about two years ago."—*Democracy,* ch. vi.

lŏb′-cŏck, *s.* [Lob, *s.*] A stupid, dull, sluggish person; a lob, a lubber.

lōbe, *s.* [Fr., from Mod. Lat. *lobus,* from Gr. λοβός (*lobos*) = a lobe of the ear or liver; cogn. with Eng. *lap* (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A projection or division, especially one of a rounded form.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Any rounded and projecting part of an organ; thus, the liver is divided into two unequal lobes, a right and a left, and on the under surface of the right lobe are three secondary lobes or lobules—namely, the lobe of Spigelius, the caudate or tailed lobe, and the square lobe. There are five lobes in the cerebrum—viz., the frontal, the parietal, the occipital, the tempero-sphenoidal, and the central lobes. Others are in the cerebellum. There are lobes also of the lungs. (*Quain.*) [Lobule.]

> "The heart lies on the left side; a *lobe* of the lungs on the right."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. xi.

2. *Bot.:* A division more or less rounded.

> "When these parts are touched by the legs of flies, the two *lobes* of the leaf instantly spring up."—*Smellie: Philosophy of Nat. Hist.,* i. 5.

3. *Mach.:* The larger and most prominent or projecting part of a cam-wheel.

lobe-berry, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Coccolaba.

lobe-foot, *s.* A lobe-footed bird; a lobiped.

lobe-footed, *a.* Having the toes lobate, or bordered with membranes, as in the case of the grebes.

lobe-plate, *s.* A strong piece of cast-iron laid upon the keelson, &c., to support the parts of a marine steam-engine. A sole-plate; a foundation-plate.

lōbed, *a.* [Eng. *lob(e); -ed.*] The same as Lobate (q.v.).

lō-bĕl′-ạ-crĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lobel(ia);* Lat. *acer,* fem. *acr(is)* = sharp, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An acrid substance found in *Lobelia inflata* (Indian tobacco), and to which the herb owes its taste. It crystallizes in warty tufts of a brownish colour, slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It is decomposed by boiling with water, and, when treated with alkalis or acids, is converted into sugar and lobelic acid.

lō-bē′-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lobel(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Lobeliaceæ (q.v.).

lōbe′-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *lobe;* dimin. suff. *-let.*]

Bot.: A little lobe.

lō-bē′-lĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after *Matthias Lobel,* physician and botanist to James I. He died in London, A.D. 1616.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Lobeliaceæ (q.v.). The calyx is irregular, two-lipped, cleft longitudinally on the upper sides, the upper lip smaller and erect, the lower spreading; three cleft; the anthers united, the two lower ones bearded at the apex; capsule two or three-celled, the upper part free, two-valved loculicidal. The genus includes many beautiful garden flowers, such as the brilliant Cardinal Flowers. The Indian Tobacco, of the United States (*L. inflata*), is a species.

2. *Pharm.:* *Lobelia urens* blisters the skin, *L. cardinalis* is acrid, and is considered anthelmintic, *L. inflata* is a powerful emetic, sudorific, and expectorant. The infusion of the leaves of *L. nicotinæfolia,* an Indian species, is used by the natives as an antispasmodic, the dry herb when handled irritates the throat and nostrils like tobacco. The flowering herb of *L. inflata* (Indian tobacco), indigenous to the United States, is used in British practice. The medicinal preparations of it are two—the Tincture and the Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia. In small doses Lobelia is expectorant and diaphoretic; in large ones, emetic or cathartic. It has been used in spasmodic asthma, and in dyspnæa, &c., as a diuretic. [1.]

lō-bē-lĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lobeli(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Lobeliads; an order of epigynous exogens, alliance Campanales. It consists of herbs or shrubs, with milky juice, alternate leaves without stipules; the calyx five-lobed or entire; corolla monopetalous, irregular, five-lobed or deeply five-cleft; stamens five, anthers cohering in a tube; ovary, inferior, one to three-celled; seeds, very numerous, parietal or attached to the axis; style, simple; stigma, surrounded by a cup-like fringe; fruit, capsular, one to three-celled; many-seeded, dehiscing at the apex. Found in semitropical and temperate climates. The acridity of their milk makes them suspicious. About 275 species are known. Sir Joseph Hooker makes the Lobeliaceæ a sub-order of Campanulaceæ. The order is divided into three tribes, Clintoneæ, Lobeleæ, and Delisseæ.

lō-bĕl′-ĭ-ădṣ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lobeli(a);* Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Lobeliaceæ (q.v.).

lō-bē′-lĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lobel(ia);* Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or characteristic of the genus Lobelia (q.v.).

lobelic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A non-volatile acid existing in the decoction of *Lobelia inflata.* It is soluble in water and alcohol, and in many of its reactions resembles gallic acid. It yields a soluble salt with barium oxide, but its lead salt is insoluble in water.

lō′-bĕ-lĭn, lō′-bĕ-lĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lobel(ia); -in, -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An oily alkaloid obtained from *Lobelia inflata.* It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and acts as a narcotic when taken internally.

lō′-bĭ-ōle, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *lobe.*]

Bot.: One of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided.

lōb′-ĭ-pĕd, *s.* [Lobipes.]

Zool.: A bird belonging to the family Lobipedidæ (q.v.); a lobe-foot.

***lōb-ĭ-pĕd′-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lobipes,* genit. *lobiped(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of wading birds, having the anterior toes lobed or semi-palmated. By many naturalists this family is merged in Scolopacidæ.

lŏb′-ĭ-pēṣ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lobus* (genit. *lobi*) = a lobe, and Lat. *pes* = foot.]

Ornith.: Cuvier's name for a genus of waders. It is the same as Phalaropus of Vieillot. [Phalaropus.]

lŏb′-lŏl-lȳ, *s.* [Lollipop.]

1. Water-gruel or spoon-meat.

2. A sweet.

loblolly-bay, *s.*

Bot.: *Gordonia Lasianthus,* an elegant evergreen shrub or small tree, from the Southern States of America. Its bark is sometimes used in tanning.

loblolly-boy, *s.*

Naut.: A boy who attends on the surgeon of a vessel, to compound the medicines, and otherwise assist him in his duties.

> "I was known by the name of *loblolly-boy.*"—*Smollet: Roderick Random,* ch. xxvii.

loblolly-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinus Tæda.*

loblolly-sweetwood, *s.*

Bot.: *Sciadophyllum Jacquinii.*

loblolly-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Varronia alba, a tree of the order Cordiaceæ, growing in the West Indies. The fruit is sometimes eaten.

loblolly-wood, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The wood of *Cupania glabra;* (2) that of *Pisania cordata.*

lŏb′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. λοβός (*lobos*) = a lobe, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ. *Lobodon carcinophaga* is the Crab-eating Seal, or Saw-tooth Sterrinck, of Owen. It inhabits the Antarctic Ocean.

lō′-bō-īte, *s.* [Named after Chevalier Lobo da Silveira; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *loboit.*]

Min.: The same as VESUVIANITE (q.v.).

lŏ-bō′-sa, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *lobosus* = lobed.]

Zool.: A division of Rhizopoda, consisting of genera with a lobe or pseudopod. They are divided into Naked (*i.e.*, shell-less) and Shelled Lobosa.

lŏb-ŏs′-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. λοβός (*lobos*) = a lobe, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lobostominæ.

lŏb-ŏs-tō-mī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lobostom(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The name given by Dobson to a subfamily of Bats, family Phyllostomidæ. They have terminal nostrils, and cutaneous folds or ridges on the chin.

lŏb′-ō-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. λοβός (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygians, family Percidæ (q.v.). Body rather elevated, compressed, with ctenoid scales of moderate size. Snout obtuse, teeth villiform; no canines or palatal teeth. One dorsal fin, with twelve spines; anal with three. Præoperculum denticulated. Branchiostegals six. *L. auctorum* is remarkable for its extraordinary range. It occurs in the East Indies and on the Atlantic coast of America, and has been met with in the Mediterranean. It lives in salt and brackish water. Length about two feet.

lŏb′-scouse, *lobs-course, *laps-course, *s.* [Eng. *lob,* and *course.*]

Naut.: A hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio.

> "That savoury composition known by the name of *lobs-course.*"—*Smollett: Peregrine Pickle,* ch. lx.

lŏb′-sīd-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *lob,* and *sided.*] Heaving over to one side; lopsided.

* **lŏbs′-pound,** *s.* [Eng. *lob,* s., and *pound.*] A pound, a prison.

lŏb′-stẽr, * lop-ster, * lop-stere, * loppe-ster, * lop-pi-ster, * lop-py-ster, * lop-stere, * lob-star, *s.* [A.S. *loppestre, lopystr,* a corrupt. of Lat. *locusta* = (1) a lobster, (2) a locust.]

1. *Lit. & Zool.: Homarus vulgaris,* the Common Lobster, a well-known decapod, macrourous, marine crustacean, of the family Astacidæ. It has five pairs of ambulatory legs, the first pair being the chelæ or great claws, the next two pairs also chelate but smaller, the last two pairs monodactyle. The segments of the abdomen carry each a pair of swimmerets, the last pair greatly expanded, and constituting with the telson (q.v.) a powerful caudal fin. The nervous system is homogangliate; the organs of sense consist of the two compound eyes, two pairs of antennæ, and two auditory sacs, and the sexes are invariably distinct. General colour, dull, pale reddish-yellow, spotted with bluish-black; the spots coalescent on the upper parts. "Lobsters do not stray from their haunts; hence the discovery of a new station is a fortunate circumstance for the fisherman, and each situation is found to impress its own shade of colour upon the shell." (*Couch. Cornish Fauna.*) Lobsters are very abundant on the coast of Maine, Nova Scotia, and further north, and are taken in enormous quantities, for the supply of the markets of the United States. The species here is *H. americanus.* Its claws are much larger than those of *H. vulgaris.* The Norway lobster, *Nephros norvegicus,* is taken by the millions. Some epicures consider it the most delicate of all crustaceans; others prefer the common lobster. *H. vulgaris* is taken on all coasts of the British islands. The Spiny Lobster, or Sea Crayfish, of Europe, has very long antennæ. It is supposed to have been eaten by the Greeks and Romans, and is still brought to market, but is inferior to the ordinary lobster. [NEPHROPS.]

lobster-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Poinciana pulcherrima, the Barbadoes Flower-fence.

lobster-louse, *s.*

Zool.: Nicothoë astaci, an entomostracan parasitic on the lobster.

lobster-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Stauropus Fagi. The name has reference to the grotesque shape of the caterpillar, in which the second and third pair of legs are much elongated. It occurs in Britain, but is rare. [STAUROPUS.]

lŏb′-u-lar, *a.* [Eng. *lobul(e); -ar.*] Of the nature, character, or form of a lobule or small lobe.

lobular-emphysema, *s.*

Pathol.: Emphysema affecting one or more lobules in different parts of the lungs. There is also a pectoral lobular-emphysema. (*Dr. Waters.*)

lobular-pneumonia, *s.*

Pathol.: Pneumonia affecting one or more lobules of the lungs.

lŏb′-u-late, lŏb′-u-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *lobul(e); -ated.*] Consisting of lobules; having small lobular divisions.

lŏb′-ule, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *lobulus,* dimin. of *lobus* = a lobe; Sp. & Ital. *lobulo.*] A small lobe. There are lobules of the cerebrum, of the ear, &c.

¶ *Lobule of the ear:*

Anat.: The soft pendulous portion of the ear.

lŏb′-u-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A lobule (q.v.).

lōb′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A lobe (q.v.).

lŏb′-wõrm, *s.* [Eng. *lob,* s., and *worm.*] The same as LUGWORM (q.v.).

lō′-cal, * lō′-call, *a. & s.* [Fr. *local,* from Lat. *localis* = pertaining to a place, local, from *locus* = a place; Sp. & Port. *local;* Ital. *locale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a particular place or spot.

> "The field of battle marks, if *local* tradition can be trusted, the place where he fell."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

2. Limited or confined to one particular place or district.

> "If in prose and religion it were as justifiable, as in poetry and fiction, to invoke a *local* power, I would therein join with the author."—*Selden: Illust. to Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 1.

3. Situated in a particular place; having place or position.

> "The most sure word of the Lord to show his humanitie to be *locall* (that is to say, contained in one place onely) dyd say vnto his disciples, I ascend vnto my father."—*Fryth: Works,* fo. 140.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An item or paragraph of news having reference to one particular spot or locality.

2. *Teleg.:* The battery of a local circuit. The latter is one which includes only the apparatus in an office, and is closed by a relay.

local-action, *s.*

Law: An action which must be brought in the particular country where the cause of action arises.

local-affections, *s. pl.*

Med.: Diseases exerting, at least for the time, only local action. But if a local disease be severe, it ultimately produces constitutional effects.

local-allegiance, *s.* The allegiance due from a foreigner or alien so long as he continues within the sovereign's dominions and protection.

local-attraction, *s.*

Magnetism: Attraction exerted on a magnet by objects in its immediate vicinity (as, for instance, by iron on board a ship), with the effect of deflecting it from its proper direction.

local-board, *s.* A board elected by the ratepayers of a district to manage the local affairs of that district.

local-color, *s.*

1. *Literature:* A special truthfulness of description, accurately portraying the idiosyncrasies of persons and distinctive natural features of the country in which the action takes place.

> "There are some capital pictures of the times of landlord-shooting . . . without anything Irish in character, dialogue, or *local colour.*"—*Saturday Review,* Nov. 22, 1884, p. 666.

2. *Art* (*Pl.*): Colors which are natural to a particular object in a picture, and by which it is distinguished from other objects.

local-courts, *s. pl.*

Law: Tribunals of a limited and special jurisdiction; as the county courts. (*Wharton.*)

Local Government Board, *s.* A department of Government, instituted by an Act passed on August 14, 1871, to supervise local authorities and look after the public health.

local-militia, *s.*

Mil.: An armed force embodied for service within certain limits.

local-option, *s.*

Temperance Advocacy: An expression believed to have been first used by the Right Hon. W. Gladstone, M.P., who wrote in a letter to the Rev. John Jones on October 9, 1868, "that, as regarding the liquor traffic, it was his disposition to let in the principle of 'local option' wherever it was likely to be found satisfactory." Sir Wilfred Lawson has for many years urged the adoption of the principle in some legislative measure, contending that the inhabitants of conveniently marked-out districts should be allowed the option of deciding whether the liquor traffic should be licensed and carried on in their several localities, and of regulating it if they elect for its continuance.

local-preacher, *s.*

Methodism: A lay preacher who carries on his ordinary business or profession, while devoting a portion of his time to preaching He remains in the place where his business or profession lies, and does not go on circuit like the "travelling" preachers (q.v.), whose time is entirely devoted to their religious duties.

* **local-problem,** *s.*

Math.: A problem capable of an infinite number of solutions.

local self-government, *s.* A measure of governmental power extending to affairs of local interest simply, and confined to matters of finance and minor social import such as local option. It proposes to relieve parliament of much parochial and municipal work, for which a national assembly has neither time nor fitness.

local-taxes, *s. pl.* Taxes or assessments limited to certain districts: as parochial rates, district rates, drainage rates, &c.

lō-cale′, *s.* [Fr. *local* = a locality.] A particular spot, place, or locality.

> "Lay the *locale* where you may."
> *Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Woman in Gray.*

* **lō′-cal-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *local; -ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being local; affection for a place.

2. A local idiom or phrase; a mode of speaking or expression peculiar to a particular place or locality.

> "Some of the terms have become *localisms.*"—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English,* p. 203.

lō′-cal-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *local; -ist.*]

Med. Hist.: One who holds fever to arise from some local inflammation or lesion, and not to be an essential, primary, or independent disease.

> "In our opinion, both essentialists and *localists* have taken a much too limited view of the etiology of fever."—*Cycl. of Pract. Med.,* ii. 163.

lō-căl′-ĭ-tȳ, * lō-căl′-ĭ-tiĕ, *s.* [Fr. *localité,* from *local* = local (q.v.); Lat. *localitas;* Ital. *località;* Sp. *localidad.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space.

> "It destroyes the truth of Christ's humane bodie, in that it ascribes quantitie to it, without extension, without *localitie.*"—*Bp. Hall: The Old Religion,* § 2.

2. Limitation to a certain place or locality: as, the *locality* of a trial.

3. Position, situation, place; geographical position or situation.

4. A spot, a place.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phren.:* The faculty of being able to recognize and remember the distinctive features of a place.

2. *Scots Law:* The adjustment or apportionment of the aggregate stipend to a minister from the teinds of a parish among the several heritors liable to pay it. The decree of the Teind Court modifying the stipend is called a decree of modification.

¶ *Locality of a widow:*

Scots Law: The lands life-rented by a widow under her contract of marriage.

lō-cạl-ī-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *localiz(e); -ation.*] The act of localizing.

lō′-cạl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *local; -ize.*]

1. To make local; to fix in or to assign to a particular place or locality.

"To produce the spark the heat must be intensely *localized.*"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, ch. vii.

2. To ascertain or detect the exact place or locality of: as, To *localize* a fault in a telegraph cable.

lō′-cạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *local; -ly.*] With respect to place; as regards place or position; in place or position.

"Thou dost no lesse impart thyselfe unto us, then if thou stoodst visibly by us, then if we stood *locally* by thee."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Lazarus Raised.*

lō′-cāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *locatus*, pa. par. of *loco* = to place; *locus* = a place.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set, place, or settle in a particular place or locality. (Frequently used reflexively.)

2. To settle or determine the place of; to determine on the position of: as, To *locate* a church. (*American.*)

3. To survey, determine, or settle the bounds of, as a tract of land. (*American.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To reside; to take up one's abode; to live; to locate one's self.

lō-cā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *locatio*, from *locatus*, pa. par. of *loco* = to place; Fr. *location;* Sp. *locacion;* Ital. *locazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of locating, placing, or settling.

2. Situation or position; state with respect to place or position; locality.

"I confess I was not a little surprised at the *location* of this flaming nuisance."—*Observer*, No. 58.

3. The marking out, settling, or determining the boundaries of, or identifying a particular place or locality according to the definition given in a map, plan, entry, &c. (*American.*)

4. A tract of land marked out or designated in place.

Law: A leasing or rent.

¶ *Contract of location:*

Scots Law: That by which the use of any movable subject is agreed to be given for hire, or by which a person gives his work or services on the same condition.

lō′-cạ-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [As if from a Lat. *locativus*, from *locatus*, pa. par. of *loco* = to place.]

A. *As adj.:* Denoting the place where an event or action takes place.

B. *As subst.:* A word which indicates the place where or wherein.

"In Sanscrit every substantive has its *locative.*"—*M. Mueller: Science of Language*, i. 227.

locative-case, *s.*

Gram.: A case denoting locality, formerly existing in all Aryan languages. Traces of it are still to be found in Greek and Latin.

lō′-cā-tõr, *s.* [Lat.]

Scots Law: The hirer in a contract of location.

lŏ-çĕl′-lŭs (pl. **lŏ-çĕl′-lī**), *s.* [Lat. = a compartment in a locker or chest.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* A secondary cell; a small cell.

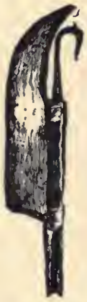
2. *Spec.* (*Pl.*): The peridia of certain fungals. [Loculus.]

lŏch (1) (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *loch;* cogn. with Wel. *llwch;* Corn. *lo;* Manx *logh;* Bret. *louch;* Lat. *lacus.*] A lake, a sheet of fresh water, or bay or arm of the sea.

"They walked round the *loch* upon the ice."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxii.

***lŏch** (2), *s.* [Port. *looch*, from Arab. *la'ok* = an electuary, from *la'aq* = to lick.] A medicine or preparation to be taken by licking with the tongue; a lincture.

Lŏch-a′-bẽr (*ch* guttural), *s.* [See def.] A district in Inverness-shire.



LOCHABER AXE.

Lochaber-axe, *s.* The battle-axe of the Highlanders. Axes similar to that figured in the illustration were formerly carried by the Edinburgh City Guard.

* **lŏch′-age (age as ĭg),** *s.* [Gr. λοχαγός (*lochagos*), from λόχος (*lochos*) = a body of men, a troop, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead; Fr. *lochague.*]

Gr. Antiq.: An officer who commanded a cohort; a body of men of uncertain number.

***lōçhe,** *s.* [Loach.]

lō-chī′-a, *s.* [Gr. λόχια (*lochia*), neut. pl. of λόχιος (*lochios*) = pertaining to child-birth, from λόχος (*lochos*) = a lying-in, child-birth; Fr. *lochies.*]

Med.: The evacuations from the womb and vagina which follow childbirth.

lō-chī′-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *lochi(a); -al.*] Of or pertaining to the lochia.

lŏck (1), ***loke,** *s.* [A.S. *loca* (pl. *locan*); cogn. with Icel. *loka* = a lock, a latch, *lok* = a cover, a lid; Sw. *lock* = a lid; Ger. *loch* = a dungeon, a hole; A.S. *lúcan* = to enclose; Icel. *lúka* = to shut; M. H. Ger. *lúchen* = to shut; Goth. *galukan* = to shut; Dan. *lukke*, Dut. *linken* = to shut.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 3.

"No gate so strong, no *locke* so firme and fast,
But with that percing noise flew open quite, or brast."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 4.

(2) A place shut or locked up; a lock-up, an inclosure.

"Sergesthus, eager with his beak to press
Betwixt the rival galley and the rock,
Shuts up the unwieldy Centaur in the *lock.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 265.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A fastening together; the state of being locked or fastened together.

(2) A hug or grapple in wrestling.

"They must be practised in all the *locks* and gripes in wrestling."—*Milton: On Education.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* A fastening for the ends of a wooden hoop which incloses a bale or barrel.

2. *Firearms:* The firing apparatus of a gun, usually consisting of a trigger, sear, hammer, and mainspring. [Gun-lock.]

3. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) An inclosure in a canal between gates, where boats are raised and lowered. It consists of a basin between the levels, having a pair of gates at each end communicating with the respective levels.

(2) An embankment or structure confining the waters of a canal or race; a weir or guard-lock.

4. *Locksmith.:* A fastening having a bolt moved by a key, and serving to secure a door, lid, or other object. The variety, both in the form and nomenclature of locks, is very great.

5. *Ordnance:* A cotter or key, as the one which fastens the cap-square over the trunnion of a mounted cannon; a forelock.

6. *Plastering:* The projection of the plaster or cement behind the lath, which keeps it from falling or scaling off.

7. *Vehicles:*

(1) A contrivance for keeping a wheel from turning in descending a hill.

(2) The swerving to the right or left of the fore carriage of a vehicle, deviating from the line of direction of the hind wheels and the trend of the carriage proper. It is called the haw or the gee lock respectively, according as it is to the left or the right of the driver. (*American.*)

lock-bay, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: The pond or space of water between the gates of a canal-lock.

lock-bond, *s.*

Build.: A course of bond stones.

lock-chain, *s.*

Vehicles: A chain employed to lock the wheels by attaching a part of the rim to some non-rotating part of the vehicle; a skid-chain.

lock-chamber, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: That part of a canal-lock, between the gates, in which a boat rises or sinks to the level above or below.

lock-cramp, *s.* An implement used to restrain the spring in putting the parts of a gun-lock together.

lock-down, *s.* A contrivance used by lumberers for fastening logs together in rafting. (*American.*)

lock-file, *s.* A slitting file, knife-shaped, for cutting out the wards in the bit of a key.

lock-gate, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A pair of closed doors at one end of a canal-lock, to confine the water in the chamber. The gates at the end of the lock-chamber are respectively the head-gates and the tail-gates.

lock-hatch, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: The sluice-board or sliding-gate in a sluiceway.

lock-hole, *s.* The recess in a musket-stock to receive the lock.

lock-hospital, *s.* A name very generally adopted in Great Britain to characterize a charitable institution for the treatment of venereal diseases. In 1452 Ralph Holland, a merchant-tailor, bequeathed twenty shillings to the *Lock* lazar-house, outside St. George's Gate—"Item, lego leprosis de Lokis extra barram Sti. Georgii, 20s." This afterwards became a hospital for syphilitic patients; hence it and similar institutions came to be designated simply lock-hospitals. The word *lock* has been differently explained—as from *loke* = a house for lepers, but no earlier instance of its use can be found than the passage quoted above; from Fr. *loque* = a rag, a tatter; but there is no reason why rags or tatters should form a distinctive characteristic of a syphilitic hospital. Mayne (*Lexicon of Terms in Science*) suggests Saxon *loc* or Fr. *loquet*, referring to St. George's Gate, bar (rendered *barram* in the wretched Latin of the time), or other means by which that entrance to the city was secured, and outside which stood the lazar-house, as a more consistent etymon.

lock-jaw, *s.*

Pathol.: Tetanus, persistent, painful contractions or spasms of the voluntary muscles, either idiopathic or, more frequently, traumatic. Five varieties are noted: Trismus, or lock-jaw, limited to the throat and lower jaw; tetanus, affecting the flexor and extensor muscles of the body in general; emprosthotonos, where the body is flexed forwards; opisthotonos, backwards, and pleurosthotonos, laterally or to one side only. Trismus is the commonest form, and then opisthotonos, accompanied by the *risus sardonicus*, the body being arched and resting upon the occiput and heels. Treatment with calabar-bean or the hypodermic injection of curare has given good results in some cases, or chloroform inhalation during the paroxysms.

lock-keeper, *s.* A man employed to attend to a canal-lock.

lock-nail, *s.* One of the pins by which the parts of a gun-lock are secured to the lock-plate. In the old form of lock, they were the tumbler-pin, mainspring-screw, scar-pin, bridle-screw pin, hammer-nail, hammer-spring screw.

lock-nut, *s.* A supplementary nut screwed down upon a primary one, to prevent its shaking loose; a jam-nut, check-nut, or pinch-ing-nut.

lock-out, *s.* The discharge and keeping out of employment of artisans and labourers by the masters.

"All sides of the Agricultural *Lock-out* of 1874 are conscious of blunders which they wish to avoid on any future occasion."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

lock-out, *v.t.* To close the gates or doors of a factory, &c., against, so as to put a stop to all work.

lock-paddle, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A sluice for filling an empty lock-chamber.

lock-piece, *s.* In guns of the old construction, a lug cast just alongside of the vent for the attachment of the lock.

lock-plate, *s.* That plate on which the parts of a gun-lock are fastened, and which is screwed to the stock.

lock-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: Two pulleys formed to rotate together or separately, at will. One of them slips on a spline, and has a pin which locks into a hole in the face of the other pulley.

lock-rail, *s.*

Carp.: Of a door-frame, the transverse piece which separates the main doorway from the open space above it, which is usually occupied by a glazed sash; a transom.

lock-saw, *s.* A compass-saw used in cutting seats for locks in doors. It has a fine, taper, flexible blade.

lock-screw, *s.* The screw which fastens the gun-lock to the stock.

lock-sill, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A piece of timber at the threshold of a canal-lock, with a chamfered edge, against which the gates shut.

lock-spit, *s.*

Fort. & Engin.: A small trench opened with a spade or plough to mark out the lines or course of any work.

lock-step, *s.*

Milit.: A mode of marching by a body of men arranged in as close file as possible, in which the leg of each man moves at the same time, and follows close on the corresponding leg of the man in front.

lock-stitch, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A sewing-machine stitch in which the lower thread is made to pass over the upper one, simply interlocking therewith. [STITCH.]

B. *As adj.:* Forming its stitches by the interlocking of two threads.

lock-tool, *s.* A cramp used in putting the parts of a gun-lock together.

lock-up, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A place which can be secured by a lock; specif., a place where prisoners are temporarily confined.

> "End in the *lock-up*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. vi.

B. *As adj.:* Capable of being fastened by locking.

Lock-up safety-valve: A safety-valve which is so inclosed that weight cannot be surreptitiously added to the lever.

lock-weir, *s.* A weir having a lock-chamber and gates.

lŏck (2), * **lok,** * **lokke,** *s.* [A.S. *locc*, *loc*; cogn. with Dut. *lok* = a lock, a tress; Icel. *lokkr*; Dan. *lok*; Sw. *lock*; O. H. Ger. *loch*; Ger. *locke*. Cf. Icel. *lykkr* = a crook, a bend.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A tuft of hair or wool; a tress, a ringlet.

> "Thus o'er Patroclus while the hero prayed,
> On his cold hand the sacred *lock* he laid."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xxiii. 191.

2. A tuft or small bunch of hay or other similar substance.

3. A small quantity of anything; a handful.

II. *Scots Law:* The perquisite of a servant in a mill, consisting of a small quantity of meal, varying according to the custom of the mill.

> "*Lock*, gowpen, and knaveship, and all the various exactions now commuted for money"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. vii.

lŏck, *v.t.* & *i.* [LOCK (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fasten with a lock and key.

> "The speaker was pulled out of his chair, the mace taken from the table, the room cleared, and the door *locked*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. To shut or confine with, or as with, a lock: as, To *lock* a person in a room.

3. To close fast, to shut up, to seal; to render impassable: as, The frost *locks* up the the rivers.

4. To entwine, to close fast; to shut fast together.

> "She *locks* her lily fingers, one in one."
> *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 228.

5. To embrace closely; to hug: as, To *lock* a person in one's arms.

6. To inclose; to shut up fast: as, To *lock* a secret in the breast.

7. To seize tightly.

> "These in her left hand *locked*, her right untied
> The bow, the quiver, and its plumy pride."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xxi. 567.

8. To put under the effect of anything; to overcome with.

> "Midst arms, and cars, and coursers stretch'd supine
> In slumber *lock'd* and drench'd in fumes of wine."
> *Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, xviii.

9. To furnish with locks, as a canal.

10. To turn the forewheels of a carriage to the right or left of the hind wheels and the trend of the carriage proper: as, To *lock* a coach.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become fast or fastened, as with a lock.

2. To unite by mutual insertion of parts.

¶ **1.** *To lock up:*

(1) To close or fasten with lock and key.

(2) To place or keep in a receptacle under lock and key.

> "The roll of names was not published, but kept carefully *locked up* in Fitton's closet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(3) To confine; to put in confinement.

(4) To invest money in some security or commodity, so that it cannot be readily realized: as, To *lock up* one's capital.

2. *To lock up a forme:*

Print.: To fix or fasten the types in a metal frame with wedges, so as to be ready for the press.

3. *Under lock and key:* Locked up.

lŏck'-age (age as **ĭg),** *s.* [Eng. *lock* (1); *-age.*]

1. The works which form a lock on a canal; materials for locks in a canal.

2. The amount of rise and fall made by the locks of a canal.

3. A toll paid for passing through the locks of a canal.

lŏcked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [LOCK, *v.*]

locked-jaw, *s.* [LOCK-JAW.]

lŏck'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lock*; *-er.*]

1. One who locks up.

2. A close receptacle, with lock and key, such as a drawer, a small cupboard; specif., a compartment in a ship for stowing away things. The chain-lockers are centred around the foot of the main-mast. Shot-lockers are recesses and shelves for shot. Lockers in the cabin are for various articles, answering to closets, and may be fastened by a lock.

¶ (1) *Boatswain's locker:*

Naut.: A chest in which small stuff for rigging and tools are kept.

(2) *Davy Jones's locker:* The ocean; espec., the ocean regarded as the grave of those who die at sea.

locker-up, *s.* One who locks up; specif., a turnkey, a jailer.

lŏck'-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *loquet*, dimin. of O. Fr. *loc* = a lock (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small lock, a catch or fastening of a necklace, &c.

2. A small gold or silver case, with a snapping cover, worn as an ornament, and adapted to contain hair or a miniature.

II. *Arms:* That part of a leathern sword-scabbard where the lock is fastened.

lŏck'-fast, *a.* [Eng. *lock*, v., and *fast.*]

Scots Law: Secured or fastened by a lock and key, as a door, a chest, &c.

Lŏck'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [For etym. see def.] Belonging to, characteristic of, or in any way connected with the teachings of John Locke (1632-1704). His principal work was the *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, in which he sought to ascertain the origin of human knowledge, in order to determine the limit and measure of its objective truth.

> "The *Lockian* theory had been something of a compromise."—*Wallace: Kant*, p. 142.

lŏck'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [LOCK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of fastening with a lock and key.

locking-forceps, *s.*

Surg.: A light forceps, whose arms are automatically locked when closed; used for various purposes, such as for holding a sponge-tent in uterine operations, or for carrying lint.

locking-plate, *s.*

1. *Horol.:* A count-wheel (q.v.).

2. *Vehicle:* A plate on a vehicle to take the wear of the fore-wheel when the vehicle is turning short; a rub-plate. (*American.*)

* **Lŏck'-ĭst,** *s.* [See def.] A supporter or adherent of Locke the philosopher.

* **lŏck'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *lock* (1), **s.**; *-less.*] Destitute of a lock.

lŏck'-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *lock* (1), **s.**, and *man.*]

* **1.** An executioner: so called because one of his perquisites was a lock or ladleful of meal from every caskful exposed for sale in the market.

2. An officer in the Isle of Man, corresponding to an under-sheriff in England.

* **lŏck'-rạm,** *s.* [Fr. *lockrenan*, fr. Bret. *lokronan* = St. Ronan's Cell, from *lók* = a cell, and *St. Renan* in Basse Bretagne, where it is made.] A sort of coarse linen or hempen cloth.

> "The kitchen malkin pins
> Her richest *lockram* about her reeky neck."
> *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

lŏck'-rạnd, *s.* [LOCK (1), *s.*]

Arch.: A course of bond-stones; lock-band.

lŏck'-rŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of ranunculus.

lŏck'-smĭth, *s.* [Eng. *lock* (1), s., and *smith.*] A mechanic whose occupation it is to make and repair locks.

* **lŏck'-y̆,** *a.* [Eng. *lock* (2), **s.**; **-y.**] Full of or having locks or tufts.

lō'-cō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In its proper place; a direction to return to the proper pitch after having played an octave higher.

lō'-cō, *s.* [Sp. *loco* = mad, deranged (?).] An unidentified weed found in the Western States of the American Union.

> "But the queerest tale of all recorded is that with regard to the poisonous weed *loco*, eaten by horses. In the normal state, it seems, a healthy horse refuses *loco*; but, if he once by accident acquires the taste, it grows upon him exactly like opium-eating; he no longer herds with other horses, but wanders about solitary (like Bellerophon) in search of the enticing poison; his eye becomes dull and glassy, and at last he dies of *loco* intoxication in a miserable, stupid condition."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 23, 1884.

* **lō-cō-çĕss'-iŏn (ss** as **sh),** *s.* [Lat. *loco* = from a place, ablat. of *locus* = a place, and *cessio* = a yielding; *cedo* = to yield.] The act of retiring from a place; a giving up or surrender of a place.

* **lō-cō-dĕ-scrĭp'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *locus* = a place, and Eng. *descriptive* (q.v.).] Descriptive of a particular place or locality.

* **lō-cō-fō'-cō,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *loco* = in the place of, and ablat. of *focus* = a fire.

A. *As substantive:*

1. A lucifer match, a self-lighting match.

2. A name given to a Democratic faction in the United States because at a meeting in Tammany Hall, New York, in 1834, when the chairman left his seat, and the lights were suddenly extinguished, in the hope of breaking up the turbulent assembly, those who were in favor of extreme measures instantly drew from their pockets their *locofocos*, relighted the lights, and continued the meeting to the accomplishment of their object.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to the locofocos: ultra-radical: as, the *locofoco* party.

lō-cŏ-mō'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *locus* = a place, and Eng. *motion*; Fr. *locomotion*; Sp. *locomocion*; Ital. *locomozione.*]

1. The act or process of moving from place to place.

> "All other circumstances being supposed equal, the inns will be best where the means of *locomotion* are worst."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

lō′-cō-mō-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *locus* = a place, and Eng. *motive* (q.v.); Fr. *locomotif;* Ital. & Sp. *locomotivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

> I shall consider their motion, or locomotive faculty, whereby they convey themselves from place to place
> *Derham: Physico-Theology. iv, 8.*

1. Moving or passing from place to place; having the power of moving or passing from place to place. (*Cowper: Needless Alarm.*)

2. Having the power of producing locomotion or motion from place to place: as, a *locomotive* organ.

* 3. Pertaining or given to moving frequently from place to place; migratory.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A self-propelling steam-engine which travels on wheels; *specif.*, one designed for use on a railroad.

2. An electric motor constructed for a similar purpose.

3. Any road-engine, traction-engine, or steam-wagon built on wheels and carrying its own motive power.

locomotive-boiler, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A boiler with numerous tubes connecting the fire-box with the smoke-box.

locomotive-chair, *s.* A wheeled chair for an invalid.

locomotive-furnace, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The fire-box of a locomotive.

locomotive-pump, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The feed-pump by which a locomotive-boiler is supplied with water.

* **lō-cō-mō-tĭv′-ĭ-tў̆,** *s.* [Eng. *locomotiv(e); -ity.*] The power of locomotion or of moving from place to place.

* **lō-cō-mō′-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *locomotive; -ness.*] The same as LOCOMOTIVITY (q.v.).

lō-cō-mō′-tor ăt-ăx′-ў̆, *s.* [Lat. *locus* = a place, and *motor* = a mover; with Gr. *ἀταξία* (*ataxia*) = disorder.]

Pathol.: A peculiar form of apparent paralysis, with more or less wasting, but always unsteady and disorderly muscular movements, though muscular power is entire, and loss of co-ordinating movement. It is generally associated with degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord and posterior roots of the spinal nerves. Sometimes known as Charcot's disease. According to Sir James Paget and Prof. Humphrey, it is probably a compound of two things, rheumatic gout and chronic rheumatic arthritis, not definitely so, but a method of rheumatic arthritis altered from its ordinary fashion by the intervention of the locomotor ataxy. Mr. Hutchinson considers it a sort of tumultuous old age, an old age of premature senility of the nervous system, with loss of sensation, and considerable alteration in the heads of the bones.

† **lō-cō-rĕst′-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *locus* = a place, and Eng. *restive*, in the sense of being at rest.] Staying in one place, unwilling to stir from the place in which one is.

> "Your *locorestive* and all your idle propensities of course have given way to the duties of providing for a family."—*Correspondence of C. Lamb* (1870), p. 10.

lŏc′-u̥-la-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *loculamentum* = a case, a box, a receptacle.]

Bot. (*Pl.*)*:* Partitions or cells of a seed-vessel.

lŏc′-u̥-lar, *a.* [Lat. *locularis* = kept in boxes.]

Bot.: Divided into cells; having cells. Used specially of seed-vessels. A fruit having one cell is called unilocular; one having two, bilocular; three, trilocular; &c.

lŏc′-u̥-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *loculatus* = furnished with compartments or divisions.]

Bot.: The same as LOCULAR (q.v.)

lŏc-u̥-lĭ-çīd′-al, *a.* [Lat. *loculi*, pl. of *loculus* (q.v.), and *cædo* (in compos. *cido*) = to cut.]

Bot. (*Of dehiscence of fruit*)*:* Dehiscing, or splitting through the back of the cells. In loculicidal dehiscence, the dissepiments form the middle of each valve, as in the lilac.

lŏc′-u̥-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *loculosus* = full of compartments or cells.]

Bot.: Partitioned (q.v.). It is never applied to fruits, but to pith, &c.

lŏc′-u̥-lŭs (pl. **lŏc′-u̥-lī**), *s.* [Lat. = a little place, a small receptacle with compartments; a coffer or casket.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Pl.:* (*a*) The two thecæ, coniothecæ, or parallel pollen cells, constituting the anther of a stamen. (*b*) The cells of an ovary. (*c*) The peridia of certain fungals. [LOCELLUS.]

(2) *Sing.:* The perithecium of certain fungals.

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*)*:* Chambers in the shells of Foraminifera, in Corals, &c.

lō′-cŭm tē′-nĕns, *s.* [Lat. = holding the place (of); *locus* = a place, and *tenens*, pr. par. of *teneo* = to hold.] A deputy or substitute holding a vacant office for a time.

* **lŏc′-u̥-plēat-lў̆,** *adv.* [Lat. *locuples* (genit. *locupletis*) = rich.] Richly.

> "Bedocumentized most *locupleatly.*"—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

lō′-cŭs (pl. **lō′-çī**), *s.* [Lat. = a place, a spot.]

Geom.: The locus of a point is the line generated by the point when moving according to some determinate law. The locus of a line is the surface generated by a line moving according to some fixed law. Thus, if a point moves in the same plane in such a manner that the sum of its distances from two fixed points of the plane is constant, the locus of the point is an ellipse.

¶ 1. *Locus delicti:*

Scots Law: The place where an offence is committed.

2. *Locus pœnitentiæ:*

Law: Time or opportunity for repentance before a probative writing is executed.

3. *Locus sigilli* (usually abbreviated *L.S.*)*:* The place where the seal, usually appended to a person's signature, is to be affixed to a deed or public document.

4. *Locus standi:* The right of any person or persons to appear and be heard on any matter before a particular tribunal.

lō′-cŭst, *s.* [Lat. *locusta* = a locust; Fr. *locuste;* Ital. *locusto.*]

I. *Zoology:*

1. *Sing.:* Any migratory species of the Orthopterous family Acridiidæ, specially *Œdipoda migratoria*, the Migratory Locust. An allied species, *Œ. cinerascens*, occurs in the south-east of Europe. The females excavate holes in the earth, and deposit their eggs in a long mass enveloped in a glutinous secretion. The larvæ commence their destructive career almost as soon as they are hatched. The migrations of locusts are probably in search of food, and extraordinary accounts are on record of the vast swarms that from time to time invade particular districts. They clear everything off the surface of the ground, and have on several occasions caused disastrous famines. Their range in the Old World stretches from Spain and the South of France, through Russia to China; south of this boundary line they are equally destructive. The Rocky Mountain Locust is *Caloptenus spretus.* Its ravages in the Western States, particularly in Kansas, have been great in years of special visitation, which fortunately do not often recur. It is hoped that it may eventually be eradicated, by destruction on its mountain breeding grounds, when these once become well known. The habits of the Locusts are being diligently studied. Next to man, who adopts various means for their destruction, their chief enemies are insectivorous birds, parasitic beetles of the family Cantharidæ, and dipterous flies of the family Bombyliidæ.

2. *Plural:*

† (1) A rendering of the name Locustidæ, applied to a family which does not contain the genuine Locusts. [LOCUSTIDÆ.]

(2) The family Acridiidæ, to which the true Locusts belong

II. *Scripture:*

(1) אַרְבֶּה (*arbeh*), a word which occurs about twenty times in the Hebrew Bible. It is from רָבָה (*rabhah*) = to be numerous; and is probably *Œdipoda migratoria.* [I. 1.] It was allowed to be eaten (Lev. xi. 22.). Its ravages are graphically described in Joel ii.

(2) חָגָב (*chhaghab*) (2 Chron. vii. 13) is probably another species of locust smaller than the first.

(3) צְלָצַל (*tselatsal*) (Deut. xxviii. 42), not identified.

(4) [BALD LOCUST].

locust-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Malpighia coriacea.

locust-eater, *s.*

Ornith.: Gryllivora, a genus of Saxicolinæ. (*Swainson.*)

locust-shrimp, *s.*

Zool.: Squilla mantis. Nicholson considers this crustacean a good example of the order Stomapoda (q.v.). The carapace is small, and does not cover the posterior half of the thorax. Several of the anterior appendages are developed into powerfully prehensile and hooked feet. The branchiæ are attached to the first five pairs of abdominal feet. The three posterior thoracic and the abdominal appendages are in the form of swimmerets, and the tail is expanded into a powerful fin.

locust-tree, *s.*

1. *Robinia Pseudacacia*, or Pseudo-Acacia. The Locust tree of the United States is a valuable and beautiful tree, its flowers being attractive in form and color, and delightful in perfume. The wood is hard and durable.

2. *Ceratonia Siliqua.* [CAROB.] It is called the Locust-tree because it is by some supposed to have been the food of John the Baptist in the wilderness (Matt. iii. 4). Hence it is called also St. John's Bread.

¶ The Bastard Locust-tree is *Clethra tinifolia;* the Honey Locust-tree, *Gleditschia triacanthos;* the Swamp or Water Locust-tree, *G. monosperma.*

lō-cŭs′-ta̤, *s.* [Lat. = a locust.]

I. *Entomology:*

1. *Formerly:* According to Linnæus, a subgenus of the genus Gryllus. Type, *Locusta migratoria*, the Migratory Locust. [LOCUSTIDÆ.]

2. *Now:* A genus of which *Locusta viridissima*, the Great Green Grasshopper of England is the type. [LOCUSTIDÆ.]

II. *Bot.:* The spikelet of the inflorescence of grasses. [SPIKELET.]

lō-cŭs-tĕlle′, lō-cŭs-tĕl′-la̤, *s.* [From Lat. *locustella*, dimin. of *locusta.* So named because the species feed on Grasshoppers, &c.]

Ornith.: A name given to some Warblers of the genus Salicaria. Thus *Salicaria luscinoidea* is called the Willow Locustella, and the scientific name of the Grasshopper Warbler is *S. locustella.*

* **lō-cŭs′-tĭc,** * **lō-cŭs′-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *locust; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to locusts; locust-like.

> "Tho' all, to a man,
> Translators adopt the *locustical* plan."
> *Byrom: Epistle to J. Bl—k—n, Esq.*

lō-cŭs′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *locust(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Orthoptera, tribe Saltatoria. The term Locustidæ ought to have been the scientific designation of the family whose type is the Migratory Locust, placed in the sub-genus Locusta by Linnæus, with which should have been included its close allies, the small so-called grasshoppers, which sometimes leap forth when one crosses fields or meadows. Unhappily Fabricius, in dividing Linnæus's great genus Gryllus into smaller genera, transferred the term Locusts from the genuine locusts to the insects of which the Great Green Grasshopper is the type; and entomologists in general have followed the injudicious arrangement. The family Locustidæ does not now contain the Locusts. [LOCUST.] The antennæ in the modern family Locustidæ are very long, thin, and bristle-shaped, the tarsi four-jointed, the ocelli generally wanting. [LOCUSTA.]

* **lŏ-cū′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *locutio*, from *locutus*, pa. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] The act or power of speaking; speech, discourse; mode of speech; phrase.

> "Should gentle Phœbus fortify my lungs,
> And give *locution* from a hundred tongues."
> *Lewis: Statius; Thebaid*, xi.

* **lŏc′-u̥-tŏr-ў̆,** * **loc-u-tor-ye,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *locutorium*, from *locutus*, pa. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] A room or place for conversation; specif., in monasteries a room in which the monks were allowed to converse, silence being enjoined elsewhere.

*** lōd′-ạm, * lōad′-ŭm,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An old game of cards.

> "She and I will take you at *lodam*."
> *Woman Killed with Kindness.*

lŏd-dĭ-ġē′-sĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Mr. George Loddiges.]

Ornith.: A genus of Trochilidæ (Humming Birds). The sole species is *Loddigesia mirabilis*, of which only one specimen has been met with, Mr. Gould vainly offering £50 to any person who would find a second.

lōde, * load, *s.* [A.S. *lád* = a way, a course, from *lídhan* = to go, to travel; cogn. with Icel. *leidh* = a lode, a way; *lídha* = to go, to move; Dan. *led* = a gate, from *lide* = to glide on; Sw. *led* = a way, a course, from *lida* = to pass on.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

> "They begin at another place neere-hand, and so drawe by gesse to the main *load* againe."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fo. 10.

2. An open ditch or watercourse for carrying off water from a fen.

> "There were lakes or *lodes* several miles in extent."—*Tomlinson: Level of Hatfield Chase*, p. 67.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydr. Eng.:* A reach of water in a canal, or slack-water navigation.

2. *Mining:* A regular vein affording metal.

*** lode-ship,** *s.* A small fishing vessel.

*** lōde′-mạn,** *s.* [Loadsman.]

*** lōde′-mĕn-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Loadmanage.]

*** lōdeṣ′-mạn,** *s.* [Loadsman.]

*** lōde′-star, * lode-sterre,** *s.* [Loadstar.]

*** lōde′-stōne,** *s.* [Loadstone.]

1. The same as Loadstone (q.v.).

2. A name given by Cornish miners to a species of stone, or rather a compound of stone and sand of different colours; called also tristone (q.v.).

*** lŏdġ′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Lodgeable.]

lŏdġe, * loggen, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *loger*, from *loge* = a lodging; Low Lat. *logiare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place in a lodging or temporary residence or habitation; to supply with lodging.

> "The king . . . *lodged* him and accommodated him in great state."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

2. To afford a temporary dwelling or retreat to; to harbour, to accommodate.

> "Ev'ry house was proud to *lodge* a knight."
> *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, iii. 110.

3. To track to covert.

> "Speak, Hamlin! hast thou *lodged* our deer?"
> *Scott: Rokeby*, iii. 31.

4. To place, set, or deposit for keeping or safety for a longer or shorter time: as, To *lodge* money in a bank.

*5. To pen, to fold.

> "From the rising of the lark to the *lodging* of the lamb."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

6. To plant, to fix, to infix.

> "When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
> And in his side thought to have *lodg'd* my spear."
> *Otway.*

7. To implant; to fix in the mind, heart, or memory.

> "So can I give no reason, nor I will not,
> More than a *lodged* hate."
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

8. To afford place to; to take in and keep.

> "The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images than all the senses can present at one time."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

9. To present, to bring forward; to lay before an authority: as, To *lodge* a complaint.

*10. To beat down; to lay flat.

> "They shall *lodge* the summer corn."
> *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To live, to reside, to dwell; to take up one's abode.

> "Where thou *lodgest*, I will *lodge*; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."—*Ruth* i. 16.

2. To reside temporarily; to have a temporary residence.

> "Is there room in thy father's house for us to *lodge* in?"—*Genesis* xxiv. 23.

3. To be fixed, settled, or deposited; to settle: as, A stone *lodged* on the roof.

4. To be beaten down; to be laid flat: as, Corn *lodges*.

lŏdġe, * loge, * logge, *s.* [O.Fr. *loge*; from Low Lat. *laubia* = a porch, *lobia* = a gallery; from O. H. Ger. *loubá*; M. H. Ger. *loube*; Ger. *laube* = an arbour; from O. H. Ger. *laup*; M. H. Ger. *loub*; Ger. *laub* = a leaf; Port. *loga*; Sp. *logia*; Ital. *loggia*. *Lodge* and *lobby* are thus doublets.]

*1. A place of temporary residence or retreat; as a tent, a hut.

> "Thar *loges* & thare tentis vp thei gan bigge."
> *Robert le Brunne*, p. 67.

2. A small house in a park, domain, or forest; a cottage.

> "It was a *lodge* of ample size,
> But strange of structure and device."
> *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 26.

3. A small house appendant to a larger: as, a porter's *lodge*.

4. A home, a dwelling of any sort.

> "How the beavers built their *lodges*,
> Where the squirrels hid their acorns."
> *Longfellow: Hiawatha*, iii.

5. A room or place where a society or branch of a society meets for business.

> "Having got acquainted with the Duke of Athol at a *lodge* of Freemasons."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

6. The members who meet at such a place.

*7. A collection of objects situated close together: as, a *lodge* of islands.

*** lŏdġe′-ạ-ble, * lŏdġ′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *lodge*; *-able*.] Capable of affording lodging; fit for lodging in.

> "At the furthest end of the town eastward, the ambassador's house was appointed, but not yet (by default of some of the king's officers) *lodgable*."—*Sir J. Finett: Philoxemis* (1656), p. 164.

lŏdġed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Lodge, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Furnished with lodgings; fixed, settled, placed.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to a buck, hart, hind, &c., when represented at rest and lying on the ground.

lŏdġe′-mĕnt, *s.* [Lodgment.]

lŏdġ′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lodg(e)*; *-er*.] One who lodges; one who lives in lodgings; one who is not a permanent inhabitant or resident.

> "We were *lodgers* at the Pegasus."
> *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

lodger-franchise, *s.* A franchise introduced by the Reform Bill of 1867. It conferred the franchise in towns on those lodgers who for a year previous to registration had lived in the same apartments, which would let for at least £10 if unfurnished and without attendance.

lŏdġ′-ĭng, * logging, * loggyng, * lodgynge, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Lodge, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of residing or taking up one's abode temporarily.

2. A place of rest or residence for a time or for a night; a temporary residence; especially a room or rooms hired for residence in the house of another, in which sense it is commonly used in the plural.

> "His food, his drink, his *lodging*, his clothes, he owed to charity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

3. A place of residence; a retreat, an abode.

> "But therewithall a prattling parrot skips
> About the private *lodging* of his peers."
> *Drayton: The Owl.*

4. Harbour, covert.

5. Convenience to lodge or sleep on.

> "Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows yielding us soft and warm *lodging*."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

lodging-house, *s.* A house other than an inn, in which travellers lodge; a house in which lodgings are let.

¶ *Common lodging-house:* A common lodging-house is one in which persons of the poorer classes are received for short periods, and, though promiscuously brought together, are allowed to inhabit one common room. Hotels, inns, public-houses, or lodgings let to the upper and middle classes, are not common lodging-houses. (*Howard Vincent: Police Code*, p. 68.) An Act opening common lodging-houses to the inspection of the police was passed in 1851.

lodging-knees, *s. pl.*

Ship-build.: Compass-timbers lying horizontally and securing the junction of the deck-beams with the frames.

lodging-money, *s.* Money given in lieu of lodgings, as an allowance to officers and others for whom suitable quarters cannot be provided.

lŏdġ′-mĕnt, lŏdġe′-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *logement*: from *loge* = lodging.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of lodging; the state of being lodged: as, the *lodgment* of money in a bank; the *lodgment* of a stone on a roof, &c.

*2. A place where persons or things are lodged; a lodging.

> "Within the space were rear'd
> Twelve ample cells, the *lodgments* of his herd."
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xiv. 18.

3. Disposition, arrangement, or collocation in a certain manner.

4. An accumulation of matter lodged or deposited in a place, and remaining at rest.

> "An oppressed diaphragm from a mere *lodgment* of extravasated matter."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fortif.:* An intrenchment hastily thrown up in a captured work to maintain the position against recapture.

2. *Mil.:* The occupation of a position.

lō′-dĭ-cụle, lō-dĭc′-ụ-la, *s.* [Lat. *lodicula* = a small coverlet, a blanket.]

Bot.: The name given by Palisot de Beauvois to the hypogynous scale of a grass.

lō-dō-ĭ-çē′-ạ, *s.* [Named after Laodice, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba. (*Paxton.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Borasseæ, and the fan-leaved section of it. *Lodoicea seychellarum*, the Sea Cocoa-nut or Double Cocoa-nut, is sixty, eighty, or even a hundred feet high. Its leaves bend to the wind, but hold their places tenaciously. Its native country was unknown till 1743, when it was found in the Seychelles Archipelago. Previously it had been known only by "double cocoa-nuts," floating on the sea, or cast on Indian or other Eastern shores. They were supposed to grow in a submarine forest, and to possess fabulous virtues. Now they are believed to be wild only in the Maldives and Laccadives. (*Prof. Watt*), those in Seychelles having been planted. Their cabbage-like top is often preserved in vinegar, and eaten. The leaves are employed to thatch houses; the young leaves are made into hats; the trunk split into palisades for surrounding houses and gardens. The hard, black shell of the fruit is used by Indian fakirs as a drinking and begging cup.

lœll′-ĭng-īte, *s.* [Named after the place where first found, Lœlling; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *lölingit, löllingit*.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral much resembling in form and angles leucopyrite and mispickel (q.v.). Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 6·8 to 8·71; in other physical characters the same as leucopyrite. Compos.: arsenic, 72·8; iron, 27·2: corresponding to the formula $FeAs_2$. Occurs with nickeline at various localities.

lō′-ĕss, *s.* [Provincial Ger.]

Geol.: Mud deposited by the Rhine along its banks, and occupying a great part of the valley of the river. It consists of a finely-comminuted sand, or pulverulent loam of a yellowish-gray colour, chiefly of argillaceous matter combined with a sixth-part of carbonate of lime and a sixth-part of quartzose and micaceous sand. Sometimes it contains sandy and calcareous concretions or nodules. In some places it is 200 or 300 feet thick. It contains river and fresh-water shells of existing species. Interstratified with it are layers of ashes, thrown out by some of the last eruptions of the now extinct, or at least dormant, Eifel volcanoes. In Alsace it is called Lahm. There is a corresponding loess on the Mississippi. Both are Post Tertiary.

lœw′-ĕ-īte (w as v), *s.* [Named after A. Lœwe by Haidinger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *löweit*.]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral found in pure crystalline masses an inch in thickness mixed with anhydrite (q.v.) at Ischl, Austria. Cleavage, basal. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 2·376; lustre, vitreous; colour, honey-yellow to reddish. Taste weak. Compos. sulphate of soda, 46·3; sulphate of magnesia, 39·1; water, 14·7.

lœ′-wĭg-īte, (w as v) *s.* [Named after Lœwig, who first analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *löwigit.*]

Min.: A mineral found in rounded compact lumps in a coal bed at Tabrze, Upper Silesia. Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2·58; lustre, feeble; colour, pale straw-yellow; fracture, perfectly conchoidal. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 36·2; alumina, 34·8; potash, 10·7; water, 18·3; corresponding to the formula $KOSO_3 + 3Al_2O_3$ $SO_3 + 9HO$. Resembles in texture the lithographic stone of Solenhofen.

* **lof, (1)** * **lofe,** *s.* [A.S. & Icel. *lof*, O. H. Ger. *lob.*] Praise.

"Dribtin to *lofe* and wurthe." *Ormulum*, 1,141.

* **lof** (2), *s.* [Loaf.]

* **loffe,** *v.i.* [Laugh, *v.*]

* **lof-sang,** * **lof-song,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *lof*, and *sang* or *song.*] A song of praise.

loft, *s.* [Icel. *loft* = (1) air, sky; (2) an upper room; Dan. *loft* = a loft; Sw. *loft* = a garret; A.S. *lyft* = the air, the sky; Goth. *luftus* = the air; Dut. *lucht* = the air; Ger. *luft.*]

* 1. The air, the sky; heaven. [Aloft.]

"My mother, my sovereign pleasance,
Over all thing, out-taken Crist on *loft.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 4,698.

2. The room or space under a roof.

3. An elevated gallery in a church, for an organ or choir.

4. An elevated story in a barn or stable, as a hay-*loft* above the floor on which the animals are stalled.

5. A floor, a story, a stage.

"The stage has three *lofts* one aboue another where-in were 360 columnes of marbel."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 2.

loft′-ĭ-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *lofty*; *-ly.*]

1. In a lofty manner or position; aloft; on high.

"Did ever any conquerour, *loftily* seated in his triumphal chariot, yield a spectacle so gallant and magnificent."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 32.

2. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly, pompously.

"They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak *loftily.*"—*Psalm* lxxiii. 8.

* 3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.

loft′-ĭ-nĕss, * **loft-i-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *lofty*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being lofty, high, or elevated; elevation, height: as, the *loftiness* of a mountain.

2. Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, vanity.

"The hautines of men shal be broght lowe, and the *loftines* of men shal be abased."—*Isaiah* ii. 17. (1551.)

3. Sublimity, grandeur, or elevation of sentiment.

"One yet extant declareth the *loftiness* of his fancy, the richness of his vein, and the elegancy of his style."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 22.

lof-tū′-ṣĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after W. Kennet Loftus, who made geological and other investigations on the Turco-Russian frontier.]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera, family Lituolida. While most of the class are minute, a Loftusia from the Lower Eocene is between two and three inches long.

lof′-tȳ̆, *a.* [Eng. *loft*; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lifted high up; elevated, high.

"We began to ascend the steep of the Bocchetta, one of the *loftiest* of the maritime Appenines or rather Alps."—*Eustace: Italy*, ii¹. 496.

* 2. Proud, haughty, arrogant, pompous.

"Ambrosius kept vnder and staied the *lofty* barbarous people, that is to say, the Saxons, by the notable aid and assistance of the valiant Arthur."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, vol. i., ch. xiv.

* 3. Elevated in condition, character, or dignity; dignified.

"Thus saith the high and *lofty* One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy."—*Isaiah* lvii. 15.

4. Characterized by or indicative of pride, haughtiness, or arrogance; proud: as, a *lofty* air or manner.

5. Elevated in language or style; sublime, grand, stately, dignified: as, *lofty* verse.

* 6. Stately, dignified, majestic: as, *lofty* steps.

II. *Bot.:* (*Of a tree or plant*): The next stage in the scale of height above tall (q.v.).

lŏg (1), *s.* [Icel. *lág* = a felled tree, a log; cogn. with Sw. dial. *låga* = a felled tree; Old Sw. *låge* = broken branches; Sw. *logg* = a log (naut.), *log-lina* = a log-line; *log-bok* = a log-book, *logga* = to heave the log; Dan. *log* = a log (naut.), *log-line* = a log-line, *log-bog* = a log-book, *logge* = to heave the log; Dut. *log* = a log (naut.), *log-lijn* = a log-line; Ger. *log.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rough bulky piece of timber unhewed; a block; a piece of wood.

"I must remove
Some thousands of these *logs*, and pile them up."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

2. An account of one's acts or transactions; a diary, a journal.

"The *log* of the exploring expedition sent out by the Portuguese in 1501 is written on the Brazilian coast."—*Taylor: Words & Places* (1878), ch. ii.

3. A book in which the master of a public school enters memoranda. (*English.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) An apparatus for ascertaining the rate of a ship's motion. In its common form it consists of a triangular piece of wood, called the log-chip, curved at the bottom, which is loaded so that it may float upright in the water. To its corners is attached a cord, termed a log-line, which is wound around a reel, the axis of which projects, allowing it to turn freely when held in the hollow between the thumb and forefinger. The line is long enough to measure the distance sailed by the ship at her greatest speed during a given time, usually 30 seconds, and is divided into knots, corresponding to a proportionate part of the nautical mile, that is, 51 feet. The string is knotted at such intervals that the spaces bear the same relation to a nautical mile that a half-minute does to an hour, that is, the knots must be the 120th of a nautical mile apart. The English geographical or nautical mile is $\frac{1}{60}$ of a degree of latitude, about 2,025 yards. A certain length of line—not marked—intervenes between the chip and the first division on the line. This is termed the stray-line, and serves to allow the chip to drift beyond the dead-water in the wake of the ship. Each knot is made sensible to the feeling as well as to the sight, and is subdivided into ten fathoms so called. The time is measured by a small sand-glass. In heaving the log, the observer, usually an officer or petty officer, throws the chip over the taffrail, and as the first mark on the line passes over the reel, calls out "turn" to the assistant, who immediately inverts the glass. When the sand has all run out, the latter calls out "out," when the observer checks the line, noting the knots and fathoms which have passed out. This operation, in well-regulated vessels, is performed every hour, and the result, as well as the course by compass which the vessel is steering at the time, is entered in the log-book, to serve as a basis for the dead reckoning (q.v.).

(2) The same as Log-book (q.v.).

2. *Steam-engin.:* A tabulated summary of the performance of the engines and boilers, and of the consumption of coals, tallow, oil, and other engineers' stores on board a steam-vessel.

log-board, *s.*

Naut.: The hinged pair of boards on which the memoranda of time, wind, course, rate, &c., are noted for transcription into the log-book.

log-book, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* The book which contains a journal of the vessel's progress from day to day, with any event occurring on board, of vessels spoken, &c. It is transcribed from the log-board, and forms the rough-log from which (in government vessels) the smooth-log is transcribed for the navy department.

2. The same as Log, *s.*, I. 3.

"Every teacher should bring his *log-book* to the collective examination every two or three years."—*Fearon: School Inspection*, § 13.

log-cabin, *s.* A hut or cabin roughly constructed of logs laid on each other.

log-canoe, *s.* A canoe constructed of a single log hollowed out.

log-chip, *s.*

Naut.: The triangular board on the end of the log-line. [Log (1), *s.*, II. 1 (1).]

* **log-end,** *s.* The thick end of anything.

"The most heavy *log-end* of Christ's Cross."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 122.

log-glass, *s.*

Naut.: The sand-glass used at heaving the log. Half-minute or quarter-minute glasses are used, according to the rate of sailing. [Log (1), *s.*, II. 1 (1).]

log-house, *s.* The same as Log-cabin (q.v.).

log-line, *s.*

Naut.: A line 150 fathoms in length. [Log (1), *s.*, II. 1 (1).]

log-measurer, *s.* A device for gauging logs, taking the round measure with the allowance for the squaring, and giving results in board measure of the ascertained square in running feet of the log.

log-reel, *s.* The reel of the log-line.

log-roll, *v.t.*

1. *Lit.:* To assist in collecting and rolling logs for burning.

2. *Fig.:* To assist mutually in carrying measures of legislation. (*American.*)

log-ship, *s.* [Log-chip.]

log-slate, *s.* A log-board (q.v.).

log-sled, *s.* A short, long, low-benched sled for hauling logs.

* **lŏg** (2), *s.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure for liquids, containing according to some three-quarters of a pint; according to others, a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot, it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. (*Calmet.*)

"A meat-offering mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil."—*Leviticus* xiv. 10.

lŏg (1), *v.i.* [Log (1), *s.*] To cut and get out logs. (*American.*)

lŏg (2), *v.t.* [Log (1), *s.*] To enter in a log-book.

"I've known a smart chase and a fight at the tail where less has been *logged* than I've got on that there slate."—*J. F. Cooper: Pioneers*, ch. xxxii.

lŏg (3), *v.i.* [Cf. Dan. *lagre* = to wag the tail.] To move or rock to and fro.

lŏg′-ạn, lŏg′-gạn, *s.* [Log (3), *v.*] A rocking-stone; a large stone so balanced as to be easily made to rock to and fro. [Rocking-stone.]

lō-găn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *logan(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Loganiaceæ (q.v.).

lō-găn′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named by Mr. Brown after a Mr. Jas. Logan, said to have been the author of some experiments on the generation of plants. (*Loudon.*)]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Loganeæ and the order Loganiaceæ (q.v.). It consists of about eleven small Australian bushes or herbaceous plants, with opposite entire leaves and terminal or axillary bunches of white flowers.

lō-găn-ĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *logan(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Loganiads; an order of perigynous exogens, alliance Gentianales. The leaves are opposite, entire, with stipules often interpetiolar; flowers racemose, corymbose, or solitary; calyx valvate or imbricated, four to five-parted; corolla regular or irregular, four, five, or ten-cleft; stamens in the same line; ovary superior, two, three, or spuriously four-celled; ovules indefinite or solitary; fruit capsular, drupaceous or berried. Distribution, tropical or intertropical countries. Known genera 22, species 162. (*Lindley.*)

lō-găn′-ĭ-ạdṣ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *logani(a)*; Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Loganiaceæ (q.v.).

lō′-gạn-īte, *s.* [Named after Sir Wm. Logan by T. S. Hunt; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral resulting from the alteration of hornblende, having its form, angles, and cleavage. Compos.: silica, 33·28; alumina, 13·30; sesquioxide of iron, 1·92; magnesia, 35·50; water, 16·0. Corresponds very closely to the composition of penninite (q.v.). Found in the Laurentian crystalline limestone of Canada.

lŏg-a-œd′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λογαοιδικός (*logaoidikos*), from λόγος (*logos*) = speech, prose, and ἀοιδή (*aoidē*) = poetry, verse.]

Pros.: A term applied to verses in which the stronger dactylic rhythm passes into the weaker trochaic, so that they seem to partake of the natures both of prose and poetry.

lŏg′-a-rĭthm, *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a proportion, and ἀριθμός (*arithmos*) = a number; Fr. *logarithme;* Sp. & Ital. *logaritmo.*]

Math.: The logarithm of a number is the exponent of the power to which it is necessary to raise a fixed number, called the base, to produce the given number. The logarithm of N to the base a is thus expressed, $\log_a N$. The logarithm of any number depends upon the value of the base a, and different systems of logarithms are found by taking different values of a; but since $a^0 = 1$, in every system $\log_a 1 = 0$. By taking different values of N in each system, different values of x will be found in each system, and such numbers being registered will form tables of logarithms. The Common, or Briggs', tables of Logarithms are calculated to base 10. The Napierian tables, invented by Lord Napier, are calculated to base ϵ, which = 2·7182818. In the common system of logarithms, the logarithm of 100 is 2, because 10 raised to the second power = 100; similarly, the logarithm of 1000 = 3, of 10000 = 4, and so on. When the logarithms form a series in arithmetical progression, the corresponding natural numbers form a series in geometrical progression, thus—

Logarithms . .	0	1	2	3	4	5
Natural numbers	1	10	100	1000	10000	100000

The logarithms of numbers between 1 and 10 consist of decimals, of numbers between 10 and 100 they consist of the integer 1 and a decimal; of numbers between 100 and 1000 of the integer 2 and a decimal, and so on. The integral part of a logarithm is called the index, and it is always less by 1 than the number of integer places in the corresponding natural number: thus the index of the logarithm of 3 is 0, of 30 is 1, of 300 is 2, and so on. The logarithms of decimals have negative indices, and the number of units in the index is always greater by 1 than the number of ciphers immediately following the decimal point: thus the index of the logarithm of ·3 is —1, of ·03 is —2, of ·003 is —3, and so on. The decimal part of a logarithm is called the mantissa. Logarithms are of great service in shortening and facilitating the arithmetical operations of multiplication and division; for since the sum of the logarithms of two numbers is the logarithm of the product of those numbers; and since logarithms are the indices of powers of the same basis, the difference of the logarithms of two numbers is the logarithm of the quotient; also the multiple of the logarithm of a number is the logarithm of the power of that number, and a fraction of the logarithm of a number is the logarithm of the corresponding root. Hence a complete table of logarithms would enable us to perform multiplication by addition, division by subtraction, involution by multiplication, and evolution by division. Logarithms were invented by Lord Napier of Merchiston, in Scotland in 1614, and improved by Henry Briggs, Savillian Professor of Geometry at Oxford in 1624.

¶ (1) *Arithmetical complement of a logarithm:* The difference between the given logarithm and 10.

(2) *Hyperbolic logarithms:* The Napierian system of logarithms, so called from their relation to certain areas included between the equilateral hyperbola and its asymptotes.

> "There is no reason why the Napierian *logarithms* should be called *hyperbolic*, rather than those of any other system; for, the same relation which exists between the Napierian system and the equilateral hyperbola also exists between other systems and oblique hyberbolas. In the case of oblique hyperbolas, the area is limited by two oblique ordinates, and the modulus of the system is always equal to the sine of the angle between the ordinates."—*Davies & Peck: Mathematical Dict.; Logarithms.*

* **lŏg-a-rĭth-mĕt′-ĭc,** * **lŏg-a-rĭth-mĕt′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Formed on analogy of *arithmetic, arithmetical.*] Of or pertaining to logarithms; logarithmic.

* **lŏg-a-rĭth-mĕt′-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *logarithmetical; -ly.*] The same as LOGARITHMICALLY (q.v.).

lŏg-a-rĭth′-mĭc, lŏg-a-rĭth′-mĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *logarithm; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.

> "A mathematical novelty in the shape of a *logarithmic* average."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 19, 1882.

logarithmic-curve, *s.*

Math.: A curve that may be referred to a system of rectangular co-ordinate axes, such that the ordinate of any point will be equal to the logarithm of its abscissa.

logarithmic-spiral, *s.*

Math.: A curve-line intimately connected with the logarithmic curve. It intersects all its radiants at the same angle, which angle is the modulus of the system of logarithms represented by the particular spiral. Also called a logistic spiral.

* **lŏg-a-rĭth′-mĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *logarithmical; -ly.*] In a logarithmical manner; by the use or aid of logarithms.

* **loge,** *s.* [Fr.] A lodge, a lodging, a habitation. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14,895.)

lŏg′-gan, *s.* [LOGAN.]

* **lŏg′-gat,** *s.* [A dimin. from *log* (1), s. (q.v.).]

1. A small log or piece of wood.

2. (*Pl.*): The name of an old game, consisting in fixing a stake in the ground, and pitching small pieces of wood at it, the nearest thrown winning. It was declared unlawful by the 33rd of Henry VIII. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.)

* **lŏgged,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [LODGE, *v.*]

lŏgged, *a.* [Eng. *log; -ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Fastened with logs. (*Amer.*)

2. *Naut.:* The same as WATER-LOGGED (q.v.).

lŏg′-gẽr, *s. & a.* [Eng. *log* (1), s.; *-er.*]

A. *As subst.:* A person employed to get logs or timber. (*American.*)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Stupid. (*Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque.*)

lŏg′-gẽr-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *logger*, a., and *head.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A blockhead, a stupid fellow, a dolt. (*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): *Centaurea nigra.*

2. *Build.:* A spherical mass of iron with a long handle used to melt tar.

3. *Naut.:* A runnel on the gunwale of a whaleboat, over which the line passes as it is drawn out by the fish; a ballard.

4. *Zool.:* [LOGGERHEAD-TURTLE].

¶ (1) *To fall* (*come*, or *go*) *to loggerheads:* To come to blows. (*L'Estrange.*)

(2) *To be at loggerheads:* To quarrel, to fight; to engage in a dispute.

loggerhead-turtle, *s.*

Zool.: *Thalassochelys olivacea*, formerly *Chelone couanna*, a turtle frequenting the Atlantic, and found more rarely in the Mediterranean. The head is low, broad, and flat on the top. The feet are large. Body coloured brownish or reddish-brown. The Indian loggerhead has long fore limbs, and but one claw.

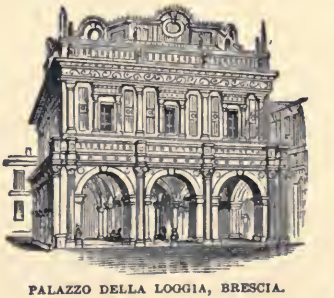
* **lŏg′-gẽr-hĕad-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *loggerhead; -ed.*] Doltish, stupid, blockheaded. (*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.)

loggerheaded-shrike, *s.*

Ornith: *Lanius carolinensis* (*Wilson*). Its colours are gray, black, and white. It feeds on crickets and grasshoppers.

lŏġ′-ġĭ-a (pl. **lŏġ′-ġĭ-ê**), *s.* [Ital.] [LODGE.]

Italian Architecture:



PALAZZO DELLA LOGGIA, BRESCIA.

1. A corridor or gallery of a palatial building, sometimes on the level of the ground, at other times at the height of one or more stories running along the front or part of the front of the building, and open on one side to the air, on which side is a series of pillars or slender piers; a belvedere.

2. A large ornamental window in the middle of the chief story of a building, often projecting from the wall.

3. An open balcony in a theatre or concert-hall.

* **log-ging** (1), *s.* [LODGING.]

* **lŏg′-gĭng** (2), *pr. par. & s.* [LOG, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of collecting or getting logs.

logging-axe, *s.* An axe used in cutting off logs. It is usually heavier than a felling or lopping axe.

logging-head, *s.* The working-beam of a steam-engine.

lŏġ′-ĭc, † **lŏġ′-ĭcs,** *s.* [Fr. *logique*, from Lat. *logica* (*ars*) = (the art) of logic; *logicus* = logical; Gr. λογική (*logikē*) (τέχνη (*technē*) = (the art) of logic; λογικός (*logikos*) = pertaining to speech or logic; λόγος (*logos*) = a speech; λέγω (*legō*) = to read.]

Hist. & Phil.: Logic, as known in the present day, is a development and modification of the τέχνη διαλεκτική (*technē dialektikē*) = art of reasoning, which Aristotle, utilizing the labours of his predecessors, and notably those of Zeno of Elea, moulded into something like consistent shape. The first development of Aristotelian Logic was by the Scholastics (q.v.); and Lewes (*Hist. Phil.* (1880), ii. 22) mentions it with praise of Abelard, that "he brought forward Logic as an independent power in the great arena of theological debate." At the time of the Reformation, probably as a protest, Scholasticism was depreciated, and at some of the Scotch Universities it was discarded for Ramism (q.v.). The subtle distinctions and keen disputations of the Schoolmen led in the next century to Bacon's condemnation of the perversion—not of the cultivation—of logical pursuits. Locke was not so moderate, as may be seen in his *Essay* (ch. xxii., *Of Reason*). [For German Logic, see HEGELIANISM, KANTIAN-PHILOSOPHY, and TRANSCENDENTALISM.] Generally speaking, down to the first half of the present century, there was little dispute as to how Logic should be defined. The Port Royalists had, certainly called it the Art of Thinking; but the Art *or* Science of Reasoning, or the Art *and* Science of Reasoning met with little opposition as a definition. This is how Whately defines it (*Logic*, Introd., § 1), and a writer of such opposite opinions as Tongiorgi, S.J. (*Inst. Phil.*) has substantially the same words; and a parallel passage to Whately's explanation, as to how Logic is at once a science and an art, occurs in Liberatore, who is read in many of the ecclesiastical colleges in Rome. Sir W. Hamilton says that—

> "*Logic* is the Science of the Laws of Thought as Thought or the Science of the Formal Laws of Thought, or the Science of the Laws of the Forms of Thought; for all these are merely various expressions of the same thing."—*Lectures on Logic* (ed. 1874), i. 26.

Mill's definition is far wider in its inclusion, for he makes Logic co-extensive with proof:—

> "*Logic*, then, is the science of the operations of the understanding which are subservient to the estimation of evidence; both the process itself of advancing from known truths to unknown, and all other intellectual operations in so far as auxiliary to this. It includes, therefore, the operation of Naming; for language is an instrument of thought, as well as a means of communicating our thoughts."—*Logic.* (Introd. § 7.)

Sayce (*Prin. Comp. Philol.*, Pref. ix.), has a passage, which is an admirable gloss upon the latter part of this definition. (See also *Lewes: Hist. Phil.* (1880), i. 301, sqq.)

¶ 1. *Applied logic:*

(1) [*Modified logic*].

(2) The term is sometimes loosely used for logical method employed in some particular branch of investigation.

2. *Deductive logic:* Syllogistic Logic; in which no more is inferred in the conclusion than is implicitly contained in the premisses. [SYLLOGISM.]

3. *Equational logic:* A system of logical notation in which propositions are expressed in the form of equations. (See *Jevons: Principles of Science*, and *Studies in Deductive Logic.*)

4. *Inductive logic:* The science which treats of inductive reasoning, by which, broadly speaking, a general proposition is inferred

from a number of particular propositions. [INDUCTIVE-METHOD.]

5. *Modified logic:* That Logic which is concerned in the investigation of Truth and its contradictory opposite, Error; of the causes of Error, and the impediments to Truth and their removal; and of the subsidiaries by which human thought may be strengthened and guided in its functions.

"What I have called *Modified Logic* is identical with what Kant and other philosophers have denominated Applied Logic."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Logic* (ed. 1874), i. 60.

6. *Pure logic:* (See extracts).

"*Pure logic* arises from a comparison of things as to their sameness or difference in any quality or circumstance whatever."—*W. Stanley Jevons: Pure Logic*, p. 17.

"*Pure logic* teaches both the laws of immediate knowledge or Perception, and those of mediate knowledge or Thought."—*Ueberweg: Logic*, p. 17.

7. *Syllogistic logic:* [*Deductive logic*].

8. *Symbolic logic:*

(1) (See extract.)

"*Symbolic Logic* is not a generalization of the Common Logic in all directions alike. It confines itself to one side of it, viz., the class or denotation side—probably the only side which admits of much generalization—and this it pushes to the utmost limits, withdrawing attention from everything which does not develope in this direction."—*Venn: Symbolic Logic*, ch. ii.

(2) The term is also loosely applied to the illustration of logical relations by mathematical signs or by diagrams.

¶ The form *logics* is used in the Dublin University.

lŏg´-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *logic; -al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to logic; taught or used in logic.

"But they are put off by the names of vertues, and natures, and actions, and passions, and such other *logicall* words."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 98.

2. According to the rules or principles of logic; sound in reasoning.

"He, by sequel *logical*,
Writes best, who never thinks at all."
Prior: Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard.

3. Skilled in logic; furnished with logic.

"A man who sets up as a judge in criticism, should have a clear and *logical* head."—*Addison.*

* **lŏġ-ĭ-căl´-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *logical; -ity.*] The state or quality of being logical.

"It [Cynicism] required a great rude energy, a fanatical *logicality* of mind."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 191.

* **lŏġ-ĭ-căl-ĭ-zā´-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *logicaliz(e); -ation.*] The act of making logical.

"The mere act of writing tends in a great degree to the *logicalization* of thought."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, xvi.

* **lŏġ´-ĭ-cal-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *logical; -ize.*] To make logical.

"Thought is *logicalized* by the effort at expression."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, xvi.

lŏġ´-ĭc-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *logical; -ly.*] In a logical manner; according to the rules or principles of logic.

"This danger we avoid if we *logically* follow out the principles of the constitution to their consequences."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

lŏ-ġĭ´-cian, *s.* [Fr. *logicien*, from Lat. *logicus.*] One who is versed or skilled in logic; a teacher or professor of logic.

"The grim *logician* puts them in a fright;
'Tis easier far to flourish than to fight."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 201.

* **lŏġ´-ĭ-çīse,** *v.i.* [Eng. *logic; -ise.*] To reason; to exercise logical powers.

† **lŏġ´-ĭcs,** *s.* [LOGIC.]

lō´-ġiĕ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A piece of hollowed-out pewter polished in various concavities, and used as theatrical jewelry. (*Annandale.*)

Lō-ġiër´-ĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to John Bernard Logier, who was born at Cassel, in 1780, and died in 1846.

Logierian system, *s.*

Music: A system of musical instruction introduced by Logier. It flourished from about 1817 to 1827.

* **lŏġ´-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. λογιστής (*logistēs*) = a calculator.] A calculator.

lŏ-ġĭst´-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λογιστικός (*logistikos*) = skilled in calculating, from λογίζομαι (*logizomai*) = to calculate; Fr. *logistique.*]

* 1. Logical.

2. Pertaining or relating to logistics; sexagesimal.

logistic-arithmetic, *s.*

Math.: Certain logarithmic numbers used for facilitating the calculation of the fourth term of a proposition, of which one of the terms is a given constant quantity, commonly one hour, while the other terms are expressed in minutes and seconds; in which case the logistic logarithm of a given number of seconds, or minutes and seconds, is the excess of the logarithm of 3,600, the number of seconds in an hour, over the logarithm of the given number of seconds; so that the process is reduced to adding the logistic logarithms of the second and third terms, which gives the logistic logarithm of the fourth term. For example, to form the logistic logarithm of 3′ 20″ or 200″, we take the logarithm 2·3010 from 3·5563, and we have 1·2553 for the logistic logarithm of 3′ 20″. Logistic logarithms are tabulated and employed in certain astronomical computations, but they are now almost entirely disused.

logistic-spiral, *s.* [LOGARITHMIC-SPIRAL.]

lŏ-ġĭst´-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *logistic; -al.*] The same as LOGISTIC (q.v.).

lŏ-ġĭst´-ĭcs, *s.* [LOGISTIC.]

1. *Math.:* The same as sexagesimal arithmetic, that is, that system of arithmetic in which numbers are expressed the in scale of sixty. The use of this scale is almost entirely confined to trigonometrical operations for expressing fractional parts of a circumference, or of a right angle.

2. *Mil.:* That branch of military science or art which deals with the comparative warlike resources of countries between which war is likely to break out, and also with the conditions under which it has to be conducted, the means of transit, resources of food, geographical features, climate, &c.

"I have written of him [Johnston] as a master of *logistics.*"—*R. Taylor: Destruction & Reconstruction*, ch. v.

lŏg´-măn, *s.* [Eng. *log*, and *man.*]

* 1. One employed to carry logs.

"To make me slave to it; and, for your sake,
Am I this patient *logman.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

2. A person employed to collect and take logs to a mill. (*American.*)

* **lŏ-gŏc´-ra-çỹ,** *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word; κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] Government by the power of words. (*Irving: Salmagundi*, No. 14.)

* **lŏ-gō-dæ´-dal-ỹ,** *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and δαίδαλος (*daidalos*) = cunningly wrought.] A playing with words; verbal legerdemain. (*Coleridge.*)

lŏg´-ō-grăm, *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter.]

1. A phonogram or sign, which for the sake of brevity represents a word: as, | that is *t*, for *that.*

2. A set of verses forming a puzzle. The verses contain words synonymous with certain others formed from the transposition of the letters of an original word, which last it is the object to find out.

lŏg´-ō-grăph, *s.* An instrument for recording the sounds of the human voice. (*Smithsonian Report*, 1880.)

* **lŏ-gŏg´-ra-phẽr,** *s.* [Gr. λογογράφος (*logographos*) = a prose writer; λόγος (*logos*) = prose, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. An historian. The early Greek historians from Cadmus of Miletus to Herodotus are so called by Thucydides (i. 21), and the name has been since appropriated to the old chroniclers before Herodotus. (*Liddell & Scott.*)

"His [Herodotus] style must be considered as the perfection of the unperiodic style, the only style employed by his predecessors, the *logographers.*"—*Mueller: Lit. Anc. Greece* (ed. *Donaldson*), i. 363.

2. A professional speech-writer.

"The plain man, intending to go to law, addressed himself to a professional speech-writer or *logographer*, who not only gave him legal advice, but furnished him with a speech to be learnt by heart."—*Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1881, p. 531.

* **lŏ-gō-grăph´-ĭc,** * **lŏ-gō-grăph´-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *logograph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to logography (q.v.).

logographic-printing, *s.* The same as LOGOGRAPHY, 1.

* **lŏ-gō-grăph´-ĭc-al-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *logographical; -ly.*] In a logographic manner; in the manner of logography.

"The *Daily Universal Register* . . . had thus been printed *logographically* more than a year and a half."—*Grant: The Newspaper Press*, i. 420.

lŏ-gŏg´-ra-phỹ, *s.* [Gr. λογογραφία (*logographia*), from λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *logographie.*]

1. A method of printing, in which a type represents a whole word, or a termination of a word, instead of a single letter.

2. A system of taking down the words of a speaker, without making use of shorthand, by a number of reporters, each of whom took down three or four words. It was invented by Mr. H. Barlow, about 1784.

* **lŏg´-ō-grĭph,** * **lŏg´-ō-grỹph,** *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and γρίφος (*griphos*) = a fishing-net, a riddle; Fr. *logogriphe;* Ital. & Sp. *logogrifo.*] An enigmatical question; a puzzle, a riddle.

"Worse than the *logogryphes* of later times."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iv., sat. 1.

† **lŏ-gŏm´-a-chĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *logomach(y); -ist.*] One who contends or disputes about words.

"One feels inclined to demur, and to ask, like some old *logomachist*, what he exactly means by 'is.'"—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 11, 1882.

lŏ-gŏm´-a-chỹ, *s.* [Gr. λογομαχία (*logomachia*), from λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and μάχομαι (*machomai*) = to fight; Fr. *logomachie;* Ital. *logomachia;* Sp. *logomaquia.*] A contention in words or about words; a dispute about words.

"His sturdy English contempt for philosophical *logomachy.*"—*Leslie Stephen: English Thought in the Eighteenth Century*, i. 38.

lō-gŏm´-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, ratio, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

lŏ-gō-mĕt´-rĭc, lŏ-gō-mĕt´-rĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, ratio, and Eng. *metric, metrical* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a logometer; used to measure chemical equivalents.

lŏg´-ŏs, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Phil.:* The word Logos has a philosophical as well as a religious history. It first becomes prominent in the theories of Heraclitus of Ephesus, where it appears as a law of nature, objective in the world, giving order and regularity to the movement of things. The Logos formed an important part of the Stoic System. The active principle living in the world, and determining it they called both Logos and God. The Divine Reason, operating upon matter, bestows upon it the laws which govern it, laws which the Stoics called λόγοι σπερματικοί, or productive causes. They also taught that in man there was a special Logos, which they called ἐνδιάθετος, so long as it was resident within the breast; προφορικός, when it was expressed. For the doctrine of Philo, see extract—

"The *Logos*, a being intermediate between God and the world, dwells with God as his Wisdom. The *Logos* is diffused through the world of the senses as divine reason revealing itself in the world. . . . The *Logos* does not exist from eternity like God, and yet its genesis is not like our own and that of all other created beings; it is the first-begotten Son of God, and is for us, who are imperfect a God; the wisdom of God is its mother. . . . Through the agency of the *Logos*, God created the world, and has revealed himself to it. The *Logos* is also the representative of the world before God, acting as its high-priest, intercessor, and Paraclete."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 224, 225.

2. *Scrip.:* A Being who was in the beginning, was with God, and was God; made all things, had in himself life, which was the light of men; became flesh, and dwelt among men. (John i. 1, 3, 4, 14; cf. also 1 John i. 1, where the Logos is called the "Word of Life.") The reference is evidently to Jesus Christ, viewed as having existed from the beginning, and at a certain period becoming incarnate and dwelling among men.

* **lŏg´-ō-thēte,** *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place.] An accountant; an officer of the Byzantine Empire, who was the head of an administrative department, the public treasurer, or the chancellor of the empire.

"In the ancient system of Constantine, the name of *logothete*, or accountant, was applied to the receivers of the finances: the principal officers were distinguished as the *logothetes* of the domain, of the posts, the army, the private and public treasure; and the great *logothete*, the supreme guardian of the laws and revenues, is compared with the chancellor of the Latin Monarchies."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, ch. liii.

lŏg′-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

Print.: A type having for its face a whole word or a combination of letters in common use; as, *con, com, tion, ing, the, and, in, on,* &c. These compounded types are not now used, but the practice still remains in combination of letters, such as *ff, ffi.*

lŏg′-rōll, *v.i.* To engage in political logrolling. (*U. S.*)

lŏg′-rōll-ẽr, *s.*

1. A device for rolling logs upon a saw-carriage.

2. One engaged in political logrolling. (*U. S.*)

lŏg′-rōll-ĭng, *s.*

1. A joining together of neighbors or others for the purpose of handling logs.

2. A joining together, especially of politicians, for the furthering of individual interests on a reciprocal basis. (*U. S.*)

lŏg′-wo̦od, *s.* [Eng. *log*, and *wood*; it derives its name from the fact that it is imported in logs.]

Bot., Comm., &c: The wood of *Hæmatoxylon campeachianum.* It is used as a red dye stuff. The Decoction of Logwood and the Extract of Logwood are officinal preparations. Logwood is used as an astringent in diarrhæa, chronic dysentery, and atonic dyspepsia. It colours the urine of those who use it pink. (*Garrod.*)

***lo͡im′-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. λοιμικός (*loimikos*), from λοῖμος (*loimos*) = contagious matter.] Of or pertaining to the plague or other contagious disease.

lo͡in, *loine, *loyne, *s.* [O. Fr. *logne, longe,* from Low Lat. * *lumbea,* from Lat. *lumbus* = the loin. Prob. cogn. with Mid. Eng. *lend, lænd;* A.S. *lendena* = the loins.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II.**

2. A joint of meat, corresponding to the part described under II.

3. (*Pl.*). The reins.

> "Smite through the *loins* of them that rise against him."—*Deut.* xxxiii. 11.

II. *Anat.* (*Human & Comp.*): A popular rather than a scientific term for the soft part of a vertebrate, lying between the false ribs and the hip-joint. Scientifically this is called the lateral part of the lumbar region.

loir (oi as wâ), *s.* [From Fr. *loir;* Prov. *glire;* Sp. *liron;* Port. *leirão;* Ital. *gliero;* Lat. *glis* (genit. *gliris*) = a dormouse.]

Zool.: *Myoxus glis.* A dormouse larger than the common species. It is found in the south of Europe and in Asia.

lo͡i-sĕ-leũr′-ĭ-a̧, *s.* [Named after Loiseleur-Deslongchamps, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Ericaceæ, sometimes merged in Azalea, but Sir Joseph Hooker makes them distinct. *Loiseleuria procumbens* is better known as *Azalea procumbens.* [AZALEA.]

lo͡i′-tẽr, * loy-ter, * loi-tren, * loy-tron, *v.i. & t.* [Dut. *leuteren* = to linger, to loiter, to trifle; *loteren* = to delay, to linger. From the same root as Eng. *lout;* A.S. *lútan;* Icel. *lúta* = to stoop; *lútr* = stooping.]

A. *Intrans.:* To linger, to delay, to dawdle, to spend time idly, to be dilatory, to lag.

> "Oh, aid me, then, to seek the pair,"
> Whom, *loitering* in the woods, I lost."
> *Scott: Glenfinlas.*

B. *Trans.:* To waste or consume in trifles; to idle. Followed by *away:* as, To *loiter away* one's time.

lo͡i′-tẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *loiter; -er.*] One who loiters or lingers; a lingerer, an idler; one who is dilatory.

> "And gathering *loiterers* on the land discern
> Her boat." *Byron: Corsair,* i. 4.

lo͡i′-tẽr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [LOITER.]

lo͡i′-tẽr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *loitering; -ly.*] In a loitering, dawdling, or dilatory manner.

Lŏk, Lō′-kĭ, *s.* [Icel. = a deceiver, *lokka,* Ger. *lochen* = to entice.]

Scand. Mythol.: The evil deity, the author of all wickedness and calamities. He is said to be the father of Hela, goddess of the lower regions.

lō′-ka-ō, *s.* [Native name.]

Chem.: A crude dye, originally imported from China under the name of Chinese Green, but now extracted from the berries of the common buckthorn. It contains 30 per cent. of mineral matter. Pure lokao, obtained by treating the crude dye with solution of ammonia carbonate, filtering, and precipitating with alcohol, is a compound of ammonia with a pure blue colouring matter called lokaïn, $(NH_4)_2C_{56}H_{66}O_{34}$. On treating ammonium-lokaïn with dilute sulphuric acid, it splits up into glucose and an insoluble residue, lokaëtin, $C_{18}H_{16}O_{10}$. An aqueous solution of crude lokao dyes cotton a pale green, but gives to wool and silk a pale bluish-gray.

lō-ka′-ĕ-tin, *s.* [LOKAO.]

lō′-ka-ĭn, *s.* [LOKAO.]

lōke (1), *s.* [LOCK, *s.*]

1. A wicket, a hatch.
2. A private road or path.
3. A narrow lane.

***lōke (2),** *s.* [LOCK (2), *s.*]

***lōke,** *v.t.* [LOOK, *v.*]

***lok′-en, * lōke,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [LOCK, *v.*]

lō-lĭġ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lolig(o);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Carpenter's name for a family of Cephalopods, called by Woodward and others Teuthidæ.

lŏl′-ĭ-gō, *s.* [Lat. = the cuttle fish.]

Zool.: Calamary. A genus of cephalopodous molluscs, family Teuthidæ, sub-family Myopsinæ (Myopsidæ, *D'Orbigny*). The pen is lanceolate, with the shaft produced in front. It is multiplied by age, so that in old individuals several pens are found packed closely together. (*Owen.*) The body tapers behind, being much elongated in the males; the fins are terminal, united, rhombic. Length, excluding the tentacles, from three inches to two and a half feet. S. P. Woodward considered that twenty-three recent species are known, these Steenstrup reduces to seven. They are found in all seas. One is fossil; it is from the Lias. *Loligo vulgaris* is the Common Squid; *L. media* the Little Squid. [SQUID.]

lŏl-ĭ-gŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *loligo* = a cuttle fish, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of cephalopodous molluscs, family Teuthidæ, sub-family Oligopsinæ (Oligopsidæ, *D'Orbigny*). The pen is slender, with a minute conical appendix; the body is elongated, the arms short, the cups in two rows; the tentacles slender, the funnel valveless. Eight species are known, all recent. They are pelagic, and found in various seas.

lŏl′-ĭ-ŭm, * lŏl′-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *lolium* = darnel, cockle, tares.]

Bot.: Rye-grass. A genus of Grasses, tribe Hordeæ (*Lindley*), tribe Poaceæ, sub-tribe Hordeaceæ (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). The spike is distichous, the spikelets solitary: the empty glume one, the flowering glumes many. Four species are known, all from the north temperate zone. Two are British, *Lolium perenne,* the Perennial or Beardless Rye-grass, and *L. temulentum,* the Darnel. *L. multiflorum* is a colonist (*Watson*). The Bearded Rye-grass is an escape, and *L. linicola,* the Annual or Flax Rye-grass is *L. temulentum,* var. *arvense.* [RYE-GRASS.]

lŏll, * loll-en, *v.i. & t.* [O. Dut. *lollen* = to sit over the fire; prob. a derivative of *lull* = to sing to sleep; Icel. *lulla* = to loll; *lolla* = to move slowly; *lalla* = to toddle as a child; *lolla* = sloth.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To lie or recline idly; to lie in a careless attitude; to lounge.

> "The large Achilles on his press'd bed *lolling*
> From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause."
> *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* i. 3.

2. To hang from the mouth, as the tongue of a dog when heated with exertion and panting.

> "To the black fount they rush, a hideous throng.
> With paunch distended, and with *lolling* tongue."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xvi. 199.

* 3. To suffer the tongue to hang out from the mouth. (Said of animals.)

B. *Trans.:* To put out; to allow to hang from the mouth.

> "With his *lolled* tongue he faintly licks his prey."
> *Dryden: Annus Mirabilis,* cxxxii.

***lŏll,** *s.* [LOLL, *v.*] One who lolls about; a lounger, an idler.

> "A lobbe, a loute, a heavy *loll,* a logge."
> *Breton: Pasquil's Madcappe,* p. 10.

Lŏl′-la̧rd, *s.* [A confusion between two words: *loller* = one who lolls about, a lazy fellow, and O. Dut. *lollaerd* = a mumbler of prayers, a Lollard, from *lullen, lollen* = to sing, to hum.]

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist. (*Pl.*):

1. A name given to a religious association which arose at Antwerp about the beginning of the fourteenth century. By some, Walter Lollard, who was burnt alive at Cologne in 1322, is said to have been the founder, but it seems to have existed before his time. The members were unmarried men and widowers, who lived in community under a chief, reserving to themselves, however, the right of returning to their former mode of life. In 1472 the Pope constituted them a religious order. In 1506 Julius II. increased their privileges. They continued to the French Revolution.

2. The name, having become one of contempt, was applied to the followers of Wycliffe, and especially to the poor preachers whom he sent out. Lechler states that "a monkish zealot, Henry Cromp, of the Cistercian Monastery of Bawynglas, in the county of Meath," preaching before the University of Oxford, on Saturday, June 14, 1382, "indulged in violent attacks upon the Wiclif party, and applied to them the heretic name of Lollards, which had recently come into use, but till that time had never been publicly employed." (*Lechler: Wiclif and his English Precursors,* ed. Lorimer.) Whilst Richard II. reigned, the persecution of the Lollards was not heartily favoured by the Court, though proceedings against them were authorised, and in 1395 they presented a petition to Parliament for the reform of the Church. But on the accession of the House of Lancaster, in 1399, a change for the worse took place. The clergy had assisted Henry IV. to the throne, in return for which he followed their directions as to the Lollards, and the Act *de hæretico comburendo* was passed as 2 Henry IV., c. 15. The first Lollard martyr was William Sautre, who was burnt in London, Feb. 12, 1401. The second was Thomas Badby, a mechanic in the diocese of Worcester, who was burnt in 1409 or 1410. Henry V., who carried out the ecclesiastical policy of his father, became king in 1413. On Sept. 25 of the same year, Sir John Oldcastle (Lord Cobham), who had edited the works of Wycliffe, was adjudged to be "a most pernicious and detestable heretic." In Jan., 1414, a conspiracy of Lollards under the leadership of Lord Cobham was alleged to have been detected, and he was committed to the Tower, but escaped into Wales. Being recaptured, he was put to death by cruel torture in St. Giles' Fields, London, on Dec. 25, 1418. [WYCLIFFITES.]

> "John Wycliffe had by his doctrine won many disciples unto him (who after were called *Lollards*), professing poverty, going barefoot and poorly clad in russet."—*Baker: Chronicle Edw. III.; Affairs of the Church.*

Lŏl′-la̧rd-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Lollard; -ism.*]

Theol. & Church Hist.: The tenets of the followers of John Wycliffe. The views of Wycliffe underwent a process of development as his researches and experience extended, and were by no means the same at all periods of his life. In so far as they departed from Roman Catholicism, they approached, and, in some cases, went beyond what subsequently became the doctrine and discipline of Calvinism or Puritanism, commingled with an antagonistic element, Erastianism. Among the articles of his pronounced "heretical" by an assembly of ecclesiastical notables, convened in London, in 1382, by Wm. Courtnay, Archbishop of Canterbury, were these:—

> "1. That the substance of material bread and wine doth remain in the Sacrament of the Altar after consecration.
> "3. That Christ is not in the Sacrament of the Altar truly and really in His proper corporeal person.
> "5. That if a man be only contrite, all exterior confession is to him superfluous and invalid.
> "7. That it hath no foundation in the Gospel that Christ did ordain the Mass.
> "8. That if the Pope be a reprobate and an evil man, and consequently a member of the devil, he hath no power over the faithful of Christ given to him by any, unless, peradventure, it be given him by the Emperor.

"9. That after Urban VI. none other is to be received as Pope, but that Christendom ought to live after the manner of the Greeks under its own laws.

"10. That it is against the sacred Scriptures that ecclesiastical persons should have any temporal position."

Among fourteen articles adjudged to be "erroneous" were the following:—

"13. That a prelate or bishop excommunicating a cleric who hath appealed to the king or the council of the realm, in doing so is a traitor to the king and the realm.

"15. That it is lawful for any deacon or presbyter to preach the Word of God without the authority or licence of the Apostolic See, or of a Catholic bishop or of any other recognised authority.

"17. Also that temporal lords may at will take away their temporal goods from churches habitually delinquent.

"18. That tithes are pure alms, and that parishioners may for the offences of their curates detain them, and bestow them on others at pleasure, and that tenants may correct delinquent landlords at will.

"24. That friars are bound to get their living by the labour of their hands, and not by begging." [LOLLARD.]

† **Lŏl′-lạrd-ȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *Lollard; -y.*] The same as LOLLARDISM (q.v.).

"When the eyes of the Christian world began to open, and the seeds of the Protestant religion (though under the opprobrious name of *lollardy*) took root in this kingdom."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

lŏll′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *loll; -er.*] One who lolls about; a lounger, an idle vagabond.

"'Now, good men,' quod our hoste, 'herkneth to me,
'I smell a *loller* in the wind,' quod he."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,914.

lŏll′-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [LOLL, *v.*]

lŏll′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lolling; -ly.*] In a lolling, dawdling fashion.

lŏl′-lĭ-pŏp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; *pop* is probably the same as *pap* (q.v.), and *lolly* is perhaps the same as in *loblolly* (q.v.).] A sweet; a kind of sugar confection which dissolves easily in the mouth.

lŏl′-lŏp, *v.i.* [LOLL, *v.*]

1. To move heavily.

2. To lounge or idle about.

"A room where sat or *lolloped* eleven ladies."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. iii.

lō-mär′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., fr. Gr. λῶμα (*lōma*) = the hem, fringe, or border of a robe, from the marginal sori.]

Bot.: Hard Fern. A genus of ferns, order Polypodiaceæ. It has more or less barren and quite fertile fronds, the latter with linear sori, and an involucre close to the margin. Forty species are known: one is British, *Lomaria Spicant*, better known as *Blechnum boreale.* [BLECHNUM.]

Lŏm′-bard, *s.* [Low Lat. *Longobardi* = long beards, the Latinized form of the German words for *long* and *beard.* It has also been derived from Lat. *longus*, Ger. *lang* = long, and O. H. Ger. *barte, part* = a battle-axe. Another etymology is from Low Ger. *börde* = a fertile plain on the banks of a river, the name thus signifying dwellers on the banks (of the Elbe).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A native of Lombardy in Italy.

* 2. A money-changer, money-lender, or banker: so called from the profession being first followed in London by immigrants from Lombardy. The name is still kept up in Lombard Street in London, where a large number of banks and bankers have their places of business. The three golden balls, the sign of a pawnbroker, also preserve the name, these being the arms of Lombardy.

* 3. A bank.

"A *lombard* unto this day signifying a bank for usury or pawns."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, III. v. 10.

* 4. A public institution for lending money to the poor at low interest upon articles deposited in pledge.

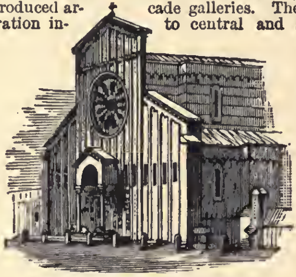
* II. *Ordn.*: A kind of cannon.

* **lŏm′-bard-eẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *lombard; -eer.*] A money-lender, a pawnbroker. (*Howel: Letters*, I. vi. 14.)

Lŏm-bărd′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Lombard; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.

Lombardic alphabet, *s.* An alphabet derived from the Roman, and used in the manuscripts of Italy.

Lombardic architecture, *s.* The style of architecture that prevailed in Lombardy and part of Upper Italy, and which for a long time was recognized as a distinct Lombard style, presenting essential points of difference from the other Later Romanesque styles. In the Lombard churches the type of Early Christian architecture was abandoned, and the vaulted basilica was introduced in its stead, although this system was subjected to several necessary modifications. Many peculiarities assert themselves in which the vaulted basilicas of Lombardy differ from those of other countries. This occurs particularly in the façades, which have not, as is usually the case, a higher central portion and low side divisions, but which present one mass, terminating in a gable above, under the slopes of which, as well as in the choir and dome, are introduced arcade galleries. The separation into central and side divisions, as marking out the nave and aisles, is only effected in a way that harmonizes but indifferently with the whole by means of pilasters and half-columns. Besides the small arcade galleries below the gable, the whole of the façade is frequently decorated with one or more of these rows of arcades one above another, either continuous or grouped, with pilaster-strips between the groups. The west front is sometimes embellished with a large and elegant rose window, which in fact forms one of the chief beauties of the façades of many of the churches in Italy, which are built in the Later Romanesque style.



LOMBARDIC ARCHITECTURE.
(*The Church of San Zenone, Verona.*)

Lombardic School of Painting, *s.* The distinguishing characteristics of this school are—grace, an agreeable taste for design, without great correctness, a mellowness of pencil, and a beautiful mixture of colours. Antonio Allegri, called Correggio, was the father and greatest ornament of this school: he began by imitating nature alone, but as he was chiefly delighted with the graceful, he was careful to purify his design; he made his figures elegant and large, and varied his outlines by frequent undulations, but was not always pure and correct, though bold in his conceptions. Correggio painted in oil, a kind of painting susceptible of the greatest delicacy and sweetness; and as his character led him to cultivate the agreeable, he gave a pleasing, captivating tone to his pictures.

Lŏm′-bạrdȳ, *s.* [LOMBARD.] A province in the north of Italy, of which Milan is the capital.]

Lombardy-poplar, *s.*

Bot.: *Populus fastigiata.* [POPULUS, POPLAR.]

lō′-mĕnt, lō-mĕn′-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *lomentum*, a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the skin.]

Bot.: A legume divided internally by dissepiments, not dehiscing longitudinally, but either remaining always closed as in *Cathartocarpus fistula*, or separating into pieces at transverse contractions along its length as in Ornithopus. Lindley places it in his order Apocarpi. (*Gærtner & Lindley.*) Now generally limited to an indehiscent legume, separating spontaneously by a transverse articulation between each seed.

* **lō-mĕn-tā′-çĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *loment(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Botany:

1. The name given by Linnæus to the fifty-sixth order of his Natural System. It contained Leguminous plants, with jointed pods, Cæsalpinieæ and Mimoseæ.

2. A sub-order of Cruciferæ, having lomentaceous pods. British genera, Crambe, Cakile, and Raphanus.

lō-mĕn-tā′-çĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* *loment(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*] [Lat.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to or like a loment.

2. *Bot.*: Having the kind of pericarp called a loment.

lō-mĕn-tär′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lomentar(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Ceramiaceæ. The frond is cellular; the ceramidia have pear-shaped granules at the base of a cup-shaped envelope, finally bursting by a pore; tetraspores scattered within the branches. (*Lindley.*)

lō-mĕn-tär′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *lomentarius* = a dealer in lomentum (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Lomentareæ (q.v.).

lō-mĕn′-tŭm, *s.* [LOMENT.]

lō′-mŏn-īte, *s.* [LAUMONTITE.]

Min.: The same as LAUMONTITE (q.v.).

lŏmp, *s.* [LUMPFISH.]

lŏn′-chĭd-īte, *s.* [Gr. λογχίδιον (*longchidion*) = a small spear; Ger. *lonchidit.*]

Min.: A mineral which, judging from its analyses, would appear to be a mixture of marcasite and mispickel (q.v.). Occurs in tin-white crystals (Ger. *kausimkies*), and massive in Saxony and Cornwall. Dana includes it under marcasite.

lŏn-chī′-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *lonchitis*; Gr. λογχίτις (*longchitis*) = (as adj.) like a spear, (as subst.) an orchid with spear-shaped seeds; λόγχη (*longchē*) = a spear-head, in allusion to the shape of the fronds.]

Bot.: A genus of Ferns, order Polypodiaceæ. Two known species, both handsome, from the West Indies.

lŏn-chū′-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόγχη (*longchē*) = a lance, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygians, family Sciænidæ, established by Bloch and adopted by Cuvier. Two species are known.

* **londe**, *s.* [LAND, *s.*]

* **Lon-den-oys**, *s.* [LONDON.] A native or inhabitant of London.

* **Lŏn-dĭn′-ĭ-ŭm**, *s.* [LONDON.]

Lŏn′-dŏn, *s.* [Lat. *Londinium*, prob. from O. Brit. *lyn* = a lake, and *din* = a town or harbour for ships.] The capital of England.

"The town me cleputh *Lude's town*, that ys wyde
And now me cleputh it *London.*" [cowth;
Robert of Gloucester, p. 44.

London-basin, *s.*

Geol.: A series of Tertiary deposits in a depression in the older strata under and around the city of London.

London-clay, *s.*

1. *Geol. & Palæont.*: A formation of Lower Eocene age; so called from its existing at and near London. It consists of a tenacious brown and bluish-gray clay, with layers of concretions called septaria. In the Isle of Sheppey the London-clay is 500 feet thick. Fossils have been obtained from it chiefly at Highgate Hill, London, in the Isle of Sheppey, and Bognor on the Sussex coast. It contains 254 fossil molluscs, mostly tropical, 166 of them not found in any other Eocene beds in Britain. Remains of a saw-fish and a sword-fish, of various turtles, a crocodile, and a serpent thirteen feet long [PALÆOPHIS], have been found with mammals such as Chœropotamus, Lophiodon, &c. The upper fifty feet of the Sheppey clay have furnished many seeds and fruits. A few have been described by Mr. Bowerbank in his *Fossils of the London Clay.* There are Nipadites, a palm-like fruit [NIPADITES], Petrophiloides, a Protead, an acacia-like legume, a cucurbitaceous fruit, an anona, &c. The fruits seem to have floated down a great river, flowing from what is now the continent. The climate of the Eocene period in Britain was hotter than any which has since existed. (*Lyell.*)

2. *Comm.*: The clay is used for brickmaking; septaria of the London clay [1] are collected from sea-cliffs near Harwich, on shoals off the Essex coast, and from the Isle of Sheppey, and burnt for Roman cement. (*Lyell,*)

London-pride, *s.*

Bot.: *Saxifraga umbrosa*, particularly the sub-species, and a variety of the same specific name. The plant itself, which is wild in the west and south-west of Ireland, and naturalized in some other parts of Britain, has coriaceous leaves and panicled cymes of small white flowers, speckled with red. The variety has the leaves compactly rosulate, oblong, ovate, crenate. Called also None-so-pretty, Pretty Nancy, and St. Patrick's Cabbage. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

London-rocket, *s.*

Bot.: Sisybrium Irio. It has runcinate, toothed, or pinnatifid glabrous leaves and yellow flowers. It occurs on old walls, &c., near Berwick and Dublin. Watson considers it a denizen. It derives its popular name from the fact that it sprang up abundantly after the great fire of London in 1666.

London-white, *s.*

Pigments: A pure white lead, prepared with care, and ground to a state of considerable fineness.

Lŏn'-dŏn-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *London; -er.*] A native, inhabitant, or citizen of London.

"The king hearing of this his demeanor, was so highly offended withall, that he sent to the *Londoners.*"—*Holinshed: Henry III.* (an. 1232).

* **Lŏn'-dŏn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *London; -ism.*] A mode of expression or action peculiar to Londoners.

"The *Londonisms* as I may call them, are far from being reproachable in themselves."—*Pegge: Anec. of the Eng. Lang.*

Lŏn'-dŏn-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *London; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To invest with some quality or characteristic peculiar to London or to Londoners.

B. *Intrans.:* To imitate the manners or language of Londoners.

lōne, *a.* [A shortened form of *alone* (q.v.).]

1. Without any companion or fellow; single, unaccompanied; not having another or others near.

"When I have on those pathless wilds appear'd
And the *lone* wanderer with my presence cheer'd."
Shenstone: Judgment of Hercules.

2. Solitary, unfrequented, retired, seldom visited by man, deserted.

"Where shall he find, in foreign land,
So *lone* a lake, so sweet a strand!"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 15.

3. Single, unmarried; without or having lost a husband. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.)

lone-star, *s.*

Hist.: An American secret society established in 1848 for extending the territory of the United States over all the continent of America and the adjacent islands. It did not long attract notice.

lone (1), *s.* [Lane.]

* **lone** (2), *s.* [Loan, *s.*]

lōne'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lonely; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being alone or lonely; seclusion, retirement from company; want of company; solitude.

"With a flute
Her *loneliness* she cheers."
Wordsworth: Ruth.

2. Sadness for want of company or sympathy. (*Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. vii.)

* 3. Disposition to solitude, indisposition for company.

"My fear hath catched your fondness; now I see
The mystery of your *loneliness.*"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

lōne'-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *lone,* a; *-ly.*]

1. Alone, lone, not accompanied by or having others near; solitary.

"Deep in a dell her cottage *lonely* stood."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 4.

2. Deserted, unfrequented, retired, solitary.

"They stood the *lonely* cliff before."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 13.

3. Sad from want of companionship or sympathy; lonesome.

"The heart—the heart is *lonely* still!"
Byron: One Struggle More.

* 4. Addicted to or fond of solitude or seclusion; averse to company.

* **lōne'-nĕss,** * **loan-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *lone,* a; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lone; loneliness, lonesomeness, solitude.

"He adds, 'If of court-life you know the good,
You would leave *loneness.*'" *Donne: Satires,* 4.

lōne'-sŏme, * **lone-som,** *a.* [Eng. *lone,* a; *-some.*]

1. Lonely, deserted, unfrequented. (*Wordsworth: Lucy Gray.*)

2. Sad from want of companionship or sympathy; lonely.

3. Fit or adapted for solitude.

"Neither shall we content ourselves in *lonesome* tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the divine praises."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 8.

* **lōne'-sŏme-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *lonesome; -ly.*] In a lonesome manner.

lōne'-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lonesome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lonesome; solitude, loneliness.

"The gloominess of the prospect added horror to the *lonesomeness* of the place."—*Oldys: Life of Sir W. Raleigh.*

lŏng, * **lang,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *lang, long;* cogn. with Dan. *lang;* Icel. *langr;* Dut. *lang;* Sw. *läng;* Goth. *laggro;* Ger. *lang;* Lat. *longus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Drawn out in a line or in the direction of length; having length. It is the opposite to short, and is contradistinguished from wide and broad: protracted; exceeding the ordinary or usual length.

"This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him; I have no *long* spoon."—*Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 2.

2. Drawn out or protracted in time; lasting or extending over or through a considerable length of time.

"Honour thy father and mother that thy days may be *long* upon the land."—*Exodus* xx. 12.

3. Extending over a certain specified length or measure: as, a foot *long,* an hour *long.*

4. Continued by succession to a great or extended series.

5. Continued or protracted in sound: as, a *long* note.

6. Tedious in narration; extended to too great a length; verbose.

"A tale should never be too *long.*"
Prior: Paulo Purganti.

7. Dilatory, slow; happening or occurring after a protracted interval.

"Death will not be *long* in coming."—*Ecclus.:* xiv. 12.

8. Extending far into futurity; far-seeing: as, He has a *long* head.

9. Lingering, longing. (In this sense, perhaps, connected or confused with *long,* v.)

"Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit."—*Sidney.*

B. *As adverb:*

1. To a great extent in space or distance: as, a line *long* drawn out.

2. To a great extent or amount of time.

"He should not stay *long* in the place."—*Hosea* xiii. 13.

3. At a point of time far distant either previously or in the future: as, *long* before; *long* after.

4. Throughout the whole extent or duration of.

"The God which fed me all my life *long* unto this day."—*Genesis* xlviii. 15.

5. To a point of time in futurity.

"How *long* shall the words of thy mouth be like a strong wind?"—*Job* viii. 2.

6. For a greater, or the greatest length of time. (In the comparative and superlative.)

"When she could not *longer* hide him, she took for him an ark of bulrushes."—*Exodus* ii. 3.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which is long, extended, or protracted.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Mus.:* A note whose length in common time is equal to four semibreves.

2. *Pros.:* A long syllable or foot.

¶ (1) *In the long run:* In the end; eventually.

(2) *The long:*

Eng. Univ.: The long vacation.

(3) *The long and the short* or *the short and the long of a matter:* The whole matter in brief or in a few words.

¶ *Long* is largely used in composition in English, the meanings of the compound words being generally obvious: as, for instance, *long-absent, long-backed, long-contested, long-continued, long-deferred, long-delayed, long-expected, long-haired, long-handed, long-lost, long-parted, long-practised, long-promised, long-resounding, long-sought, long-stretching, long-threatened, long-tried, long-visaged, long-wished,* &c.

† **long-ago,** *s.* Time long past. (*Poetical.*)

long-armed, *a.* Having long arms.

Long-armed Ape:

Zool.: The Gibbon (q.v.).

long-beard, *s.* *Tillandsia usneoides.*

long-billed, *a.* Having a long bill.

Long-billed Cuckoos:

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to his Leptostominæ, a sub-family of Cuculidæ.

long-bone, *s.* [Cylindric, (3).]

long-breathed, *a.* Able to retain the breath for a long time; long-winded.

long-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A peculiar kind of fine cotton cloth, made milled or plain.

long-clothes, *s. pl.* An infant's dress, which descends below the feet.

long-dozen, *s.* Thirteen.

long-drawn, *a.* Extended to a great length. (*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*)

long-eared, *a.* Having very long ears.

Long-eared Bat:

Zool.: Plecotus auritus, a common British species, occurring also in Europe, North Africa, and Central Asia. Fur long, thick, and soft; hairs blackish, tipped above with brown, with a reddish or grayish tinge; head and body about two inches long; expanse of wings, ten inches.

Long-eared Fox:

Zool.: Megalotis Lalandii, one of the Canidæ, peculiar to South Africa. It resembles a fennic, but the bushy tail is straight, only half the length of the body and head, which together measure some twenty-four inches. Ears large, snout long and pointed; colour, grayish-yellow, white beneath, tail darker. This fox differs from other Canidæ in the dental formula, the molars being $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ instead of $\frac{2-2}{3-3}$.

Long-eared Hedgehog:

Zool.: Erinaceus auritus. Habitat, Western Asiatic Russia, especially near the Caspian. The ears are large, the muzzle and legs longer than in *E. europœus,* from which in habit it differs little.

Long-eared Owl:

Ornith.: Asio otus.

long Eliza, *s.* (For def. see extract.)

"A correspondent writes to us from Holland: '*Long Elizas* (the trade term for certain blue and white vases ornamented with figures of tall thin China-women) is a name derived undoubtedly from the German or Dutch. Our sailors and traders called certain Chinese vases, from the figures which distinguished them, *lange Lischen* (= tall Lizzies), and the English sailors and traders promptly translated this into *long Elizas.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Dec. 4, 1884.

long-field, *s.*

Cricket: A term including long-field off and long-field on (q.v.).

Long-field off:

Cricket: A fielder stationed behind and to the left of the bowler. Commonly contracted to *long-off.*

Long-field on:

Cricket: A fielder stationed behind and to the right of the bowler. Commonly contracted to *long-on.*

long-finned, *a.* Having an abnormally long fin or fins.

Long-finned Whale:

Zool.: Megaptera longimana.

long-firm, *s.* A party of swindlers who obtain goods on credit, which they immediately dispose of, moving from place to place to avoid detection. The epithet probably has reference to the number of persons engaged in such nefarious pursuits.

long-flax, *s.* Flax to be spun its natural length without cutting.

long-gland, *s.*

Bot.: The orchidaceous genus Macradenia.

long-headed, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a long head; specif., in ethnology, dolichocephalic (q.v.).

"Two human skulls discovered at the same time are referred by Prof. Huxley to the *long-headed* Iberic type."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain,* ch. x.

2. *Fig.:* Shrewd, far-seeing.

* **long-home,** *s.* The grave.

"Man goeth to his *long home.*"—*Eccles.* xii. 5.

long-horned *a.* Having long horns: as, a *long-horned* breed of cattle.

long-horns, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The genus Adela, by Stainton placed under the family Tineidæ, by some others considered to be the type of a family Adelidæ. The antennæ are about three times as long as the wings. The most common species, *Adela viridella,* flies in companies like gnats among oak-trees about the end of May.

long-hundred, *s.* One hundred and twenty.

long-leg, *s.*

Cricket: A fielder stationed behind and to the left of the wicket-keeper.

long-legged, *a.* Having abnormally long legs.

Long-legged Chatterers:

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to his Leiotrichanæ, a sub-family of Ampelidæ.

Long-legged Hawks:

Ornith.: The raptorial sub-family Accipitrinæ, the members of which have the tarsus about equal in length to the tibial bone. In all other members of the Falconidæ the tibia is always longer than the tarsus.

Long-legged Plover:

Ornith.: Himantopus melanopterus.

Long-legged Thrushes:

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to his Crateropodinæ, a sub-family of Merulidæ. They are larger than ordinary thrushes, are of sombre tint, and live by preference in the vicinity of water.

long-legs, *s.* [DADDY LONG-LEGS].

long-lived, *a.* Having a long life or existence; lasting long.

> "The remnant of the *long-lived* tree
> Was disappearing by a swift decay."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. vi.

long-measure, *s.*

1. Measure of length; lineal measure.

2. [LONG-METRE].

long-metre, *s.*

Music: The name of a hymn metre, four lines 8's, marked in books as L.M.

long-necked, *a.* Having a long neck.

Long-necked Chelodine:

Zool.: Chelodina longicollis, a river or marsh tortoise from the region of the Murray river in Australia.

long-nose, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for a pike—*Belone vulgaris.*

long-nosed, *a.* Having a long nose.

Long-nosed Monkey:

Zool.: Semnopithecus nasalis, the Proboscis Monkey. [KAHA.]

Long-nosed Shrew:

Zool.: Sorex longirostris, from North America.

Long-nosed Skate:

Ichthy.: Raja or *Raia vomer,* a species of British Skate, with the snout prolonged to a sharp point. The fish is from four feet seven inches long, a little above three feet broad, the tail sixteen inches. The skin of the body is smooth, but the tail is rough, with large recurved spines on each border. Colour of the fish leaden above, with dark spots below. It is brought to the London market.

long-off, *s.* [*Long-field off.*]

long-on, *s.* [*Long-field on.*]

Long Parliament, *s.*

Hist.: A celebrated Parliament which continued between twelve and thirteen years. It first met on Nov. 3, 1640, and was dissolved by Oliver Cromwell on April 20, 1653. [PARLIAMENT.]

long-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A joiner's plane used when a piece of stuff is to be planed up very straight.

long-poil, *s.*

Fabric: A shaggy velvet.

long-primer, *s.*

Print.: A size of type between Small Pica and Bourgeois.

This line is set in Long Primer.

long-range barometer, *s.* A barometer, the upper portion of whose tube is in spiral form, and of diminished diameter, the distance between the coils being usually 12 base to 1 perpendicular, so that each inch rise of mercury in the tube is indicated by an advance of 12 inches in the spiral coil. Another form of long-range barometer is that filled with glycerine instead of mercury, with a tube twenty-seven feet long. This inconvenient length has led to the invention of a combined mercury and glycerine barometer. It consists of two vertical tubes forty inches in length, and joined at the bottom by a short curve. One, larger in diameter, and closed at the top, is filled with mercury, which extends through the bend, and partly into the second tube of less diameter, which is further partly filled with glycerine. The rising and falling of the mercurial column in the large tube, having a lighter fluid to balance, and that dispersed over a larger space by reason of the difference in the diameter of the two tubes, a longer range is obtained, due both to the unequal capacity of the two tubes and the difference in the specific gravity of the two fluids. These barometers admit of minute variations being read without the aid of a vernier.

long-ruffer, *s.* A coarse heckle. [HECKLE.]

long-saw, *s.* A pit-saw.

long-shielded, *a.* Having a long, shield-like defence on the body.

Long-shielded Jacare:

Zool.: An alligator, *Jacare longiscutata,* of an olive-colour, with spotted jaws, from tropical America.

long-sight, *s.* The same as LONG-SIGHTEDNESS (q.v.).

long-sighted, *a.*

1. Able to see to a great distance.

2. Able to see things distinctly at a distance but not close at hand; presbyotic.

3. Far-seeing, shrewd, sagacious.

> "Dictated by a *long-sighted* desire of making the royal office more durable."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman History,* ch. xiv., § 15.

long-sightedness, *s.*

1. A defect of sight by reason of which objects are seen distinctly when at a distance, but confusedly when close at hand.

¶ Where long-sight occurs, the eye is not sufficiently convergent, so that the image of the object looked at is formed beyond the retina. If the object be removed to a certain distance, the object will fall exactly on the retina and be clearly seen. Long-sightedness is the usual accompaniment of advancing years. The spectacles used for it are convergent lenses. [SPECTACLES.] Called also Presbytism (q.v.).

2. The power or faculty of seeing to a great distance.

3. Sagacity, shrewdness.

long-slide, *s.*

Steam engin.: A slide-valve of such length as to cover the ports at both ends of cylinder, and having a hollow back which forms an eduction passage.

long-slip, *s.*

Cricket: A fielder stationed behind and to the right of the wicket-keeper.

long-spined, *a.* Having long spines.

Long-spined Echidna: [PORCUPINE-ECHIDNA].

long-stalked, *a.* Having a long stalk.

Long-stalked Crab:

Zool.: The genus Podophthalmus.

long-stop, *s.*

Cricket: A fielder placed behind the wicket-keeper to stop any balls which may pass him.

long-stop, *v.i.*

Cricket: To act as long-stop.

* **long-sufferance,** *s.* Forbearance to punish; mercy, patience. (*Scott: Rokeby,* iv. 24.)

long-suffering, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Forbearing, patient, bearing injuries or provocation for a long time.

> "The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *long-suffering,* and abundant in goodness and truth."—*Exod.:* xxxiv. 6.

B. *As subst.:* The same as LONG-SUFFERANCE (q.v.).

> "What if God endured with much *long-suffering* the vessels of wrath fitted to destruction."—*Rom.* ix. 22.

long-tackle block, *s.*

Naut.: A block having two single sheaves, one above the other. The lower one is two-thirds the size of the upper. It is used in combination with a single block, to form long-tackle for loading or other purchase.

long-tail, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An animal, especially a dog, having an uncut tail. As the dogs of those not qualified to hunt had their tails cut, the word came to signify gentlefolk.

> "Come cut and *longtail* under the degree of a squire."
> —*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 4.

2. A greyhound. (*Slang*).

II. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The genus Harelda (q.v.). [LONG-TAILED DUCK.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the tail uncut, as a dog.

long-tailed, *a.* Having a long tail.

Long-tailed Bats:

Zool.: The genus Miniopterus (q.v.).

Long-tailed Blue Jays:

Ornith.: The genus Xanthura (q.v.).

Long-tailed Duck, Long-tailed Hareld:

Ornith.: Fuligina (*Anas*) *glacialis,* a winter visitor to Britain. It is remarkable for its elongated tail-feathers.

Long-tailed Field-Mouse:

Zool.: Mus sylvaticus, the Wood Mouse (q.v.).

Long-tailed Hareld: [*Long-tailed Duck*].

Long-tailed Hawk:

Ornith.: Micrastur semitorquatus.

Long-tailed Horned Owl:

Ornith.: The same as *Long-eared Owl* (q.v.).

Long-tailed Locust-eater:

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to *Gryllivora longicauda,* one of the Sylvidæ.

Long-tailed Mole:

Zool.: Talpa macrura, a native of Northern India.

Long-tailed Pangolin:

Zool.: Manis tetradactyla, a scaly Ant-eater from Eastern Africa. Dark-brown in colour, with the hair of the face and under-sides black; from two to three feet in length, of which the tail makes up two-thirds. Called also the Four-fingered Pangolin.

Long-tailed Tiger Cat:

Zool.: Felis macrurus. Habitat, Brazil, where it was discovered by Prince Maximilian of Neuwied. It resembles the ocelot, but is smaller, and its spots are not so well marked. Length of body, about twenty-seven inches; tails, fourteen inches. Sometimes called the Oceloid Leopard.

Long-tailed Titmouse:

Ornith.: Parus caudatus. the Bottle-tit.

Long-tailed Trogon:

Ornith.: Pharomacrus mocinno, the Quesal (q.v.).

long-threadworm, *s.* [THREADWORM.]

long-timber, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A timber rising from the cants, and continued in one piece to the top of the second futtock.

long-tom, *s.*

1. *Mining:* An apparatus used by the Californians for washing gold from the earth or gravel in which it is found. It consists of a wooden trough, from twelve to twenty-five feet long and about a foot wide. At its lower end it widens, and its floor there is of sheet-iron pierced with holes half an inch in diameter, under which is placed a flat box a couple of inches deep. The apparatus is set at an inclination over the place which is to be worked, and a stream of water is kept running through it by means of a hose; and, while some of the party shovel in the dirt, one man stands at the lower end stirring the mass, as it is washed down, and separating the stones, while the earth and gravel fall through the sieve into another box, where they are again sifted. (*Bartlett.*)

2. *Ordnance:* A cannon of large size and special length.

* **long-tongued,** *a.* Talkative, chattering, prating. (*Shakesp.:* 3 *Henry VI.,* ii. 2.)

long-vacation, *s.* [VACATION.]

long-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: [LONG-SLIDE.]

long-waisted, *a.*

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having a long waist. (Said of persons.)

2. Long from the armpits to the waist. (Said of a dress.)

B. *Naut.:* Applied to a ship having a long waist. [WAIST.]

long-winded, *a.*

1. Having good breath or wind; long-breathed.

2. Tedious: wearisome from prolixity. (Applied to persons and things.)

"He would have nothing but *long-winded* cant without books."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

long-windedness, *s.* Tedious prolixity.

"He makes the Doctor, in spite of his *long-windedness*, an amusing and even sympathetic personage."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 18, 1884.

long-winged, *a.* Having long wings.

Long-winged Puff-bird:

Ornith.: Chelidoptera tenebrosa, one of the Bucconidæ, from the warmer parts of America.

Long-winged Swift: The Indian genus Macropteryx of Swainson.

long-wool, *s.* Combing wool, in distinction to the shorter which is carded.

* **long-yarned,** *a.* Spun out, unduly protracted.

"Ofttimes when Giles doth find
Harsh sights at home, Giles wisheth he were blind;
All this doth Joan; or that his *long-yarn'd* life
Were quite spun out." *Ben Jonson: Epigram* 42.

lŏng, * **long-en,** * **long-i-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *langian, longian* = to lengthen, to long after, from *lang, long* = long (q.v.).]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To lengthen.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To lengthen; to become long or longer.

"Thonne se dæg *langath*."—*Popular Treatises on Science*, p. 9.

2. To stretch the mind or heart after anything; to have an eager desire; to desire anything earnestly. (Followed by *for* or *after*, or by an infinitive.)

"Abetted by an anxious eye
That *longed* to be deceived."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 2.

3. To have an eager appetite. (Generally followed by *for*.)

"And David *longed*, and said, Oh that one would give me drink of the water of Bethlehem."—1 *Chron.* xi. 17.

* 4. To belong.

"But he me first through pride and puissance strong,
Assayld, not knowing what to armes doth *long*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 8.

* **lŏng,** *adv.* [A shortened form of *along* (q.v.).] By means of, by reason of, because of.

"It's all *long* on you, I could not get my part a night or two before."—*Prologue to Returne from Parnassus.*

long-shore man, *s.* A labourer employed about wharves in loading or unloading vessels.

* **lŏn-ġæ′-vĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [LONGEVITY.]

lŏng′-a̤n, longyen, *s.* [Chinese.]

Botany:

1. The fruit of *Nephelium, Dimocarpus*, or *Euphoria Longanum*, a sapindaceous tree from the Indian Archipelago. It is akin to the Litchi, but the fruit is smaller, being but from half an inch to an inch in diameter. It has a semi-transparent pulp, is eatable, and is sold in the Chinese markets.

2. The tree itself.

* **lŏn-ga̤-nĭm′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *longanimitas*, from *longus* = long, and *animus* = mind; Fr. *longanimité*; Ital. *longanimità*.] Forbearance, long-suffering, patience.

"It had overcome the patience of Job as it did the meeknesse of Moses, and would surely have mastered any, but the *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

lŏng′-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *long*, and *boat*.]

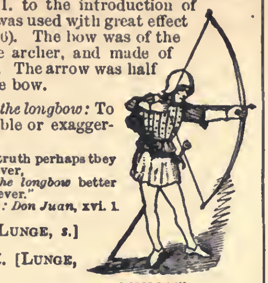
Naut.: A large ship's boat, from 32 to 40 feet long, having a beam from ·29 to ·25 of its length. It has a heavy, flat floor, and is sharper in its floor than a launch. It is carvel built.

"At the first descent on shore, he did countenance the landing in his *longboat*."—*Wotton.*

lŏng′-bōw, *s.* [Eng. *long*, a., and *bow*.] The national weapon of the English from the time of Edward II. to the introduction of firearms. It was used with great effect at Crecy (1346). The bow was of the height of the archer, and made of yew, ash, &c. The arrow was half as long as the bow.

¶ *To draw the longbow:* To tell improbable or exaggerated stories.

"At speaking truth perhaps they
are less clever,
But *draw the longbow* better
now than ever."
Byron: Don Juan, xvi. 1.



LONGBOW

* **lŏnge,** *s.* [LUNGE, *s.*]

* **lŏnge** (1), *v.i.* [LUNGE, *v.*]

* **longe** (2), *v.i.* [LONG, *v.*]

lŏng′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *long*, v.; *-er*.] One who longs; one who desires anything earnestly.

lŏng′-ẽrṣ, *s. pl.* [LONGER, *a.*]

Naut.: The casks stored next the keelson.

* **lŏn-ġē′-va̤l,** * **lŏn-ġæ′-va̤l,** *a.* [Lat. *longævus*, from *longus* = long, and *ævum* = an age.] Long-lived.

* **lŏn-ġĕv′-ĭ-tȳ,** * **lŏn-ġæv′-ĭ-tȳ,** * **lon-gæv-i-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *longævitas*, from *longævus*.] Length of life; great age or duration of life.

"We shall single out the deer, upon concession a long-lived animal, and in *longævity* by many conceived to attain unto hundreds."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

¶ (1) The term may be applied to the duration of species, genera, &c., as well as to the life of individuals.

"Relative *longevity* of species in the Mammalia and Testacea."—*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geol.*, p. 139.

(2) We learn from Scripture that the lives of the antediluvian patriarchs were greatly extended, Methusaleh having reached the age of 969 years (Gen. v. 27). When Psalm xc. was written, the limits of human life were as they are now. A few instances of abnormal longevity still occur, though a large number of the recorded cases are mythic. The inhabitant of a workhouse or a pauper outside, on reaching 100, is sure to receive much consideration and many presents from the public, on which account there is a strong temptation to add on a substantial number of years to the life. Even people not paupers may be tempted to do it. It may well be doubted whether the poor man, Golour M'Crain, who died in the reign of Charles I., really spent 180 Christmas seasons in his house; or whether Old Parr "was in his 153rd year" when he died, in 1635; or Henry Jenkins 169 when he died, in 1670; or whether Thomas Carn, who died in 1588, was 207; or Johannes de Temporibus, whose life ended in 1014, was 361. The existence of centenarians stands on good evidence. A few years ago the Rev. Mr. Ingram, of Unst, died at the age of 102, and Sir Moses Montefiore's hundredth birthday has been celebrated. Dr. Farr, of the General Register Office, Somerset House, says that if the returns made to the office as to the ages of persons deceased can be depended on, 223 persons (79 men and 144 women) out of every million of the population reach 100 years; one, a woman, reaches 108. The longevity tends to be greater in women than in men. It has been recently thought by sanitarians that when the laws of health are completely observed that 125 years are the natural term of human life.

* **lŏn-ġēv′-oŭs** * **lŏn-ġæv′-oŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *longævus*, from *longus* = long, and *ævum* = an age.] Living a long time; long-lived; of great age.

"Cedar wood is *longevous* and an evergreen."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

lŏng′-hănd, *s* [Eng. *long*, and *hand*.] Ordinary writing, or written characters, as distinguished from shorthand, stenography, &c.

lŏn′-ġĭ-corn, *a.* & *s.* [LONGICORNES.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Longicornes (q.v.).

"A chirping noise, like some of the *Longicorn* coleoptera."—*Swainson & Strickland: Insects*, p. 123.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the family Longicornes.

"*Cerambyx heros*, a common European *longicorn*."—*H. W. Bates, F.L.S.*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 298.

lŏn-ġĭ-cor′-nēṣ, lŏn-ġĭ-cor′-nĭ-a̤ *s. pl.* [Lat. *longus* = lŏng, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Entom.: Longicorns, a subsection of Beetles, section Tetramera. The antennæ are usually longer than the body. They are filiform, tapering, or more rarely hooked or pectinated; the mandibles are large; the thorax and part of the elytra sometimes with spines; the body elongated; the colour, as a rule, bright. The longicornes are large beetles, the larvæ of which feed on timber. The perfect insect makes a sound produced by the rubbing of the hind limb of the prothorax over a finely-ribbed prominence on the mesothorax beneath. It is divided into three families. Prionidæ, Cerambycidæ, and Lepturidæ (q.v.).

* **lŏn-ġĭ-lăt′-ẽr-a̤l,** *a.* [Lat. *longus* = long, and *lateralis* = pertaining to the side; *latus* (genit. *lateris*) = a side.] Having long sides; having the form of an elongated parallelogram.

"But Nineveh, which authors acknowledge to have exceeded Babylon, was of a *longilateral* figure."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii.

* **lŏn-ġĭm′-a̤-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *longus* = long, and *manus* = a hand; Fr. *longimane*.] Having long hands; long-handed.

"Whose malice was never so *longimanous* as to reach the soul of their enemies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

* **lŏn-ġĭm′-ĕ-trȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *longus* = long, and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths.

"Our two eyes are like two different stations in *longimetry*, by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is measured."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

lŏng′-ĭng, * **long-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [LONG, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An eager desire or yearning; a craving or morbid appetite.

"I have a woman's *longing*, . . .
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace.'
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

2. *Physiol.:* The name given to the peculiar and often whimsical desires of females during pregnancy, and in those states in which the uterine discharge is suppressed.

lŏng′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *longing*; *-ly*.] In a longing manner; with eager desire or yearning.

"Nor did his eyes less *longingly* behold
The girdle belt, with nails of burnished gold."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 487.

* **lŏn-ġĭn′-quĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *longinquitas*, from *longinquus* = long, extensive; *longus* = long.] Greatness of distance.

"Pope Leo himself saw that *longinquity* of region doth cause the examination of truth to become over dilatory."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

lŏn′-ġĭ-pălp, *a.* & *s.* [LONGIPALPI.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Longipalpi (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An insect of the section Longipalpi (q.v.).

lŏn′-ġĭ-păl-pī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *longus*, and *palpi*, pl. of *palpus* = a stroking, flattering. By entomologists used for a feeler.]

Entom.: The name given by Latreille and Cuvier to a section of the Brachelytra. The maxillary palpi are almost as long as the head. Genera, Pœderus, Stenus, &c.

lŏn-ġĭ-pĕn-nā′-tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *longipennatus*, from Lat. *longus* = long, and *pennatus* = winged; *penna* = a feather.]

Ornith.: A tribe of Birds, order Natatores. The wings are long; the bill pointed, knife-like, or hooked; the hind toes not connected with the others by a membrane. Families Laridæ, Procellaridæ.

lŏn-ġĭ-pĕn′-nāte, *a.* [LONGIPENNATÆ.] Having long wings.

lŏn-ġĭ-pĕn′-nēṣ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *longus* = long, and *penna* = a feather.]

Ornith.: The name given by Cuvier to a family of Sea Birds containing the long-winged species, which, by their great capability of flight, are spread everywhere over the ocean. He included under it the genera Procellaria, Thalassidroma (Petrels), Diomedia, the Albatross, &c.

† **lŏn-ġĭ-rŏs′-tẽr,** *s.* [LONGIROSTRES.]

Ornith.: A bird of the order Longirostres (q.v.).

lŏn-ġĭ-rŏs′-tral, *a.* [LONGIROSTRES.] Having a long bill or beak; of or belonging to the Longirostres (q.v.).

lŏn-ġĭ-rŏs′-trēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *longus* = long; *rostrum* = bill or beak, and masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-es.*]

Ornith.: The name given by Cuvier to a family of Wading Birds, having a slender long weak bill, with which they grope in mud for worms and small insects. He included under it the genera Scolopax (Snipes), Ibis, Numenius (the Curlew), &c.

lŏṅg′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *long*, a.; *-ish.*] Rather long, somewhat long.

> "A *longish* day's journey."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. ix.

lŏn′-ġĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *longitudo* = length, duration, from *longus* = long.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Length.

> "Mine [legs] spindling into *longitude* immense."
> *Cowper: Task*, v. 11.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The distance in degrees reckoned along the ecliptic from the spring equinox to a circle at right angles to it passing through the heavenly body whose longitude is required. A star situated directly in the line between the pole of the ecliptic and the vernal equinox has no longitude. In place of celestial longitudes right ascensions are now generally noted.

2. *Geog.:* Distance on the surface of the globe. The longitude of a place is the arc of the equator intercepted between the meridian of the place and a meridian passing through some other place from which longitude is reckoned. Longitude, in this country, as in England, is most generally reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich. It is also reckoned from the meridians of Washington, Paris, &c. Longitude is expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in time, 15° being equivalent to one hour. It is reckoned to 180° east or west.

¶ (1) *Geocentric longitude:* [GEOCENTRIC-LONGITUDE].

(2) *Heliocentric longitude:*

Astron.: The longitude of a heavenly body, as reckoned on or referred to a circle, of which the centre coincides with that of the sun.

longitude-star, *s.*

Astron. (Pl.): Certain stars whose exact position is known, and which may be used as aids in calculating celestial longitudes.

lŏn-ġĭ-tūd′-ĭn-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *longitudo*, genit. *longitudin(is)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] [LONGITUDE.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to longitude or length: as, *longitudinal* extent; extending or running lengthwise: as, a *longitudinal* timber.

> "These vesiculæ are distended, and their *longitudinal* diameters straitened."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

B. *As subst.:* A railway sleeper laid parallel with the rails.

longitudinal-dehiscence, *s.*

Bot. (Of an anther): Dehiscence in the direction of—*i.e.*, along, not across, the cells.

longitudinal-sinus, *s.* [SINUS.]

longitudinal-tension, *s.*

Bot.: Tension in the direction of the growing structure in a plant.

lŏn-ġĭ-tūd′-ĭn-al-lȳ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *longitudinal; -ly.*] In a longitudinal manner or direction; lengthwise.

> "To withstand the bones being pulled asunder *longitudinally.*"—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

* **lŏn-ġĭ-tūd-ĭn-är′-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *longitudo* (genit. *longitudinis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-arian.*] Pertaining to or having to do with longitude.

* **lŏn-ġĭ-tūd′-ĭn-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [LONGITUDE.] Extended in length.

* **lŏṅg′-lȳ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *long; -ly.*]

1. For a long time; long, tediously, wearisomely.

2. Longingly; with longing.

> "Master, you looked so *longly* on the maid,
> Perhaps you marked not what's the pith of all."
> *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

Lŏṅg′-mȳ̆nd, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A range of hills in Shropshire.

Longmynd-group, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Professor Sedgwick to a series of beds belonging to the Lower Cambrian. They consist of a thick series of olive-green, purple-red, and gray grits and conglomerates, occurring in North and South Wales, Shropshire, and parts of Ireland and Scotland. They are divided into the Harlech grits and the Llanberis slates; the former are 6,000 feet thick in the Longmynd Hills, and in parts of Merionethshire yet thicker. They contain a few annelids, trilobites, &c. The latter occur in Carnarvonshire, where they are 3,000 feet thick), and contain a zoophyte, *Oldhamia antiqua.* (*Lyell.*)

* **lŏṅg′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *long*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being long; length.

Lŏn-gō-bar′-dī, *s. pl.* [LOMBARD.]

lŏṅg′-shăṅks, *s.* [Eng. *long*, and *shanks.*]

Ornith.: A name for the Long-legged Plover, Himantopus (q.v.).

* **lŏṅg′-sȯme,** *a.* [Eng. *long*, a.; *-some.*] Long; tedious or wearisome by its length.

> "With oyle and weecke to last the *longsome* night."
> *Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.*

* **lŏṅg′-sȯme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *longsome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being longsome; tediousness, wearisomeness.

lŏṅg′-spŭn, *a.* [Eng. *long*, and *spun.*] Spun out to a great length; tedious, long-winded.

lŏṅg′-wāyş, lŏṅg′-wīşe, *adv.* [Eng. *long; -ways* or *-wise.*] In a longitudinal direction; in the direction of the length.

> "This island stands as a vast mole, which lies *longways* almost in a parallel line to Naples."—*Addison: On Italy.*

lŏn-ĭ-çër′-ạ, *s.* [Named after Adam Lonicer, a German botanist (1528–1586).]

Bot.: Honeysuckle, the typical genus of the tribe Lonicereæ. It consists of erect, products or climbing shrubs, with opposite entire exstipulate leaves, an ovoid or sub-globose calyx tube, a tubular, funnel-shaped, or campanulate corolla, with the lip oblique or two-lipped; five-lobed; five stamens; ovary, many-seeded: a style filiform; stigma, capitate; fruit, a fleshy berry; two or three-celled, with few seeds. Eighty are known, chiefly from the north temperate zone. The berries of *Lonicera cœrulea* are a favourite food with the Kamtchadales, as are those of *L. angustifolia* with the Hindoos. Goats are said to fatten on the leaves of *L. hypoleuca*, and cattle to eat those of *L. quinquelocularis*, both Indian species. The seed of *L. glauca* are prescribed in India for colic in horses. [HONEYSUCKLE.]

lŏn-ĭ-çër′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lonicer(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Caprifoliaceæ.

* **lōn′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *lone*, a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat lone or lonely.

lŏnş-dā′-leī-ạ, *s.* [Named by McCoy in 1849 after Mr. Wm. Lonsdale, a distinguished geologist, who described many species of corals, &c.]

Palæont.: A genus of Rugose Corals, family Cyathophyllidæ. *Londaleia floriformis* is a flower-like coral from the Carboniferous rocks.

loô (1), * **lû,** *s.* & *a.* [A shortened form of *lanterloo* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A round game at cards.

> "A secret indignation, that all those affections of the mind should be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at *loo.*"—*Addison:*

B. *As adj.:* Used or intended for the game of loo: as, a *loo* table.

loô (2), *s.* [LOVE.] (*Scotch.*)

loô, *inter.* [See def.] A shortened form of halloo (q.v.). (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 7.)

loô, *v.t.* [LOO (1), *s.*] To beat at the game of loo by winning every trick; hence, to defeat.

> "Fortune could never let Ned *loo* her,
> When she had left it wholly to her."
> *Shenstone: To a Friend.*

* **loôb′-ĭ-lȳ̆,** *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *looby; -ly.*]

A. *As adv.:* Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy fashion.

B. *As adj.:* Awkward, clumsy.

> "A *loobily* country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars."—*L'Estrange.*

* **loô′-bȳ̆,** *s.* [Prob. allied to *lubber*, *lob*, &c.] An awkward clumsy fellow; a lubber.

> "I am somewhat flurried, and that confounded *looby* has perceived it."—*Sheridan: Rivals*, ii. 1.

* **looch,** *s.* [LOCH.]

* **loode-sterre,** *s.* [LOADSTAR.]

loôf, *v.t.* [LUFF.]

loôf (1), *s.* [Dut. *loef* = a weather-guage (also applied to various parts of a vessel).] [LUFF.]

Shipbuild.: That part of the bow where the timbers begin to curve in towards the stem.

loôf (2), **luif,** *s.* [Icel. *lófi;* Goth. *lofa.*] The palm of the hand.

¶ *Outside of the loof:* The back of the hand.

> "The *outside* o' *the loof* to them at the last day."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

loọk, * **lok-en,** * **lok-i-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *lóccan* = to look, to see; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *luogên;* M. H. Ger. *luogen* = to mark, to behold, from O. H. Ger. *looc;* M. H. Ger. *luoc;* Ger. *loch* = a hole.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Subjectively:*

1. To direct the eye towards any object for the purpose of seeing it; to gaze. (Followed by *after, at, for, in, on, to,* or *towards.*)

> "And children coming home from school
> *Look in* at the open door."
> *Longfellow: Village Blacksmith.*

2. To direct the mind or understanding; to consider, to examine.

* 3. To expect; to have expectation or anticipation; to anticipate.

> "I *looked* you would have given me your petition."
> *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

4. To take care, to take heed, to observe, to watch.

> "*Look* you bring me in the names."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

5. To be turned or lie in any direction; to face, to front.

> "The door of the inner gate that *looketh* toward the north."—*Ezekiel* viii. 3.

II. *Objectively:*

1. To have any particular appearance; to seem, to appear.

> "Thou *lookest* not like deceit."
> *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 585.

2. To have or assume any particular air or mien. (The sense is completed by an adjective or an adverb.)

> "How *cheerfully* my mother *looks.*"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To turn the eyes on or towards; to look at.

> "'I can *look* you in the face,' he said; 'I have done nothing of which I need be ashamed.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* 2. To seek, to search for.

> "I will *look* some linen for your head."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

* 3. To expect.

> "The gifts she *looks* from me."
> *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

* 4. To express or manifest by a look.

* 5. To influence by looks.

> "A spirit fit to start into an empire,
> And *look* the world to law."
> *Dryden: Cleomenes.*

¶ 1. *To look about:* To turn the eyes on all sides; to look round.

2. *To look about one:* To be wary or watchful; to be on one's guard.

> "John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man subsisted his family out of it; however, John began to think it high time to *look about* him."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

3. *To look after:*

(1) To search or seek for.

(2) To expect, to anticipate; to be in a stat of expectation.

> "Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for lookin *after* those things which are coming on the earth."—*Luke* xxi. 26.

(3) To take care of, to attend to: as, To *look after* children.

* 4. *To look down:* To put down or quell by a show of force, power, or authority; to frown down.

5. *To look down upon:* To despise; to rega as an inferior.

6. *To look for:*

(1) To search for, to seek.

(2) To expect, to anticipate.

"The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he *looketh* not *for* him."—*Matthew* xxiv. 50.

7. *To look forward to:* To expect, especially with feelings of pleasure; to anticipate with pleasure.

8. *To look into:* To examine closely or narrowly; to inspect carefully, to sift.

> "His nephew's levies to him appear'd
> To be a preparation 'gainst the Polack;
> But better *look'd into*, he truly found
> It was against your highness."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

9. *To look on:*

(1) To be a spectator, not an actor.

(2) To regard, to esteem.

"None would *look on* her."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 3.

(3) To consider, to think of.

10. *To look out:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To be on the watch; to be wary or watchful.

(2) *Trans.:* To search for and discover; to select, to choose, to pick out.

11. *To look over:*

(1) To examine, to go through: as, To *look over* accounts.

(2) To overlook; to pass by or over: as, To *look over* a fault.

12. *To look to*, or *unto:*

(1) To watch, to attend.

"Will you *look to* those things I told you of?"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 1.

(2) To expect, to depend upon.

13. *To look through:*

(1) To see through; to see and understand perfectly.

(2) To examine the contents of: as, To *look through* a museum.

14. *To look up:*

(1) To search for until found.

(2) To pay a visit to; to call upon: as, To *look* a person *up*. (*Colloquial.*)

lo͝ok, *s.* [Look, *v.*]

1. The act of looking or seeing; a glance.

> "Then with a kind compassionating *look*,
> And sighs, bespeaking pity ere he spoke,
> Few words he said."
> *Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel*, i. 164.

2. Air of the face; aspect, mien; cast of the countenance; expression of the eye and countenance.

> "Thou cream-fac'd loon!
> Where got'st thou that goose *look?*"
> *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 3.

¶ *Look* is the generic and *glance* the specific term; that is to say, a casual or momentary *look:* a *look* may be characterized as severe or mild, fierce or gentle, angry or kind; a *glance* as hasty or sudden, imperfect or slight: so likewise we speak of taking a *look.* or catching a *glance.*

look-out, *s.*

1. A careful watch: as, To keep a good *look-out.*

2. A person engaged in watching.

3. A place from which a watch is kept.

Look-out man: A person employed to keep watch.

lo͝ok'-ẽr, *lok-er, *s.* [Eng. *look*, v., *-er.*] One who looks.

looker-on, *s.* One who is a mere spectator, not an actor.

> "How proud and happy they ! the crowd
> Of *lookers-on* how pleased and proud !"
> *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, v.

lo͝ok'-ĭng, *lok-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Look, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of turning the eyes on or towards any object; a glance.

***looking-for**, *s.* Expectation, anticipation.

"A certain fearful *looking-for* of judgment."—*Hebrews* x. 27.

looking-glass, *s.* A mirror; a glass silvered on the back, so as to show reflections.

Looking-glass tree:

Bot.: The genus Heritiera, one of the Sterculiaceæ. The resemblance to a looking-glass is in the silvery-white underside of the leaves. Four species are known from India and Africa.

lo͞ol, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *loculus* = a coffer.]

Metall.: A vessel to receive the washing of metallic ores.

lo͞om (1), ***lome**, *s.* [A.S. *gelóma* = a tool, an implement.]

* 1. A tool, an implement, a utensil.

> "The *lomes* that ich laboure with and yflode deserve
> Ys pater noster and my prymer."
> *Piers Plouhman*, p. 77.

2. A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into fabric. They may be either hand-*looms* or power-*looms*, the former being worked by the person weaving, the latter driven by steam or other motive power. The essential parts of a loom are:—(1) A frame in which the row of yarns forming the warp is held; (2) Leashes or harness which govern the decussation of the threads to form a shed for the woof.

2. *Naut.:* The part of the length of an oar inside the rowlock in rowing.

loom-card, *s.*

Weav.: A pierced pattern-card for Jacquard weaving.

loom-harness, *s.*

Weav.: That portion of the loom by which the warp-threads are moved to make the decussation, forming the shed in which the shuttle travels and leaves the weft-thread. The harness has heddles with loops for the warps, and some are raised above the others, either in regular alternation for plain weaving, or in other order, according to the pattern.

loom-shuttle, *s.* One for carrying the weft-thread through the shed formed by the decussation of the warp. An orifice is made through the shuttle in line with the yarn-eye, and another through the bottom at the same distance from the end.

*** lo͞om** (2), *s.* [See def.]

Ornith.: The same as Loon (2), *s.*

"A *loom* is as big as a goose: of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings, each feather marked near the point with two spots. They breed in Farr Island."—*Grew: Musæum.*

lo͞om (3), *s.* [Loom, *v.*] The faint or indistinct appearance of anything seen at a distance or through a fog.

lo͞om, *lum-en, *v.i.* [Icel. *ljóma* = to gleam, to shine; *ljómi* = a beam, a ray; A.S. *leóma* = a beam; *leómian* = to gleam, to shine.]

* 1. To shine.

"Here lure *lumes* liht." *Lyric Poems*, p. 52.

2. To appear above the surface; espec., of water or of the sea; to appear indistinctly or faintly in the distance.

"The giant Apennines of Sabina *loom* afar off."—*Dennis: Cities & Cemeteries of Etruria*, ii. 35.

* 3. To appear to the mind's eye faintly or obscurely; to dawn.

* 4. To be eminent; to be elevated or ennobled; to rise.

loom-gale, *s.* A gentle gale of wind.

lo͞omed, *a.* [Eng. *loom* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Woven in a loom.

> "With *loom'd* wool the native robe supplies."
> *Savage: The Wanderer*, i.

lo͞om'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Loom, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The loom or indistinct appearance of an object as seen in particular states of the atmosphere, as in a fog.

lo͞on (1), ***loun, *lown**, *s.* [O. Dut. *loen* = a stupid fellow.] A rogue, a worthless person, a naughty woman. (The word is of both genders.)

> "Telling scandalous tales of the others?
> Out upon him, the lazy *loon!*"
> *Longfellow: Golden Legend*, iv.

lo͞on (2), ***lo͞om** (2), *s.* [Icel. *lomr* = a loon; Sw. & Dan. *lom.* Perhaps the same word as *loon* (1).] [Loom (2), *s.*]

Ornith.: *Colymbus glacialis*, the Great Northern Diver. Head, neck, and upper tail-coverts glossed with deep purplish green on a black ground; short transverse bar on the throat, collar, or middle of neck; upper plumage black, marked with white spots; under plumage white. Length thirty-six inches, extent of wing forty-eight inches. Habitat, Arctic seas of both hemispheres; abundant in the Hebrides, Scandinavia, and Russia. They are accidental visitors along our southern coasts.

lo͞on'-ghĭe, lûn'-ghĭe, *s.* [Native name.]

Fabric: A silk and cotton cloth, of rich colour, made in Scinde, in pieces about four yards long and two feet wide.

lo͞op (1), ***loupe**, *s.* [Irish & Gael. *lub* = a loop, a bow, a noose, from *lub* = to bend, to incline.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fold or doubling of a string, rope, chain, &c.; a noose, a bight; a doubled cord through which another cord, a lace, a rope, &c., may be run.

"And thou shalt make fifty taches of brass, and put the taches into the *loops.*"—*Exodus* xxvi. 11.

* 2. A hole, an opening.

> "Make me to see it, or (at the least) so proven,
> That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*,
> To hang a doubt on." *Shaksp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

3. Anything resembling a loop, as a bend of a river, a curve of a railway, &c.

4. A hinge of a door.

5. A panel of bars, put together like a gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure.

6. A length of paling.

7. A narrow opening in a wall through which to watch or fire upon an enemy; a loophole.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) A slotted bar which forms a guide and limit to the motion of an object.

(2) A sleeve or collar, as that upon the middle of a neck-yoke.

2. *Gun.:* A small iron ring in the barrel of a gun.

3. *Rail. Eng.:* A loop-line (q.v.).

4. *Teleg.:* A wire going out and returning to the same point, as to a branch office, and forming a part of a main circuit.

loop-holder, *s.* A carriage, by which the *loop* of a strap is attached to running-gear or the bed.

loop-line, *s.*

1. *Rail. Eng.:* A connecting line of railway; one running into the trunk.

2. *Teleg.:* A wire going out and returning to the main circuit; a loop.

lo͞op (2), *s.* [Ger. *luppe* = a bloom, a loop, a bundle of hay.]

Metall.: A mass of iron, gathered into a ball on the floor of a reverberatory furnace, and in a pasty condition ready for the tilt-hammer or rolls. It is conveyed by dragging on the iron plates which form a track on the floor, or in a little truck called a ball-trolly. A loup.

lo͞op (1), *v.t.* [Loop (1), *s.*] To form into a loop or loops; to fasten or furnish with a loop or loops.

lo͞op (2), *v.t.* [Loop (2), *s.*]

Metall.: To run together, as the matter of an ore into a mass when the ore is only heated for calcination.

lo͞oped, *a.* [Eng. *loop* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

1. Formed into a loop.

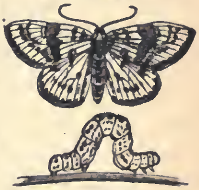
* 2. Full of holes or apertures.

> "How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
> Your *loop'd* and window'd raggedness, defend you
> From seasons such as these?"
> *Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 4.

lo͞op'-ẽr, *s.* [Loop (1), *s.*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A perforated blade or bodkin for inserting the end of a carpet-rag through the end of another piece, looping them together to avoid the trouble of sewing.

2. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The group or tribe Geometrina (q.v.). Called also Land Measurer Moths, or Land Measurers.



LOOPERS

Butterfly and Caterpillar of Abraxas grossulariata, the Magpie-moth (q.v.).

looper-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The same as Looper, 2 (q.v.).

lo͞op'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *loop* (1), s., and *hole.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

> "The very eyes of men through *loopholes* thrust,
> Gazing upon the Greeks with little lust."
> *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,383.

(2) Any hole or aperture allowing passage or escape.

> "Shedding through paly *loopholes* mild and small,
> Gleams that upon the lake's still bosom fall."
> *Wordsworth; Evening Walk.*

2. *Fig.:* A means of escape or evasion; a shift, an evasion.

II. *Fort.:* An aperture or slit in a stockade or other defence, whence musketry may be fired at assailants; machicolation, embattlement, embrasure, crenelle.

loôp′-hōled, *a.* [Eng. *loophol(e)*; *-ed.*] Full of holes or apertures; admitting of passage.

> "This uneasy *loophol'd* gaol,
> In which ye are hampered by the fetlock,
> Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock."
> *Butler: Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. i.

loôp′-iĕ, loôp′-ȳ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. allied to Dan. *loopen* = to run; Eng. *leap.*] Crafty, tricky, deceitful.

> "I tauld him how this *loopy* lad . . . . had served me."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. xxi.

loôp′-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *loop* (1), s.; *-ing.*] The act of forming into or furnishing with a loop or loops; a loop.

looping-snails, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A popular name for the genus Truncatella (q.v.). It has reference to their peculiar mode of progression—by contracting the space between the lips and the foot.

***loôrd,** *s.* [Fr. *lourd* = heavy, stupid.] A dull, stupid fellow; a drone; a good-for-nothing fellow.

> "Siker, thou's but a lazy *loord*,
> And rekes much of thy swinke."
> *Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.*

loô′-rȳ, loû′-ri, *s.* [LORY.]

***loos, *los, *lose,** *s.* [Fr. *los*, from Lat. *laus* = praise.] Praise, fame, renown.

> "Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. xii. 12.

loôse, *lous-en, *los-en, *lows-en, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *losian* = to lose, to become void; O. Sax. *lósian* = to make free; Dut. *lossen* = to loosen, to set loose; Icel. *leysa*; Sw. *lösa*; Dan. *löse*; Ger. *lösen*; Goth. *lausjan.*] [LOOSE, *a.*, LOSE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To unbind, to untie, to set free anything which is tied or fastened.

> "You shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her: *loose* them and bring them unto me."—*Matt.* xxi. 2.

2. To unfasten, to undo.

> "Who is worthy to *loose* the seals thereof?"—*Revelation* v. 2.

3. To release from confinement, restraint, or imprisonment; to set free; to set at liberty.

> "And the four angels were *loosed*, which were prepared for an hour, and a day, and a month, and a year, for to slay the third part of men."—*Revelation* ix. 15.

4. To relax, to loosen, to let go.

5. To relax; to make less strict, harsh, or severe.

> "All the bonds and restraints under which men lay, be so far *loosed*, that any man might be free, who would concur to his own liberty and enlargement."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 40.

6. To make loose or feeble.

> "The joints of his loins were *loosed*, and his knees smote one against another."—*Daniel* v. 6.

7. To set free from obligation or burden; to release, to free, to disengage.

> "Woman, thou art *loosed* from thine infirmity."—*Luke* xiii. 12.

*8. To remit, to forgive, to pardon, to absolve.

> "Whatsoever thou shalt *loose* on earth, shall be *loosed* in heaven."—*Matthew* xvi. 19.

*9. To solve, to explain.

> "He had red hir riddle, which no wight
> Could ever *loose*, but suffred deadly dole."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xi. 25.

*10. To dissolve, to dissipate, to disperse.

> "The watry south winde from the seabord coste
> Upblowing doth disperse the vapour *loste*."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 13.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To set sail from a port; to put to sea.

> "Paul and his company *loosed* from Paphos."—*Acts* xiii. 13.

loôse, *loos, *a. & s.* [A.S. *leás*; cogn. with O. S. *los*; Dut. *lós*; Icel. *lauss*; Sw. & Dan. *lös*; Ger. *los*; Goth. *laus.*] [LOOSE.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not tied, fastened, or attached to anything else; unfastened, unbound, free.

> "We'll tame the terrors of their bow,
> And cut the bow-string *loose*."
> *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 22.

2. Not tight or confined; easy: as, a *loose* dress.

3. Not crowded together; not dense; close or compact.

> "With horse and chariots ranked in *loose* array."
> *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 887.

4. Set free from confinement, restraint, or imprisonment; liberated, free.

5. Disengaged, free.

*6. Free from obligation; not bound. (Followed by *of* or *from.*)

> "Now I stand
> *Loose of* my vow." *Addison: Cato.*

7. Unconnected, rambling.

> "Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

*8. Vague, uncertain.

*9. Not close, not concise, not precise or exact.

> "If an author be *loose* and diffuse in his style, the translator needs only regard the propriety of the language."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

10. Not strict, not rigid.

*11. Not strict in morals; lax, careless, unprincipled.

12. Not restrained in manners; dissolute, wanton.

> "Unrestrained, *loose* companions."
> *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 3.

*13. Containing or consisting of wanton, obscene, or unchaste language.

> "When *loose* epistles violate chaste eyes."
> *Dryden: Ovid; Heroides* xvii.

*14. Lax of body; the opposite of costive.

> "What hath a great influence upon the health is going to stool regularly: people that are very *loose* have seldom strong thoughts or strong bodies."—*Locke: On Education.*

*15. Negligent.

> "Lay negligent and *loose* regard upon him."
> *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 3.

II. *Botany:*

1. Of a soft, cellular, incohesive texture, like the pith of moss plants.

2. Having the parts distant from each other, with an open light kind of an arrangement, as the panicle among kinds of inflorescence.

***B.** *As substantive:*

1. Freedom from restraint; liberty, licence.

> "Poets should not . . . give themselves such a *loose* in lyricks, as if there were no connection in the world."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

2. The discharge of an arrow.

> "And shot they with . . . the square or forked pile,
> The *loose* gave such a twang, as might be heard a mile."
> *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 26.

¶ (1) *On the loose:* Dissipated, dissolute, wanton.

(2) *To break loose:* To escape from restraint or confinement; hence, fig., to cast off all moral restraint.

(3) *To give a loose to:* To allow to act freely; to give vent or licence to.

(4) *To set loose:* To set at liberty; to free from restraint or confinement.

***loose-bodied,** *a.* Loose, not tight.

loose-box, *s.* A stable, or part of a stable, without stalls, in which a horse is shut up, but not tied.

†**loose-house,** *s.* The same as LOOSE-BOX (q.v.).

***loose-kirtle,** *s.* A woman of bad character.

> "As if he were a Barbican *loose-kirtle* trying to keep her apple-squire ashore."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xxx.

loose-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: A pulley running loosely on the shaft, and receiving the belt from the fast-pulley when the shaft is to be disconnected from the motor.

***loose-tailed,** *a.* Of bad character; wanton.

> "In the rank of *loose-tailed* ladies."—*Carlile: The Fortune-Hunters* (1689), p. 43.

***loose-wived,** *a.* Having a wanton wife. (*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, i. 2.)

loôse′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *loose*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a loose manner; not fast; not firmly: as, a parcel *loosely* tied.

2. Not tightly or compactly.

> "Sands abrupt on sands lay *loosely* piled."
> *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 75.

3. Without confinement.

4. Without order, union, or correction; disconnectedly.

> "Part *loosely* wing the region, part more wise
> In common, rang'd in figure, wedge their way."
> *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 425.

*5. Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly.

*6. Vaguely; not fully.

7. Without strictness or accuracy, casually.

> "I have already *loosely* observed that their system supposes a regular derivation of the language from a few short primitives."—*Beddoes: Observ. on the Dutch Etymologists.*

8. Laxly, wantonly; in a dissipated manner.

> "If he had openly proclaimed himself a disciple of Hobbes, and had lived as *loosely* as Wilmot."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*9. Meanly, slightly.

loôs′-ẹn, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *loos(e)*; *-en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make loose; to loosen; to make less tight, or less firmly fixed; to free from tightness or fixedness; to slacken.

> "[The] hurried sailor . . . *loosening* every sheet,
> Resigns the spreading vessel to the wind."
> *Thomson: Summer*, 1,465.

2. To make less compact or dense.

> "The cause of this, was nothing but the *loosening* of the earth, which comforteth any tree."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 435.

3. To free from restraint; to set at liberty.

> "It *loosens* his hands, and assists his understanding."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

4. To free from costiveness.

> "Fear *looseneth* the belly."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

***B.** *Intrans.:* To become loose; to become less firm, compact, or fixed.

> "When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way, it being more ready to *loosen* when pulled in that direction."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

loôs′-ẹn-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *loosen*; *-er.*] One who or that which loosens; specif., a medicine which removes costiveness; a laxative.

loôse′-nĕss, *loose-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *loose*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being loose or relaxed; the state of not being tied, fastened, fixed, or compact.

2. Freedom from restraint; ease; easy manner.

> "Him even the dissolute admired; for he
> A graceful *looseness*, when he pleased, put on."
> *Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health*, iv

3. Laxity of manners or life; levity of conduct.

4. Irregularity; failure to observe morality in life; dissoluteness.

5. Unchastity, lewdness, wantonness.

> "Her old Malbecco, which did her upbrayd
> With *loosenesse* of her love and loathly deed."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. x. 50.

6. Diarrhœa; flux of the bowels.

> "Fat meats, in phlegmatick stomachs, procure *looseness* and hinder retention."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

loôs′-ẹn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LOOSEN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of loosing or making loose; the state of becoming loose.

loosening-bar, *s.*

Founding: A stiff bar with a point or screw which stands in a hole in the pattern, and extends upward through the top box. After ramming up, and before lifting the top part, this bar is struck alternately from opposite sides with a short, heavy piece of iron, so as to loosen the pattern slightly in the sand, after which it is removed. This facilitates the separation of the sand from the pattern, and lessens the amount of mending required.

loôse′-strīfe, *s.* [The English rendering of the Gr. λυσιμάχιον (*lusimachion*).]

Botany:

1. The genus Lysimachia (q.v.).

2. The genus Lythrum (q.v.). Called more fully Purple Loosestrife. Two species are British: Spiked Purple Loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*, and Hyssop-leaved Loosestrife, *L. hyssopifolia.*

3. (*Pl.*): One of the names given by Lindley to the order Lythraceæ (q.v.).

¶ *West Indian Loosestrife:*

Bot.: Jussiœa suffruticosa.

loôs′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *loos(e)*, a.; *-ish.*] Rather loose; somewhat loose.

loô′-sôme, *a.* [Scotch *loo* = love; suff. *-some.*] Lovely, lovable.

loôt, *pret. of v.* [LET, *v.*] Let, permitted. (*Scotch.*)

> "I *loot* naebody sort it but my ain hands."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xl.

loôt, *s.* [Hind. *lût* = plunder.] Booty, plunder; espec., that taken by a victorious army from a sacked city.

loôt, *v.t.* [Loot, *s.*] To plunder, to pillage; espec., to plunder a city after a siege.

> "As a place of security for the plunder *looted* by laundresses."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xiv.

loôt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *loot*, v.; *-er.*] One who loots; a plunderer.

loô'-tỹ, loô'-tiĕ, *s.* [Hind. & Mahratta *loot* or *lût*, with suff. *-y*, from *-ee* at the end of some Mahratta words used of persons (?).] A plunderer and occasional assassin. (*East Indies.*)

> "I will find the dagger of a *lootie* which shall reach thee."—*Scott: Surgeon's Daughter*, ch. xii.

loô'-vẽr, *s.* [Louvre.]

loôveș, *s. pl.* [Loaf, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

lŏp (1), *v.t.* [O. Dut. *luppen* = to maim, to castrate; Dut. *lubben.*] [Lib.]

1. To cut off the top or extremities of anything; to make shorter by cutting off the extremities; to trim by cutting.

> "As wood-knife *lops* the sapling spray."
> *Scott: Marmion*, vi. 11.

2. To cut partly through, and pleach or bend down: as, To *lop* the bushes in a hedge.

3. To cut off generally. (Usually followed by *off*.)

> "His hand had been *lopped off* for an offence into which he had been hurried by his intemperate zeal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

4. To cut down, to maim, to omit a part of.

> "For particulars and circumstances he continually *lops* them."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad.* (Pref.)

lŏp (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. akin to *lap* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To allow to hang down; to let fall: as, To *lop* the ears.

B. *Intrans.:* To hang down, to be pendulous.

lop-eared, *a.* Having ears which hang down; as some kind of rabbits.

lŏp, *lopp, *s.* [Lop (1), *v.*] That which is lopped or cut from trees, shrubs, &c.

> "A trembling contribution! Why we take
> From every tree, *lop*, bark, and part o' th' timber."
> *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

***lōpe,** *pret. of v.* [Leap, *v.*]

***lōpe,** *s.* [Leap, *s.*] A leap.

***lope-staff,** *s.* A leaping-pole.

***lōpe,** *v.i.* [Lope, *s.*] To leap; to move or run with a leap or jump.

> "His malice *lopes* at a venture."—*North: Examen*, p. 73.

lŏ-phăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiatæ, tribe Nepeteæ. It consists of very pretty pink, blue, and white flowers, mostly natives of North America, but cultivated in British gardens.

lŏ-phī'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lophiidæ.]

lŏ-phī'-ĭ-dæ, lŏ-phī'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lophi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopteri. The carpal bones are prolonged, so as to form a sort of arm for the support of the pectoral fins, which sometimes have a faint resemblance to legs; this gives these fishes a frog-like appearance. Called also Pediculati.

lŏph'-ĭne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$, pyrobenzoline. An organic base obtained by the dry distillation of hydrobensamide and other compounds. It is dissolved out with boiling alcoholic potash, from which it crystallizes on cooling. It forms colourless needles, often an inch long, with a lustre similar to that of caffeine. It melts at 265°, and sublimes without decomposition. It is tasteless and inodorous, and has scarcely any alkaline reaction. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and ether. Its alcoholic solution is fluorescent, like quinine. It forms crystallizable salts with the mineral acids which are rather unstable, and for the most part insoluble in water.

lŏ-phī'-ȯ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a ridge of ground, an eminence, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tapiridæ, named from having eminences on the teeth. Various species are found in the Eocene. They vary in size from that of a horse to that of a rhinoceros.

lŏ-phī'-ȯ-dŏnt, *a.* [Lophiodon.] Belonging to, having the characteristics of, or resembling the genus Lophiodon (q.v.).

lŏph-ĭ-ȯ-mȳ'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lophiomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Simple-toothed Rodents, established by Alphonse Milne-Edwards for the reception of Lophiomys (q.v.).

lŏph'-ĭ-ȯ-mys, *s.* [Gr. λοφιά (*lophia*) = the bristly back of a boar, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: *Lophiomys Imhausi*, the sole member of the family Lophiomyidæ (q.v.), closely allied to the Muridæ, and particularly to the Hamsters. It somewhat resembles a small opossum. Colour blackish-brown; a spot on the forehead, a streak under each eye, and the tip of the tail are white. The long hairs of the middle of the back and tail are erectile. To this the generic name has reference; the specific name commemorates the person who brought the creature under the notice of naturalists. The first toe in each hind foot is opposable, thus converting it into a prehensile hand, which the animal uses freely in climbing. Habitat, the north-east of Africa, and possibly Arabia.

lŏ-phïr'-a, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest; suff. *-ira.* So called because one of the sepals is extended into a ligulate wing or crest.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Lophiraceæ (q.v.).

lŏph-ĭ-rā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lophir(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Guttiferales. It consists of tropical African many-branched trees of pyramidal form; the leaves alternate, stalked, quite entire, with raised veins and a jointed stalk, stipules small, deciduous; flowers perfect, axillary and terminal, yellow, with two small bracts; sepals five, the inner three smaller and concave, the outer opposite; petals five; stamens indefinite; ovary one-celled; ovules indefinite; fruit a leathery nut, one-celled, by abortion one-seeded. Only known genus Lophira. The order was established by Endlicher.

lŏph'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a ridge of ground, an eminence. The name has reference to the protuberances on the head of the fishes of this genus.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Lophiidæ. *Lophius piscatorius* is the Angler or Fishing Frog. [Angler.]

lŏph-ȯ-brăn'-chĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a ridge of ground, an eminence, and Eng. *branchiate.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, having the characteristics of, or resembling the Lophobranchii (q.v.).

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The same as Lophobranchii (q.v.).

> "But in a good many fishes, such as the Plectognathi and *Lophobranchiates*, the otolites are represented by calcareous dust."—*Prof. Seeley*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 12.

lŏph-ȯ-brăn'-chĭ-ī, lŏph-ȯ-brăn'-chĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Fishes with tufted gills; *i.e.*, the gills are not as in other fishes pectinated, but consist of small rounded lobes clustered together, which are attached to the branchial arches. The snout is produced into a tube. The order is divided into two families, Syngnathidæ and Solenostomidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* Found from the Eocene onward.

lō'-phȯ-īte, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = crest, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *lophoit.*]

Min.: A variety of chlorite referred by Des Cloizeaux to the species Ripidolite, and by Dana to his Prochlorite. (See these words.) Occurs in comb-shaped groups of crystals at Greiner, Zillerthal, Tyrol.

lŏ-phŏp'-ĕ-a, lŏ-phŏph'-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Phylactolæmata. Sometimes made a suborder of Bryozoa, order Holobranchiata, section Ectoprocta. The epistome is developed; the tentacles are numerous, and placed upon a pair of the arms of the lophophore, in form like a horse-shoe. The cells are usually leathery, horny, or subcalcareous, and nearly transparent, springing from a root-stalk, which creeps along upon the surface of stones, though sometimes the whole body is gelatinous and floating. Three or four individuals are generally together. The Lophopea inhabit fresh water. Families Plumatellidæ and Cristatellidæ.

lŏph-ȯ-pĕt'-a-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and πέταλον (*petalon*) = a petal (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Celastraceæ. *Lophopetalum littorale, L. Wallichii*, natives of the Eastern Peninsula, and *L. Wightianum*, an Indian tree, furnish wood valuable for furniture or for building. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

lŏph'-ȯ-phöre, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, to carry.]

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Allman to the disc or stage upon which the tentacles of the Polyzoa are borne.

> "In the majority of Polyzoa—including almost all the marine species—the *lophophore* is circular."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 358.

lŏph-ȯ-phõr-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lophophor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A subfamily of Phasianidæ, sometimes merged in Phasianinæ. [Lophophorus.]

lŏ-phŏph'-õr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear.]

Ornith.: Monaul. A genus of Phasianidæ, subfamily Phasianinæ (true pheasants). The upper mandible is much curved, the head is feathered, the tail straight and even. They inhabit the higher ranges of the Himalayas. *Lophophorus impeyanus* is the Impeyan pheasant (q.v.).

lŏph-ȯ-phȳ-tĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lophophyt(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rhizogens, order Balanophoraceæ.

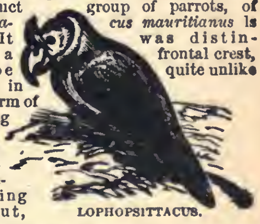
lŏph-ȯ-phȳ'-tŭm, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and φυτόν (*phuton*) = a tree, a plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Lophophytideæ (q.v.).

lŏ-phŏp'-ȯ-da, *s. pl.* [Lophopea.]

lŏph-ȯ-psĭt'-ta-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and ψίττακος (*psittacos*) = a parrot.]

Zool.: A name proposed by Prof. Newton for an extinct group of parrots, of which *Psittacus mauritianus* is the type. It was distinguished by a frontal crest, of a shape quite unlike that found in any other form of parrot, rising from the base of the bill and terminating before reaching the occiput, which was apparently flat and smooth. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1875, p. 350.)



LOPHOPSITTACUS.

lŏph'-ȯ-pŭs, *s.* [Lophopea.]

Bot.: The Bell Flower. The typical genus of the sub-order Lophophea. The ectocyst is of a gelatinous consistence. A species was first described in 1741 by Trembley.

lŏph-or'-tȳx, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and ὄρτυξ (*ortux*) = a quail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Perdicinæ (True Partridges). *Lophortyx californianus* is the Californian quail. It has a beautiful crest and bright plumage. It is abundant in California.

lŏph-ȯ-sẽr-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lophoser(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Madrepores, family Fungidæ. The wall is entire and not spinose. Some are simple, and cup or button-shaped; others are compound. There are twenty genera.

lŏph-ȯ-sër'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and σηρικός (*sērikos*) = silky, from σήρ (*sēr*) = silk.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lophoserinæ (q.v.).

lŏph′-ŏ-spẽr-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Antirrhineæ. It consists of very elegant plants, with large purple flowers. They are from Mexico, but cultivated in Britain.

lŏ-phō′-tēş, *s.* [Gr. λοφωτός (*lophōtos*) = crested.]

1. *Ichthy:* The typical genus of the family Lophotidæ. *Lophotes cepidianus* is a ribbon-like fish with a silvery body, rose-coloured fins, and no scales. It is about five feet long, and has been found in the Mediterranean and in the ocean near Japan.

2. *Ornith.:* A genus of raptorial birds, subfamily Falconinæ.

lŏ-phō′-tĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lophot(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopteri or Acanthopterygii. The head has a high crest, a single dorsal fin runs the whole length of the back.

lŏph-ȳ-rŏp′-ŏ-dạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. λόφουρος (*lophouros*) = having a long-haired tail (?), and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A legion of Crustacea, division Gnathopoda. The locomotory organs have stiff hairs. The branchiæ are attached to mouth organs. It contains two orders, Ostracoda and Copepoda. (*Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S.*)

lŏ-phȳ′-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόφουρος (*lophouros*) = having a long-haired tail (?).]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Tenthredinidæ (Saw flies). *Lophyrus pini* is a small species a third of an inch long, very common in the Coniferæ.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Lizards, family Iguanidæ.

lŏp′-pạrd, *s.* [Eng. *lop* (1), *v.*; suff. *-ard.*] A tree whose top has been lopped; a pollard.

***lŏppe,** *s.* [A.S. *loppe*; Sw. *loppa*; Dan. *loppe.*] A flea.

lŏpped, *a.* [LOPPERED.]

lopped-milk, *s.* [LOPPERED-MILK.]

lŏp′-pẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lop* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who lops trees.

lŏp′-pẽr, ***lop-ren,** *v.t.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *lübbern*; Ger. *liefern*, *geliefern* = to curdle; Icel. *hleypa*; Ger. *luppe*, *lab* = rennet.] To curdle, to coagulate, as milk.

loppered-milk, *s.* Milk which has become curdled or coagulated.

***lop-pes-tre,** ***lop-pis-ter,** ***lop-ster,** *s.* [LOBSTER.]

lŏp′-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LOP (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of cutting off all the branches of a tree, except the crop or main shoot.

2. That which is lopped or cut off; the branches lopped off a tree.

> "If they are divided yet further, so as to be laid close, and bound up in a more uniform manner into several faggots, perhaps those *loppings* may be all carried to one single load or burden."—*Watts: On the Mind*, ch. xviii.

lopping-axe, *s.* A light axe used for trimming trees. The term may be considered as in contradistinction to felling-axe or logging-axe.

lopping-shears, *s. pl.* A pair of heavy shears for trimming bushes, hedges, &c.

lŏp′-pȳ, *a.* [LOP (2), *v.*] Hanging loosely down; pendulous.

lŏp′-sēed, *s.* [Eng. *lop*, and *seed.*]

Bot.: The genus Phryma.

lŏp′-sīd-ĕd, lŏb′-sīd-ĕd, ***lăp-sīd-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. LOP (2), *v.*, and *sided.*] Heavier on one side than the other; hanging over or inclined to one side; not perpendicular, not erect, not straight up.

lŏpt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [LOP (1), *v.*]

lō-quā′-cious, *a.* [Lat. *loquax* (genit. *loquacis*), from *loquor* = to speak.]

1. Talkative, full of talk or tongue, chattering, garrulous.

> "Confessing soon, yet not before her Judge
> Bold or *loquacious.*" *Milton: P. L.*, x. 161.

2. Speaking, noisy, loud.

> "Thy wanton waters, volatile and free . . .
> Shall wildly warble, as they please,
> Their soft, *loquacious* harmony."
> *Mason: To a Water Nymph.*

3. Inclined or apt to disclose secrets; apt to blab.

lō-quā′-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *loquacious*; *-ly.*] In a loquacious, talkative, or chattering fashion.

lō-quā′-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *loquacious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being loquacious; loquacity.

lō-quăç′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *loquacité*; from Lat. *loquacitatem*, accus. of *loquacitas*, from *loquax* (genit. *loquacis*) = talkative, loquacious (q.v.).] A disposition to talk overmuch; talkativeness, garrulity, loquaciousness.

> "Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wise man gives sufficient reason, for in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

lō′-quăt, *s.* [JAPANESE.]

Botany:

1. The fruit of *Eriobotrya japonica.* It is yellow, about the size of a gooseberry, and pleasant to the taste. The tree has been introduced into Australia, and the fruit is sold at a cheap rate in the markets of Sydney and other towns.

2. The tree itself. [ERIOBOTYRA.]

lō-quē′-lạ, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: An imparlance, a declaration.

lör-ăn-thā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *loranth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Loranths; an order of epigynous exogens, alliance Asarales. It consists of shrubby parasitic plants; leaves fleshy, veinless, without stipules; flowers hermaphrodite or unisexual; calyx, if present, generally with bracts at the base; sepals three, four, or eight, often formed into a tube; petals none (*Lindley*), but what Lindley looks on as a calyx, Berkeley deems a corolla; stamens equal in number to the sepals and opposite to them; ovary one-celled; style one or none; stigma simple; fruit succulent or dry, one-seeded. Akin to Santalaceæ. Found in tropical and, to a less extent, in temperate countries. Known genera 13, species 450. One is the well-known Misseltoe (q.v.).

lör′-ănths, *s. pl.* [LORANTHUS.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Loranthaceæ (q.v.).

lör-ăn′-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. λῶρον (*lōron*), λῶρος (*lōros*) = a thong; Lat. *lorum*, in allusion to the long linear sepals, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Loranthaceæ (q.v.). The flowers have a petaloid appearance, being generally coloured, but Lindley and Sir Joseph Hooker consider the perianth a calyx. About 300 are known, chiefly from the tropics; none are British. The wood of *Loranthus longifolius* is used in India as a finishing tan stuff to give softness to leather.

lör′-āte, *a.* [Lat. *lorum* = a thong, a strap.]

Bot.: Shaped like a thong or strap; ligulate.

lor′-chạ, *s.* [Port.]

Naut.: A light Chinese coaster having a hull of European model and Chinese masting and rigging.

¶ The name became familiar to the public in 1856, a dispute about a "lorcha" having in that year brought on war with China.

lord (1), ***lav-erd,** ***lov-erd,** *s.* [A.S. *hláford*, from *hláf* = a loaf, and *weard* = warden, keeper. *Lord* thus means the *loaf-keeper*—*i.e.*, the master of the house, the head of the family.]

1. A ruler, a master, a governor; one possessing supreme power or authority.

> "Left by his sire—too young such loss to know,
> *Lord* of himself—that heritage of woe."
> *Byron: Lara*, i. 2.

2. *Specif.:* The Supreme Being, God, Jehovah.

> "And the people answered and said, God forbid that we should forsake the *Lord* to serve other gods."—*Joshua* xxiv. 16.

¶ When in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament the word "Lord" is printed in small capitals, it is the rendering of the Hebrew *Yehovah* (Exod. vi. 1, vii. 1, &c.). [JEHOVAH.] In the New Testament it most commonly stands for the Lord Jesus Christ (Matt. xxvi. 22; Mark v. 19; Luke ii. 11, xxiv. 34, &c.).

3. The proprietor of a manor.

> "In early times the king's great barons granted out smaller manors to inferior persons to be holden of themselves: which still continue to be held under a superior *lord*, whose seignory is frequently termed an honour. In imitation whereof these inferior *lords* carved out to others still more minute estates, to be held of themselves, and were so proceeding downwards *in infinitum*, till the superior *lords* observed that by subinfeudation they lost all their feudal profits."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

*4. The head of a house or family; a husband.

> "Thou worthy *lord* of that unworthy wife."
> *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,303.

5. The same as HARVEST-LORD (q.v.).

> "My *Lord* begg'd round, and held his hat,
> Says Farmer Gruff, says he,
> 'There's many a *lord*, Sam, I know that,
> Has begg'd as well as thee.'"
> *Bloomfield: The Horkey.*

*6. The principal actor in a play.

7. A title of respect given (especially in the phrase *my lord*), to persons of high rank, position, or consideration, as princes, ecclesiastics of high rank, &c.

> "Good-morrow, my good *lords.*"
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

8. A nobleman or peer of Great Britain, including dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, and also archbishops and bishops, who, as such, are members of the House of Lords.

¶ The title is given by courtesy to all the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls.

9. A title of honour given to certain official personages, as to judges when presiding in court, the mayors of London, York, and Dublin, the provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, the members of the College of Justice in Scotland, &c.

¶ (1) *House of Lords:* The second branch of the British legislature, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal, assembled together.

A council or legislative assembly, which ultimately developed into the House of Lords as now constituted, seems to have existed at least as early as the Norman Conquest in 1066. It then consisted of the prelates and barons in conjunction with the king. It took part with him in passing the Constitutions of Clarendon. Writs for calling them together began (6 & 7 John) in 1205, though the first extant is of date 1265. In 1215 the barons—headed by Stephen Langton, cardinal-priest of St. Chrysogonus, who held an English barony in virtue of his office as primate—were powerful enough to extort Magna Charta from the king. In 1341 the personal privilege of the peers was precisely defined. The prelates did not sit in virtue of their sacred office, but of their temporal possessions. Each held, or was at least assumed to hold, a barony under the king, William the Conqueror having altered the spiritual tenure of frank almoign, by which in Saxon times they had held their landed property, into the Norman or feudal tenure by barony. When the Reformation commenced, there were twenty abbots and two priors in the House of Lords, and, including these, the spiritual peers were about as numerous as the temporal. The suppression of the monasteries under Henry VIII. deprived the abbots and priors of their seats. The House of Lords was abolished by the Long Parliament, Feb. 6, 1649. It met again as part of the first Parliament after the Restoration, April 25, 1660. Consequent on the union with Scotland in 1707, 16 representative peers, elected by the rest at the commencement of each Parliament, were added to the House; and on the union with Ireland in 1800, 28 representative peers were elected for life. At the end of 1884 the House of Peers consisted of 5 princes of the blood, 2 archbishops, 20 dukes, 18 marquises, 113 earls, 27 viscounts, 24 bishops, 260 barons, 16 Scottish and 28 Irish representative peers, in all 513 members.

(2) *Lord Anson's Pea:*

Bot.: Lathyrus magellanicus.

*(3) *Lord of Misrule:* A person who superintended the games and revels of a great family at Christmas.

(4) *Lord of the land:*

Mining: In Cornwall, the person in whose land a mine is The "lord" reserves to himself a certain portion for granting liberty to work the mine in his land. This is the one-sixth, one-seventh, or one-sixteenth of the ore raised, or of the value of it, or any other proportion, free of expense, and called the "dues," or, in Derbyshire, the "dish."

*(5) *Lord in gross:* One who is lord, but has no manor.

(6) *Lord of a manor:* A lord possessing a manor having copyhold tenants.

(7) *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.* [Cinque Ports.]

(8) *Lords of Justiciary:*

Scots Law: The judges of the Court of Justiciary, or supreme criminal court of Scotland. [Justiciary.]

(9) *Lords of Parliament:* Those who have seats in the Upper House.

(10) *Lords of Regality:* [Regality].

(11) *Lords of Session:* The judges of the Court of Session.

(12) *Lords of the Admiralty, Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:* [Admiralty, Navy.]

(13) *Lords of the Articles:* A committee of the Scottish Parliament by whom bills to be brought before the Parliament were prepared.

(14) *The Lords:* The same as the House of Lords.

lord-advocate, *s.* [Advocate.]

lord-chamberlain, *s.* [Chamberlain.]

lord-chancellor, *s.* [Chancellor.]

* **lord-constable,** * **lord high-constable,** *s.* [Constable.]

lord-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: (See extract).

"Some years since, I obtained from a fisherman at the mouth of the Thames a fresh-caught example of a species of morrhua, with the middle dorsal and first anal fins short; the body as deep for its length as the luscus; the length of the head compared to the whole length of the fish as one to three. Among the fishermen it was by some considered to be an accidental deformity, with injury to the spine, and their name for it was *lord-fish:* others said it was a fish which they met with occasionally, and believed it distinct from any other."—*Yarrell: British Fishes* (1859), i. 533.

lord high-admiral, *s.* [Admiral.]

lord high-steward, *s.* [Steward.]

lord-justice clerk, *s.* The second judicial officer in Scotland.

lord-keeper, *s.* [Keeper.]

lord-lieutenant, *s.* An official of high rank, representing the sovereign, as—(1) The Viceroy, or Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, who is a member of the ministry, retiring from office with them. He has the control of the government of the country, subject to the approval of the ministry in office, and nearly all the patronage is also vested in him. He can confer knighthood. In his government he is assisted by a privy council nominated by the sovereign. (2) The Lord-lieutenant of a county, the principal official of a county, at whose nomination all deputy-lieutenants and justices of the peace are appointed, and first commissions in the yeomanry, militia, and volunteers are given.

lord-ordinary, *s.* [Ordinary.]

lord-president, *s.*

Scots Law: The presiding judge in the Court of Session.

lord privy-seal, *s.* [Seal.]

lord-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Liquidambar orientale.* [Liquidambar.] The term lord-wood is a translation of Xylon Effendi, the Cypriot name of the plant.

Lord's-day, *s.*

Theol.: A day first named in Revelation i. 10, where the sacred writer says, I was in the spirit on the Lord's day (ἐν τῇ Κυριακῇ ἡμέρᾳ (*en tē Kuriakē hēmera*). "The Lord" in the New Testament generally referring to the Lord Jesus, the Lord's-day was probably that celebrating His resurrection, viz., the first day of the week. (John xx. 1–19, 26; Acts xx. 7; 1 Cor. xvi. 1, 2.) Regarding the proper method of its celebration, two schools of thought exist. The first considers that the Lord's-day is simply the Christian Sabbath, and that the Old Testament directions for the keeping of the Sabbath are also those divinely given for the observance of the Lord's-day. The second view is that the Sabbath was designed to be simply a Jewish institution, and that the Lord's-day is a joyous Christian festival, in some respects essentially differing from the Old Testament Sabbath. [Sabbath.]

Lord's-day Act.

Law: 29 Chas. II., c. 7. It requires cessation from one's ordinary occupation on the Lord's-day.

lord's-mear, *s.*

Min.: A term applied in Derbyshire, to one mear of ground that always belongs to the lord of the manor.

Lord's-prayer, *s.* The prayer which Jesus taught his disciples (Matt. vi. 9–13), and which is used in public worship, whether liturgical or not.

Lord's Supper, *s.*

Theol. & Eccles.: A term first used by St. Paul in 1 Cor. xi. 20, of a ceremonial ordinance observed in the Corinthian and doubtless in other churches. The night on which Jesus was betrayed, he took bread, blessed it, brake it, and gave it to his disciples to eat, with wine similarly blessed for them to drink, the former in the Protestant view symbolising his broken Body, the latter his shed Blood. (Matt. xxvi. 26–29; Mark xiv. 22–25; Luke xxii. 14–20). St. Luke records that Jesus said, "Do this in remembrance of Me" (xxii. 19). St. Paul evidently considered that these words, addressed originally to the Apostles, were designed for the Church of all ages. The term Lord's supper is used chiefly by those who hold the ordinance to be a commemorative one. [Communion, Eucharist, Mass.]

lords-and-ladies, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A popular name for *Arum maculatum.*

lords-justices, *s. pl.* [Justice.]

lords-marchers, *s. pl.* Lords who lived in the marches of Wales and Scotland, having their own laws and power of life and death, like petty kings.

lords-spiritual, *s. pl.* The archbishops and bishops having seats in the House of Lords.

"The *lords spiritual* consist of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, and twenty-three other bishops of dioceses in England, according to their priority in consecration."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

lords-temporal, *s. pl.* Lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.

"The *lords temporal* consist of all the peers of the realm, by whatever title of nobility distinguished. Some of these sit by descent, as do all ancient peers; some by creation, as do all new-made ones; others, since the union with Scotland, by election, which is the case with the sixteen peers who represent the body of the Scots nobility for the parliament for which they are elected; and, since the union with Ireland, with the twenty-eight representative peers, who are elected for life, to represent the Irish nobility. The number of *lords temporal* is thus indefinite, for it may be increased at will by the power of the crown, by the creation of peers of the United Kingdom."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

lord, *v.t. & i.* [Lord, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To make a lord or master; to invest with power.

" He being thus *lorded.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 2.

*2. To rule, to preside over.

3. To play the lord or master; to domineer; to act the lord. (Followed by *it.*)

"Methinks, already, in this civil broil,
I see them *lording it* in London streets."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 8.

B. *Intrans.:* To rule, to act as a lord, to domineer, to rule with despotic or arbitrary power.

"They had by this possessed the towers of Gath,
And *lorded* over them whom they now serve."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 267.

***lord** (2), *s.* [Gr. λόρδος (*lordos*).] A hump-backed person.

***lord'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *lord,* s.; *-dom.*] The rule or dominion of a lord or lords.

***lord'-ĭng,** ***lord-yng,** *s.* [Eng. *lord;* dim. suff. *-ing.*]

1. A little or young lord, a lordling, a petty lord.

"A *lordyng* of the Romaynes that y-bote was Galle."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 80.

2. Used as a respectful mode of address; sir.

"Listeneth, *lordinges*, in good intente,
And I will tell you varament
Of mirthe and of solas" *Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,642.

* **lord'-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *lord;* dim. suff. *-kin.*] A little lord; a lordling.

"Princekin and *lordkin* from his earliest days."—*Thackeray: Newcomes,* ch. liii.

lord'-līke, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *lord,* and *like.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Becoming or befitting a lord; lordly.

2. Haughty, proud, arrogant.

B. *As adv.:* In a lordly manner; like a lord; haughtily.

"*Lordlike* at ease, with arbitrary power
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i.

lord'-lĭ-nĕss, * **lord-li-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *lordly; -ness.*]

1. The dignity, position, or rank of a lord; high station.

"Thou vouchsafest here to visit me,
Doing the honour of thy *lordliness*
To one so weak."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

2. Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

lord'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *lord;* dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little or young lord; a petty lord.

"The self-dependent *lordlings* stand alone."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

lord'-lў, ***lord-lich** (*a*), ***lord-liche** (*adv.*), *a. & adv.* [Eng. *lord; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Becoming or befitting a lord; lordlike, noble, liberal.

"She brought forth butter in a *lordly* dish."—*Judges* v. 25.

2. Proud, haughty, arrogant, imperious, insolent.

"Where is *lordly* Babylon? Where now
Lifts she to heaven her giant brow?"
Hughes: The Ecstasy.

B. *As adv.:* In the manner of a lord; like a lord; proudly, haughtily, imperiously, arrogantly.

"*Lordly* neglectful of a worth unknown."
Savage: The Bastard.

* **lord-ŏl'-a-trў,** *s.* [Eng. *lord,* s., and Gr. λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.] Excessive regard or reverence for nobility.

"England, with her peculiar '*lordolatry,*' thinks it enough to send a peer when other nations send an explorer."—*Academy,* Oct. 1, 1881, p. 258.

lor-dō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. λόρδωσις (*lordōsis*) (see def.) λορδός (*lordos*) = bent supinely.]

Pathol.: Curvature of any bone, specially curvature of the spine forward.

lord'-shĭp, ***lord-schip,** ***lord-schipe,** *s.* [Eng. *lord; -ship.*]

1. The quality or state of being a lord: hence used with *your, his, their,* as a title of honour to peers (except archbishops and dukes, who are addressed as *Grace*).

"Your *lordship* is the most patient man in loss, the most coldest that ever turned up ace."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* ii. 3.

2. The dignity of a lord; a seigniory, a manor.

"'I have a suit unto your lordship.'
'Be it a *lordship,* thou shalt have it for that word.'"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI. iv. 7.

3. A mode of address to certain official personages, as judges. [Lord, *s.*, 9.]

4. Dominion, jurisdiction, power, authority.

"Death schal no more have *lordschipe* on him."—*Wycliffe: Romans* vi.

lōre (1), * **lare,** * **leare,** *s.* [A.S. *lár;* cogn. with Dut. *leer;* Sw. *lära;* Dan. *läre;* Ger. *lehre;* M. H. Ger. *lére;* O. H. Ger. *léra.*] [Learn.]

1. That which is or may be learned; learning, erudition, knowledge.

"He who hath loved not, here would learn that *lore,*
And make his heart a spirit."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 103.

2. That which is taught; teaching, instruction, admonition, counsel.

"Most men admire
Virtue, who follow not her *lore.*"
Milton: P. R., i. 483.

lōre (2), *s.* [Lat. *lorum* = a thong, a strap.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A strap, a thong.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.:* Illiger's name for a patch devoid of plumage, extending, in certain birds, from the root of the beak to the eye.

2. *Entom.:* A corneous angular process in the mouth, by means of which the trophi are pushed forward or retracted, as in the Hymenoptera. (*Brande.*)

* **lōre,** *pret. & pa. par.* or *a.* [Lose.] Lost, left.

"Neither of them she found where she them *lore.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 44.

* **lor′-el**, *s.* [Losel.] A scoundrel, a vagabond, a vagrant, a low disreputable fellow.

> "Siker thou speakest like a lewd *lorel*
> Of heaven to deemen so."
> *Spenser: Shepheards Calendar; July.*

* **lōres′-man**, *s.* [Eng. *lore* (1), s., and *man*.] A teacher, an instructor.

> "Bote as his *loresman* lereth hym he hyleyveth and troweth." *Piers Plowman*, p. 236.

lŏ-rĕtte′, *s.* [Fr.] A woman of light character; a kept mistress; a woman who gains her living by prostitution.

lŏ-rĕt′-tīne, *s.* [See def.]

Eccles. & Church Hist.: Sisters of Loretto, a religious congregation founded in Kentucky in 1812. The duties of the institute are the care of orphans and education.

lor-gnĕtte′ (gn as ny), *s.* [Fr., from *lorgner* = to spy, to peep.] An opera-glass, a field-glass; also a pair of eye-glasses which, when not in use, fold into the ornamental handle on which they are mounted.

lōr-ĭ-ā′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lorinæ.]

lŏr′-ĭc, *s.* [Lat. *lorica*.] A breastplate.

lŏ-rī′-ca, *s.* [Lat., from *lorum* = a thong, a strap.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: A cuirass, a corslet.

*2. *Bot.*: The name given by Mirbel to the testa of a seed.

3. *Chem.*: A kind of lute or clay, used to coat vessels before exposing them to the fire.

4. *Zoology*:

(1) The protective case in some Infusoria and Rotatoria.

† (2) The carapace of a Crustacean.

lŏr-ĭ-cär′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *loricarius* = pertaining to cuirasses.]

Ichthy.: Formerly the typical genus of the family Loricariidæ, and now a genus of Siluridæ. The snout is more or less elongated, with a short barbel at each corner of the mouth. The body is encased in armour. They are South American fresh-water fishes. Typical species *Loricaria cataphracta* from Surinam and Northern Brazil.

lŏr-ĭ-cär′-ĭ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *loricari(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: An old family of Fishes, type Loricaria. Now generally merged in Siluridæ.

lŏr-ĭ-cā′-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of *loricatus*, pa. par. of *lorico* = to clothe in mail; to harness; *lorica* = a leather cuirass. So called from their bony, mail-like covering.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A sub-order of ganoid fishes. The same as Chondrostea (q.v.).

2. *Zoology*:

(1) A name sometimes applied to the mailed mammals, like the Armadillo.

(2) A section of reptiles having bony plates developed in the skin. It contains two orders, Chelonia and Crocodilia, or is by some limited to the Crocodilia only.

(3) An order of Rotifera.

* **lŏr′-ĭ-cāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *loricatus*, pa. par. of *lorico* = to furnish with a breastplate, to plaster.] [Lorica.]

1. To plate over; to cover as with a plate or plates.

> "Nature hath *loricated* . . . the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax."—*Ray: On the Creation*, ii.

2. To cover with a coating or crust; to lute.

lŏr′-ĭ-cate, *a.* & *s.* [Loricate, *v.*]

A. *As adj.*: Covered or plated over; coated; covered with a double series of oblique scales, like a coat of mail; incrusted.

> "The *loricate* genera [of Rotifera] are Noteus, Anuræa, Brachionus, and Pterodina."—*Owen: Compar. Anat.; Invertebrata*, p. 34.

B. *As subst.*: An animal belonging to the Reptilian order Loricata. (*Dana.*)

lŏr′-ĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *loricate*; *-ed*.] The same as Loricate (q.v.).

* **lŏr-ĭ-cā′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *loricatio*, from *loricatus*, pa. par. of *lorico*.]

1. The act or process of covering anything with plates or crusts for defence; the state of being plated or incrusted; incrustation.

2. A surface covered over with plates or crusts. (*Evelyn: Sylva.*)

3. The filling of walls with mortar.

lŏr-ĭc′-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [Dimin. of Mod. Lat. *lorius* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Lorikeet (q.v.).

lŏr′-ĭ-ĕt, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *lorius* (?); cf. also *lorikeet*.]

Ornith. (Pl.): The sub-family Platycercinæ (q.v.).

lŏr′-ĭ-keēt, *s.* [A dimin. from *lory* (q.v.), on analogy with *parrakeet* from *parrot*.]

Ornith.: Loriculus, or Trichoglossus, a genus of Straight-billed Parrots. Found in India and the Malayan Archipelago.

* **lŏr′-ĭ-mẽr**, * **lŏr′-ĭ-nẽr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *lormier*, from *lorum* = a thong, a strap.] A maker of harness, bits, bridles, straps, mountings for harness and saddles, &c.; a saddler.

> "Edge-toole forgers, *lorimers* or bitmakers."—*Holinshed: Descr. Brit.*, ch. xxv.

lŏ-rī′-næ, **lŏr-ĭ-ā′-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lor(ius)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidæ. The bill but slightly curved; the margin of the upper mandible sinuated; the notch obsolete; the lower mandible slender, conical, much longer than high; the gonys generally straight (*Swainson*). They feed on the juices of flowers. They are the most brilliantly coloured of the parrot family, and inhabit the Eastern Archipelago and the South Sea Islands, &c.

* **lōr′-ĭng**, *s.* [Lore (1), *s.*] Teaching, instruction, counsel, admonition.

> "Her wisedome did admire, and hearkened to her *loring*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. vii. 42.

lŏr′-ĭ-ŏt, *s.* [Fr., Prov. *auriol*; Sp. *oriol*, from Lat. *aureolus* = golden; *aurum* = gold.]

Ornith.: The Golden Oriole. [Oriole.]

lōr′-ĭs, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: A genus of Asiatic slow Lemuroids, family Nycticebidæ, containing but a single species. *Loris*, or *Stenops gracilis*, has a meagre figure and long, lank limbs, with no tail. Colour sooty-gray, with rust-red or tawny hair. Found in the South and East of Ceylon.

lōr′-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *luri*, the name of the bird in some East Indian languages.]

Ornith.: Lory, the typical genus of the sub-family Lorinæ (q.v.). [Lory (1).]

* **lorn**, * **lorne**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Lose, Forlorn.] Lost, left, abandoned, forsaken, forlorn, undone.

> "Thanking thee
> That rather thou hast cast me out with her
> Than left me *lorn* of her in Paradise."
> *E. B. Browning: Drama of Exile.*

* **lŏr′-rell**, *s.* [Lorel.]

lŏr′-riĕ, **lŏr′-rȳ**, **lar′-riĕ**, **lōw′-rȳ**, **lŭr′-rȳ**, *s.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *lurry* = to drag.]

1. A hand-cart used on tramways, in mines, or at railway stations for carrying coals, ore, or rubbish.

2. A truck or low carriage used for the conveyance of goods.

> "Gates for the ingress and egress of *lurries* and wagons."—*Mrs. Curpenter: North & South*, vol. i., ch. xv., p. 171.

lŏr′-ụ-lụm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *lorum*.] [Lore.]

Bot.: The name given by Acarius to the filamentous-branched thallus of a lichen.

lōr′-ȳ (1) (pl. **lōr′-iēş**), *s.* [The native name.]

Ornith.: Eclectus, or Lorius, a genus of Psittacidæ (Parrots), tribe Androglossinæ (Amazon Parrots). The species inhabit the Melanesian province.

lōr′-ȳ (2), **lour-i**, *s.* [*Louri* is the native name.]

Ornith.: The South African name for the White-crested Plantain-eater, *Corythaix musophaga*. [Plantain-eater.]

* **lŏr′-ȳ-mẽr**, *s.* [Larmier.]

* **los**, *s.* [Loos, *s.*] Praise, renown, fame.

* **lôş′-ạ-ble**, * **lôşe′-ạ-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *lose*; *-able*.] That may or can be lost; liable to be lost.

* **lŏş′-ạnġe**, *s.* [Lozenge.]

* **lôşe**, *s.* [Lose, *v.*] A loss; a giving up.

> "It is the cheerful *lose* that doubleth the gift."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 78.

lôşe (1), * **leese**, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *losian* = to become loose, to escape; *leósan* = to lose (pa. t. *leás*, pa. par. *loren*), only found in the compound *forleósan* = to lose entirely; cogn. with Dut. *liezen*, in comp. *verliezen* (pa. t. *verloor*, pa. par. *verloren*); Ger. *lieren*, in comp. *verlieren* (pa. t. *verlor*, pa. par. *verloren*); Goth. *liusan*, in comp. *fraliusan*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To cease to have possession of, as by accident; to be rid of unintentionally.

> "Take heed you *leese* it not, signior."
> *Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of his Humour*, v. 1.

2. To be deprived of.

> "Then rekke I not, whan I haue *lost* my lif."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,259.

3. To forfeit as a penalty, as we speak of Paradise *Lost*.

4. To suffer diminution or loss of.

> "If the salt have *lost* his savour, wherewith shall it be salted?"—*Matthew* v. 13.

5. To be freed from.

> "E'en Superstition *loses* every fear."
> *Pope: Eloïsa to Abelard*, 315.

6. To fail to gain; to miss obtaining; not to gain or win: as, To *lose* a battle.

* 7. To deprive, to dispossess.

* 8. To displace, to dislodge.

9. To miss; to wander from; to be separated from.

> "He hath *lost* his fellows." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

* 10. To alienate; to forfeit the favour or friendship of.

> "The least of which haunting a noble man *loseth* men's hearts."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

11. To miss; to fail to enjoy or receive.

> "You have *lost* much good sport."
> *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

12. To fail to employ or enjoy properly; to waste, to squander; to use unprofitably.

> "We shall *lose* our time." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

* 13. To suffer to vanish from the mind; to forget.

> "*Lose* and neglect the creeping hours of time."
> *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

14. To cease or fail to see or perceive: as, To *lose* the land at sea.

* 15. To bewilder, to perplex.

> "Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and *lose* it."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 16. To ruin.

> "When they have *lost* and forfeited themselves."
> *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

B. *Reflex.*: To lose one's way; to wander at random; to be bewildered.

> "So I, in quest of them, *lose* myself."
> *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.

C. *Intransitive*:

1. To forfeit anything in contest; not to win; to suffer loss.

> "The losing gamester shakes the box in vain,
> And bleeds, and *loses* on, in hopes to gain."
> *Dryden: Ovid; Art of Love.*

2. To fail to gain.

> "He that coueteth al, *leseth*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccl ix.

3. To give in, to yield; to suffer by comparison; to fall, to sink: as, To *lose* in people's estimation.

¶ 1. *To lose one's temper*: To be put out; to become angry.

2. *To lose one's way*: To wander from and not be able to find one's way.

3. *To lose sight of*:

(1) *Lit.*: To cease to see.

(2) *Fig.*: To overlook, to forget; to pass over: as, To *lose sight of* a point in an argument.

4. *To be lost at sea*: To be shipwrecked; to be drowned.

* **lose** (2), *v.t.* [Los, Loos, *s.*] To praise.

* **lôşe′-ạ-ble**, *a.* [Losable.]

* **losed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Loose, *v.*]

* **lôş′-ẹl**, * **loz-el**, * **loz-ell**, *s.* & *a.* [From the same root as *lose* (1), v.]

A. *As subst.*: A worthless fellow, a scoundrel; a lazy vagabond.

> "The whiles a *lozell* wand'ring by the way."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 4

B. *As adj.*: Worthless, lazy; good-for-nothing.

> "Why should you plain that *lozel* swains refuse you?"
> *P. Fletcher: Eclogue* 2.

* **lŏş′-ĕnġe**, *s.* [Lozenge.]

* **lŏş′-ĕn-ġẽour, * loos-en-ger, * los-en-gour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *losengier*, from *losenge* = = flattery, deceit, from *los*, Lat. *laus* = praise; Sp. *lisonjero*; Ital. *lusinghiero.*] A flatterer, a deceiver, a cajoler.

> "Allas! ye lordlynges, many a fals flatour
> Is in your hous, and many a *losengour.*"
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,812.

* **lŏş′-ĕn-ġĕr-ie,** *s.* [LOSENGEOUR.] Flattery, deceit, cozening.

> "Flaterers ben the devil's nourices, that nourish his children with milk of *losengerie.*"—*Chaucer; Persones Tale.*

lôş′-ẽr, * lees-er, *s.* [Eng. *lose* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who loses, is deprived of, or forfeits any thing; the opposite to *winner* or *gainer.*

> "Man was by his fault a great *loser*, and became deprived of high advantages."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 37.

lŏsh, *interj.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *Lord.*] An exclamation of astonishment, wonder, or surprise. (*Scotch.*)

lôş′-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [LOSE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Suffering loss, forfeiture, or deprivation.

2. Causing loss; attended with loss: as, a *losing* game. [HAZARD, *s.*, II.]

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of being deprived of anything; loss.

***lōs′-ĭng** (2), *a.* [LOSE (2), *v.*] Flattering, fawning, deceitful, cozening.

* **lôş′-ĭng-lў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *losing* (1); *-ly.*] In a losing manner; so as to incur loss.

loss (1), ***los,** *s.* [A.S. *los* = destruction, from *leósan* = to lose (q.v.).]

1. The act of losing, forfeiting, or being deprived of anything.

> "They reached the camp unobserved, and captured it, without the *loss* of a single man."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 187.

2. The state of losing or of being deprived of anything, by forfeiture or deprivation.

3. Failure to win or gain: as, The *loss* of a battle.

4. That which is lost; that which one forfeits or is deprived of; that which one loses by defeat, forfeiture, or deprivation: as, His *losses* were heavy.

*5. Hurt, harm, disparagement.

> "No *loss* shall touch her by my company.
> *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

* 6. Defeat, ruin, overthrow.

> "Tidings were brought me of your *loss.*"
> *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

7. The state of being lost or destroyed: as, the *loss* of a ship at sea.

*8. The state of being cast off and discarded.

> "That for thy mother's sake art thus exposed to *loss.*"
> *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

*9. Failure to enjoy, use, or employ; the state of not enjoying or having the benefit of.

> "For *loss* of Nestor's golden words."
> *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,420

*10. The state of being at fault; the state of having lost the scent and trace of the game.

> "He cried upon it as the merest *loss.*"
> *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew.* (Induct.)

11. Useless application; waste.

¶ (1) *To be at a loss:* To be embarrassed or uncertain; to be puzzled.

> "Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but philosophers are *at a loss* to comprehend."—*South: Sermons.*

(2) *To bear a loss:* To sustain a loss without giving way; to make good a loss.

* **loss′-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *loss*; *-ful(l).*] Full of or causing loss; detrimental, hurtful.

> "Aught that might be *lossful* or prejudicial to us."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 277.

* **loss′-lĕss, * losse-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *loss*; *-less.*] Free from loss.

> "They were [upon their oth to returne and become true prisoners] suffered harmelesse of bodie, and *losselesse* of furniture, to depart."—*Holinshed: Scotland* (cont. by *Thin*), an. 1572.

lost, *pa. par. & a.* [LOSE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Parted with; gone out of one's possession; missing, strayed: as, a *lost* book, a *lost* sheep.

2. Forfeited, as through failure in a contest or as a penalty.

> "What though the field be *lost!*
> All is not *lost.*" *Milton: P. L.*, i. 105.

3. Not perceptible to the senses; no longer visible: as, land *lost* to sight.

4. Not employed or enjoyed properly; wasted; employed wastefully or ineffectually; squandered.

> "He has merit, good-nature, and integrity, that are too often *lost* upon great men."—*Pope: Letters.*

5. Having wandered from the way; having lost one's way; at fault, bewildered: as, a child *lost* in a wood.

6. Sunk, buried; deeply engaged.

> "And, while the world supposed me *lost* in care,
> The joys of angels, unperceived, I share."
> *Cowper: Happy Solitude.* (Trans.)

7. Hardened beyond sensibility or recovery: as, *lost* to shame, *lost* to all sense of honour.

8. Destroyed, ruined: as, a ship *lost* at sea.

9. Morally ruined, damned.

10. Forgotten.

> "All the sons of Adam are by disobedience in a *lost* condition."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 39.

lost-motion, *s.* The difference in the motion of a driver and a driven part, owing to looseness of fit of boxes, the connecting portion, or slip of belt.

* **loste, * looste,** *pa. par.* [LOOSE, *v.*]

* **los-ynge,** *s.* [LOZENGE.]

lŏt, *s.* [A.S. *hlot*, *hlyt*, from *hleotan* = to cast lots; cogn. with Dut. *lot* = a lot, *loten* = to cast lots; Icel *hluti* = a part, a share, *hlutr* = a lot, *hljóta* = to obtain by lot; Dan. *lod* = a lot; Sw. *lott* = a lot, *lotta* = to cast lots; Ger. *loos* = a lot, *loosen* = to cast lots; Goth. *hlauts* = a lot; Fr. *lot*; Ital. *lotto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Fortune or fate assigned to any one; that which happens to any one without human foresight or prevision.

> "It has been my *lot* to tread
> Where safety more than pleasure led."
> *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iii. 13.

2. Anything, as a die, used in determining chances; anything by which one allows his future conduct, fate, or portion to be determined.

> "The large domain his greedy sons divide,
> And each was portioned as the *lots* decide."
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xiv. 239.

3. The chance or fortune which falls to any one in drawing or casting lots.

> "And the coast of their *lot* came forth between the children of Judah and the children of Joseph."—*Josh.* xviii. 11.

* 4. A game of chance.

* 5. A prize in a lottery.

6. A distinct or separate portion or parcel: as, a *lot* of goods, a *lot* at an auction.

7. A piece or portion of ground allotted to any one; any separate or distinct plot of ground: as, building *lots* of ground.

* 8. A proportion or share of a tax or other payment: as, To pay scot and *lot.* [SCOT, *s.*]

9. A considerable quantity; a large amount (often in the plural): as, He has *lots* of books.

II. *Min.*: A certain portion or proportion of the ore reserved for the lord of the mine for his protection of the miners' privileges.

¶ (1) *To cast lots:* To determine an event, or settle the shares, portions, or fortunes of persons, by the throw of a die or other similar contrivance.

(2) *To cast in one's lot with:* To share the fortunes of; to connect one's fortunes with.

(3) *To draw lots:* To determine an event, or settle the shares, portions, or fortunes of persons, by drawing a straw or similar article from a number.

lŏt, *v.t.* [LOT, *s.*]

* 1. To allot, to assign, to apportion.

> "Milford, which this isle her greatest port doth call,
> Before your equal floods is *lotted* to your fall."
> *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 5.

2. To divide into lots; to arrange in lots; to catalogue: as, To *lot* goods for a sale.

* 3. To give a lot or fortune to; to endow.

> "Some sense, and more estate, kind heaven
> To this well *lotted* peer has given."
> *Prior: The Ladle.*

* **lot-teller,** *s.* A witch; a fortune-teller.

> "Witches, in foretime named *lot-tellers*; now commonly called sorcerers."—*Catalogue of English Printed Books*, 1595. *By Andrew Maunsell.*

lot-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrus Aria.*

lō′-tạ, *s.* [Lat. *lotus* = neat. (*Mc Nicoll.*)]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ. The chin has one barbel, the upper jaw is longer than the lower; the lateral line is indistinct; the ventral fins in front of the pectorals and wide apart. *Lota vulgaris* is the Burbot (q.v.), *L. molva*, the Ling (q.v.).

lō′-tal-īte, *s.* [Named after *Lotala*, Finland; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as HEDENBERGITE (q.v.).

lōte (1), *s.* [LOTUS.]

lote-bush, *s.*

Bot.: [LOTE-TREE, 1].

lote-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Zizyphus lotus*, the fruit of which may have been that which gave the name to the ancient Lotophagi. Claims have been made also in favour of *Celtis australis*, though it is now believed that *Nitraria tridentata* was the genuine species. Palmer, evidently referring to this species, says, that its fruit which is called Nebuk, is a small round berry, in taste something like the jargonelle pear, and is a great favourite with the Bedâwin. It grows freely in the Sinaitic peninsula.

2. *Diospyros lotus.*

lōte (2), *s.* [Fr. *lote*, *lotte*, from Mod. Lat. *lota.*] A fish; the eel-pout.

lō′-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lot(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Papilionaceæ.

Sub-tribes: Liparieæ, Genisteæ, Trifolieæ, Indigofereæ, Psoralieæ, Galegeæ, Brougniarteæ, and Astragaleæ.

* **lōte′-bў̆, * lŭd′-bў̆,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bed-fellow; a concubine.

lōth, *a.* [LOATH.]

1. Unwilling, averse, reluctant, disinclined.

> "He bade a *loth* farewell."
> *Keats: Endymion*, ii. 626.

* 2. Loathsome, disagreeable, odious, unpleasant.

lō-tha′-rĭ-ō, *s.* [From the name of one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent.*] A libertine; a gay deceiver; a seducer of women.

* **lōth′-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *loth*; *-ful(l).*] Loathsome.

* **lōth′-lў̆,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *loth*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.*: Loathsome.

B. *As adv.*: With reluctance; reluctantly, unwillingly. (*Scott: Don Roderick*, v.)

lō′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *lotio* = a washing, from *lotus*, pa. par. of *lavo* = to wash; Fr. *lotion*; Sp. *locion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of washing; espec., a washing of the skin with some preparation for the purpose of making or keeping it fair.

> "This provision is not found in fish,—the element in which they live supplying a constant *lotion* to the eye."—*Paley: Natural Theol.*, ch. iii.

2. A preparation or cosmetic applied to certain parts of the body, as the face or hands, for the purpose of making or keeping the skin fair.

II. *Phar.*: A liquid, generally pure water, holding in solution a medicinal agent, and which is applied to some part of the body, to wash a part morbidly affected with the view of cleansing it, relieving pain, stimulating cutaneous action, &c. There are many kinds of lotion employed. They take their names either from their chief constituent, or from the purpose for which they are used: as, iodine lotion, anodyne lotion.

¶ Sometimes the term lotion is restricted to a liquid applied to the face, one used on the body being called an embrocation (q.v.).

lō′-tō (1), *s.* [Hind.] A polished brass pot used for cooking, drinking, and drawing water.

lŏt′-ō (2), *s.* [LOTTO.]

lō-tō-nô-nĭd′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lotononis*, genit. *lotononid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Loteæ, sub-tribe Genisteæ.

lō-tô-nō′-nĭs, *s.* [Lat. *lot(us)*, and *ononis* = the tall rest-harrow, *Ononis antiquorum.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Lotononideæ (q.v.).

lō-tŏph'-ạ-gī, *s. pl.* [Gr. = lotus-eaters, from λωτός (*lōtos*) = the lotus, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Gr. Myth.: The name given to a people who ate of the fruit of the lotus tree, the effect of which was to make them forget their friends and homes, and to lose all desire of returning to their native land, their only wish being to live in Lotus-land.

> "The trees around them all their food produce;
> Lotos, the name; divine, nectareous juice!
> (Thence called *Lotophagi*)."
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* ix. 107.

***lō'-tŏs,** *s.* [Lotus.]

lŏt'-tĕr-y̆, *s.* [Eng. *lot*; *-ery*; Fr. *loterie.*]

1. The allotment or disposition of prizes by chance or lot; the drawing of lots. Lotteries are carried out by means of a number of tickets drawn at the same time, some of which entitle their owners to prizes, while the rest are blanks. They were formerly very common, being resorted to both by governments and by individuals. Few countries now permit them. The Louisiana Lottery was brought to an end by the closing of the United States mails against it.

> "On the security of this fund a million was to be raised by a *lottery*, but by a lottery which had scarcely anything but the name in common with the lotteries of a later period."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. A chance, a mere hazard: as, It is all a *lottery.*

*3. The prize, lot, or portion which falls to one's share.

> "The *lottery* of my destiny
> Bars me the right of voluntary choosing."
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 1.

lŏt'-tō, lŏt'-ō, *s.* [Ital. *lotto* = a lot, a lottery; Fr. *loto.*] A game of chance, played in some cases with a series of balls or knobs, numbered from 1 to 90, with a set of cards or counters having corresponding numbers. The balls are put into a revolving urn, and a certain number allowed to drop out, one by one. The player who holds a card containing a column of figures, corresponding to the numbers of each of the balls successively dropped, gains the stakes deposited at the commencement of the game. It is usually played as a child's game, with counters on a figured board, but one of the many varieties of it, called keno, is played for considerable stakes in America. (*Annandale.*)

lō'-tũr, *s.* [Native name.] (See the compound.)

lotur-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The bark of *Symplocos racemosa*, a tree belonging to the natural order Styracaceæ, and found growing in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of both hemispheres. It has a bitter aromatic taste, and is used in India as a dyeing material.

lō-tũr'-ĭ-dīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *lotur*; Lat. *id(em)* = the same, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An alkaloid extracted, together with loturine, from lotur bark by means of hot alcohol, and separated from the latter by its solubility in potassium thiocyanate. It is an amorphous body yielding amorphous salts. It is soluble in concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids, forming yellow fluorescent solutions.

lō'-tụ-rīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *lotur* (bark); *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

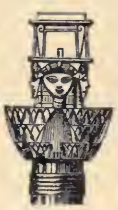
Chem.: An alkaloid extracted from the bark of *Symplocos racemosa* by means of hot alcohol. It crystallizes in efflorescent crystals, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and acetone; insoluble in water, ammonia, caustic soda, and potassium thiocyanate. It melts at 234°, and sublimes, forming colourless prisms. Its solution in dilute acids exhibits a fluorescence brighter than that of quinine sulphate. Loturine forms well-crystallized salts. The hydrochloride, which is soluble in water and alcohol, forms double salts with the chlorides of platinum, gold, and mercury. The hydriodide forms a double salt with the iodide of mercury. The tannate is an amorphous powder. [Lotur-bark.]

lō'-tŭs, lō'-tŏs, *s.* [Lat. *lotus*, *lotos*; Gr. λωτός (*lōtos*) = (1) the Egyptian water-lily, *Nelumbium speciosum*; (2) the lotus-tree, *Zisyphus lotus*, &c.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Myth.: Nelumbium speciosum*, a Water-lily represented on the Egyptian monuments and on those of India. It is the Egyptian bean of Pythagoras. [Nelumbium.]

2. *Bot.:* Bird's-foot Trefoil. The typical genus of the papilionaceous tribe Loteæ (q.v.). The calyx is five-toothed, the teeth nearly equal, the keel ascending much acuminate, the legume cylindrical, somewhat spongy within, and imperfectly many celled. Fifty species are known. Three are British, *Lotus corniculatus*, *L. major*, and *L. angustissimus.* [*Bird's-foot Trefoil.*]

> "Eating the *lotos* day by day."
> *Tennyson: Lotos-Eaters*, 105.



LOTUS.

3. *Arch.:* An ornament frequently seen on the capitals of Egyptian columns. It resembles the present white lily of Egypt, or yet more closely *Nelumbium speciosum*, now extinct.

¶ The European Lotus is *Diospyros lotus*, and the Indian Lotus *Nymphœa pubescens.* [Nymphæa.]

lotus-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Byrsonima coriacea.

lotus-eater, lotos-eater, *s.* One of the Lotophagi (q.v.). Hence, one who gives himself up to pleasure-seeking and ease.

> "The mild-eyed, melancholy *lotos-eaters* came."
> *Tennyson: Lotos-Eaters*, 27.

lotus-land, lotos-land, *s.* The country of the Lotophagi (q.v.). (*Tennyson: Lotos-eaters*, 154.)

lotus-tree, *s.* [Lote-tree.]

lo͡ud, *loude, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *hlúd*; cogn. with Dut. *luid*; O. H. Ger. *hlût*; Ger. *laut* = loud; Lat. *(in)clutus*; Gr. κλυτός (*klutos*) = renowned.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Strong or powerful in sound; noisy; striking the ear with great force.

> "I have observed that the *loudest* huzzas given to a great man in a triumph, proceed not from his friends, but the rabble."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Post.)

2. Giving out or causing great noise; emitting a strong or powerful sound.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Boisterous, stormy, rough.

> "Make your best haste; and go not
> Too far i' the land; 'tis like to be *loud* weather."
> *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

*2. Making use of high, vehement, or positive words; clamorous, noisy.

> "If lawyer, *loud* whatever cause he plead,
> But proudest of the worst, if that succeed."
> *Cowper: Hope*, 201.

* 3. Ostentatious, pompous, pretentious, boastful.

4. Flashy, showy. (Applied to dress or manners.) (*Slang.*)

> "In a much *louder* style than is freely patronised on this side of the channel."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. ii.

*5. Urgent, pressing, crying.

B. *As adv.:* In a loud manner, loudly; with great noise, voice, or sound,

> "While, bathed in sweat, from fire to fire he flew;
> And, puffing *loud*, the roaring bellows blew."
> *Pope: Homer: Iliad* xviii. 438.

***loud-lunged,** *a.* Having strong lungs, so as to be able to speak loudly; uttered with a loud voice. (*Tennyson: Sea Dreams*, 244.)

* **loud-mouthed,** *a.* Talking big; boastful, braggart.

> "They, too, like ourselves, are apt to contemn and disbelieve in the threats of *loud-mouthed* braggarts like the men with whom we are dealing."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 2, 1885.

loud-voiced, *a.* Having a loud voice.

> "Suns, moons, and earths, upon their *loud-voiced* [spheres,
> Singing in thunder round me."
> *Byron: Cain*, iii. 1.

¶ Obvious compounds: *loud-acclaiming*, *loud-echoing*, *loud-exulting*, *loud-laughing*, *loud-resounding*, &c.

***lo͡ud'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *loud*; *-ful(l).*] Loud, noisy.

lo͡ud'-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *loud*; *-ly.*]

1. In a loud manner or voice, noisily, clamorously, with great noise.

2. Vehemently, clamorously.

> "To the royal office, and the royal person, they *loudly* and sincerely professed the strongest attachment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Showily, flashily: as, To be *loudly* dressed. (*Slang.*)

lo͡ud'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *loud*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being loud, or causing great noise or sound; noisiness: as, The *loudness* of a clap of thunder.

2. Clamorousness, clamour, vehemence, uproar.

> "The prayers took their price and strength,
> Not from the *loudness* nor the length."
> *Crashaw: Epitaph on Mr. Ashton.*

3. Ostentation, showiness, flashiness, pompousness. (*Slang.*)

lŏugh, lŏch (*gh*, *ch* guttural), *s.* [Ir. *loch.*] [Loch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A loch, a lake.

2. *Mining:* A natural opening in the mine lined with bunches and knobs of ore.

lough-diver, *s.*

Ornith.: Mergus albellus, the Smew.

***lough,** *pret. of v.* [Lough, *v.*]

loû'-ĭs d'or (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr. = a louis of gold.] A French gold coin, issued first by Louis XIII., in 1640, and discontinued in 1705. Its value varied at different times from 16s. 7d. to 18s. 9¾d. sterling.

loû'-ĭs-īte, *s.* [Named by Honeymann after H. Louis, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of a leek-green colour, transparent, glassy; streak, white; fracture, splintery. Hardness, 6·1; sp. gr. 2·41. Compos.: silica, 63·74; alumina, 0·57; protoxide of iron, 1·25; lime, 17·27; magnesia, 0·38; potash, 3·38; soda, 0·08; water, 12·96.

Louis Quatorze (as **Lô'-ĕ ka-torz'**), *s.* [Fr. = Louis XIV.] The name given to a meretricious style of architecture and internal decoration which prevailed in France in the reign of Louis XIV. It was marked by a deterioration of taste, the natural laws of architecture being more and more neglected, and replaced by certain conventional rules for the application of the Roman columnar orders. The principal architect of this style was Jules Hardouin Mansard, by whom were built the palaces of Versailles (1647–1708), Marly, the Grande Maison, and also the Invalides at Paris. The windows are larger, the rooms more lofty, than in the preceding period, and in everything there was a striving after pomp and sumptuousness. In internal decorations mirrors were freely introduced, and may be said to become a distinctive feature of interiors. Gilt stucco-work was largely used, the scroll and shell patterns being the characteristic features of ornamental decoration, the panels being formed by chains of scrolls, concave and convex alternately, but symmetry of arrangement was largely neglected.

Louis Quinze (as **Lô'-ĕ kañz**), *s.* [Fr. = Louis XV.] The name sometimes given to the style of architecture and internal ornamentation prevailing in France during the reign of Louis XV. It is often known under the designation Rococo (q.v.). Internal arrangement and decoration are the main characteristics of the style of this period, and in this direction the best results were doubtless obtained. Large and lofty rooms, as well as scope for display, were indispensable; consequently this style of embellishment was most happily carried out in state apartments, especially in princely castles and palaces, and the mansions of the aristocracy. There was the greatest freedom in the treatment of architectural forms, to the disregard of all laws, and free scope was given to the most fantastic combinations. Curved lines superseded all straight lines both in ground plans and in designs, whilst the most ordinary and characteristic embellishments were volutes, shell-fish and scrolls, groups of fruit, garlands of flowers, hangings, &c.

lo͡un, lo͡und, *a.* [Icel. *logn*; Sw. *lugn.*] Calm, low and sheltered, still, tranquil. (*Scotch.*)

> "And a' was *lound* and quiet till his head was laid in the ground."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

loun, *s.* [Loon.]

lo͡un'-dẽr, *v.t.* [Cf. Icel. *hlaunn* = the buttocks.] To beat severely, to flog. (*Scotch.*)

lo͡un'-dẽr, *s.* [Lounder, *v.*] A severe, stunning blow. (*Scotch.*)

> "And gien him a *lounder* wi' my pike-staff."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

***lo͡un'-dẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An idler, a vagabond.

> "Lousengers and *lounderers* are wrongfully made."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 130.

lo͡un'-dẽr-ĭng, *s.* [LOUNDER, *v.*] A severe beating or flogging.

lo͡unġe, *v.i.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *lungis* = a drowsy or dreamy fellow (*Kersey*); from O.Fr. *longis* = a drowsy, awkward fellow; from Lat. *longus* = long.]

1. To idle about, to loll or dawdle, to move lazily.

"You who have *lounged* about to so good purpose."—*Lounger*, No. viii.

2. To loll or recline lazily: as, To *lounge* on a sofa.

lo͡unġe (1), *s.* [LOUNGE, *v.*]

1. The act of lounging, strolling, or idling about.

2. The act of lolling or reclining lazily.

3. A place where idlers or loungers resort.

"Whose shop served as a fashionable *lounge*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Almeria*, p. 278.

4. A couch or sofa with a back and one end.

"Clayton threw himself on a *lounge* by the open door."—*Mrs. Beecher Stowe: Dred*, ch. xii.

lo͡unġe (2), *s.* [LUNGE.]

lo͡un'-ġẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lounge*, v.; *-er*.] One who lounges or idles about; an idler, a lazy fellow.

"They naturally became beggars and *loungers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

lo͡unġ'-ĭng, *a.* [LOUNGE, *v.*]

1. Idling or dawdling about.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a lounger.

"[He] threw himself on a sofa in the *lounging* manner of a man perfectly at home."—*Irving: Goldsmith*, ch. xxx.

lo͡up, *v.i.* [LEAP, LOPE, *s.*]

1. To leap.

"But it's just the laird's command, and the loon maun *loup*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

2. To give way, to break. (Said of frost.)

loup-the-dyke, *a.* Giddy, unsettled, runaway. (*Scotch.*)

lôup-ga-rôu', *s.* [Fr., a pleonastic form, in which the first element is repeated in the second; *loup* = a wolf, and *garou*, from Low Lat. *gerulphus* = a werewolf. (*Littré.*)] A werewolf, a lycanthrope. (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, i. 315.)

lo͡up'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [LOUP, *v.*]

louping-ill, *s.* A disease among sheep, causing them to spring up and down when moving forward; the leaping-evil. (*Scotch.*)

louping-on stane, *s.* A stepping-stone, or a flight of stone steps to assist one in getting on horseback; a horse-block.

lour, *v.i.* [LOWER (2), *v.*]

* **lôur'-dạne,** * **lôur'-dẹn,** *s.* [LURDANE.]

lôure, lôuvre, *s.* [Fr.]

Mus.: A dance adapted to an air called "L'aimable vainqueur," said to have been a favourite of Louis XIV. Some authors, however, consider it to have been a kind of jig, or a waltz. The name is, perhaps, derived from the word *lourer*, to bind notes together, to slide.

lo͡use, *s.* [A.S. *lus*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.*: The genus Pediculus. The sexes of lice are distinct. The female is oviparous, producing eggs, popularly called nits. The young are hatched in five or six days, and in eighteen these are capable of reproduction. Three species are parasitic in certain circumstances on man. The Body or Clothes Louse, *Pediculus corporis* or *vestimentorum*; the Head or Common Louse, *L. capitis*; and the Pubic or Crab Louse, *P. pubis*. The first species lives in the folds of the clothing in some elderly and uncleanly people. It has the abdomen three times as broad as the thorax. It is the insect which produces the disease called Phthiriasis (q.v.), unless the agent in this case be a fourth species *P. tabescentium*.

2. *Script.*: The third plague of Egypt was an immense multiplication of Heb. כִּנִּם (*kinnim*), כִּנִּים (*kinnim*), כִּנָּם (*kinnam*), in the A.V. rendered "lice." (Exod. viii. 16–18; Ps. cv. 31.) What insect is intended has been much debated, some pronouncing for the louse, others for the gnat.

¶ Bird Lice constitute the order Mallophaga. Plant Lice is the ordinary English name for Aphides.

louse-bur, *s.*

Bot.: *Xanthium strumarium.*

lo͡use'-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *louse*, and *berry*.] (See the compound.)

louseberry-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A name for *Euonymus europæus.*

lo͡use'-wõrt, *s.* [Eng. *louse*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: The genus Pedicularis (q.v.). The Marsh Lousewort is *Pedicularis palustris*; the Pasture Lousewort *P. sylvatica*. Both these species are British.

* **lo͡uṣe,** *v.t.* [LOUSE, *s.*] To clean or clear from lice.

"You sat and *lous'd* him all the sunshine day."
Swift: A Pastoral Dialogue.

lo͡uṣ'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lousy*; *-ly*.] In a lousy manner; meanly, paltrily, scurvily.

lo͡uṣ'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lousy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being lousy or abounding with lice.

"Trees (especially fruit-bearers) are infested with the measles—to this commonly succeeds *lousiness*."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, II. vii. 6.

lo͡uṣ'-ȳ, * **lo͡wṣ'-ĭĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *lous(e)*; *-y*.]

1. Over-run with lice; abounding or infested with lice.

"Sweetbriar and gooseberry are only *lousy* in dry times or very hot places."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Extremely low, mean, or contemptible.

"I pray you now, remembrance to-morrow on the *lousy* knave, mine host."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

lo͡ut, * **lo͡wt,** *s.* [LOUT, *v.*] An awkward fellow, a clown, a bumpkin.

"This *lout*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds
Is, that we scarce are men, and you are gods."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 2.

lo͡ut, * **lo͡wt,** * **lowte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *lútan* = to stoop; cogn. with Icel. *lúta* = to bow down; *lútr* = bent, stooping; Sw. *luta* = to lean; Dan. *lude* = to stoop.]

A. *Intrans.*: To bend, to bow, to stoop.

"True Thomas, he pulled off his cap,
And *louted* low down to his knee."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, i.

* **B.** *Trans.*: To treat as a lout; to make a fool of.

"I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 3.

lo͡ut'-ĭsh, * **lo͡wt'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *lout*; *-ish*.] Like a lout; clownish, awkward, rude.

"This *loutish* clown is such that you never saw so ill-favoured a visar."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

lo͡ut'-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *loutish*; *-ly*.] In a loutish, awkward, or clownish manner; like a lout.

lo͡ut'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *loutish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being loutish; clownishness, awkwardness, rudeness.

lôuvre, * **loô'-vẽr,** * **lov-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *louvert*, for *l'ouvert* = the open (space), from *le* (art.) = the, and *ouvert*, pa. par. of *ouvrir* = to open.]

Architecture:

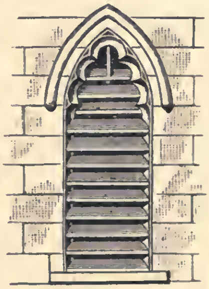
1. A turret on a roof for the escape of smoke or steam; a lantern.

2. Sloping boards overlapping each other, with a space between for ventilation; also called luffer-boarding, louvre or luffer window or work.

"They were soon after found dead in the dove-cote, famished for want of food, and unable to fly up perpendicularly, and so out at the *lover*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Northamptonshire.*

louvre-boards, luffer-boards, lever-boards, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Sloping boards or bars placed across a window to exclude rain, while admitting the passage of sound; louvres.


LOUVRE-WINDOW.

louvre-window, *s.*

Arch.: A window in a church tower or belfry, partially closed by louvre-boards (q.v.).

lŏv'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *lov(e)*; *-able*.] Worthy or deserving of being loved; amiable.

"And whiche been hool and sooth and chast & rightwys, and *lovable* to yhe."—*Wycliffe: Laodisensis*, p. 100.

lŏv'-age, lŏve'-age (age as ĭġ), * **love-ach,** * **liv-ish,** *s.* [By corrup. from O. Fr. *leveshe* (Fr. *livèche*), *liuvesche*, *luvesche*, from Lat. *levisticum*, altered from *ligusticum* (q.v.) = a plant indigenous to Liguria, a country of Cisalpine Gaul; *Ligusticus* = pertaining to Liguria; Port. *levistico*; Ital. *levistico*, *libistico*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An aromatic drink prepared from the plant.

II. *Botany:*

1. The genus Ligusticum (q.v.). Scottish lovage is *Ligusticum scoticum.*

2. *Achillea ligustica.*

lŏve, * **lov-i-en,** * **luv-i-en,** * **lov-en** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *lufigan*, *lufian*, from *lufu* = love (q.v.); O. H. Ger. *liuban*, *liupan*; Ger. *lieben*; Dut. *lieven*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To regard with strong feelings of affection, combined with gratitude; to feel devotion towards.

"Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind."—*Matthew* xxii. 37.

2. To regard with feelings of tender affection, as one sex towards the other; to be in love with.

"Husbands, *love* your wives as Christ loved the church."—*Ephesians* v. 25.

3. To regard with the affection of a friend.

4. To be pleased with; to like; to delight in.

"His rider *loved* not speed." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 8.

* 5. To treat well; to be kind to; to be favourable to.

"Kynewolf, of the kynred of Adelardes blode,
A while *lufed* the Inglis, & wele with tham stode."
Robert de Brunne, p. 9.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To entertain feelings of affection towards others; to be affectionate and kind.

"He that *loveth* not knoweth not God."—1 *John* iv. 8.

2. To be tenderly affected towards another of the opposite sex; to be in love.

"She cannot choose but *love*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 79.

3. To be tenderly attached to each other; to love each other.

"Never two ladies *loved* as they do."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 1.

4. To be pleased; to feel pleasure.

"He *loved* also to walk these meadows."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

lŏve, *s.* [A.S. *lufu*; cogn. with Ger. *liebe*; O. H. Ger. *liupa*, *liupi*; Russ. *liobov* = love; Sansc. *lobha* = covetousness. Allied to *lief* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A strong feeling of affection, combined with gratitude and reverence.

"For this is the *love* of God, that we keep his commandments."—1 *John* v. 3.

2. Devoted attachment to a person of the opposite sex.

"Yes—it was *love*—if thoughts of tenderness,
Tried in temptation, strengthened by distress,
Unmoved by absence, firm in every clime,
And yet—oh, more than all!—untired by time;
Which nor defeated hope, nor baffled wile,
Could render sullen, were she near to smile;
Nor rage could fire, nor sickness fret to vent
On her one murmur of his discontent:
Which still would meet with joy, with calmness part,
Lest that his look of grief should reach her heart;
Which nought removed, nor menaced to remove—
If there be *love* in mortals—this was *love*!"
Byron: Corsair, i. 12.

3. Strong attachment, liking, or inclination; fondness of or for anything.

4. Courtship; in the phrase *to make love* = to court, to woo.

"Demetrius
Made love to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her soul."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

5. Tenderness; parental care.

"No religion that ever was, so fully represents the goodness of God and his tender *love* to mankind."—*Tillotson.*

* 6. A person in love; a lover.

"Like true, inseparable, faithful *loves*."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

7. That which is loved; the object of one's affections; a sweetheart.

"One way or other, she is for a king;
And she shall be my *love*, or else my queen."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

8. Used as a term of endearment.

"Farewell! I will omit no opportunity
That may convey my greetings, *love*, to thee."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

* 9. A kindness; a favour done.

> "What good *love* may I perform to you?"
> *Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 1.

10. A state of favour, friendship, goodwill, or close intimacy.

> "God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince."—*Daniel* i. 9.

11. A representation or personification of love; used—

(1) Of Cupid, the god of love.

(2) Of Venus, the goddess of love.

> "She's *Love*, she loves, and yet she is not loved.'
> *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 810.

(3) A Cupid; a picture or statue representing Love.

> "Such was his form, as painters, when they show
> Their utmost art, on naked *loves* bestow."
> *Dryden: Cinyras & Myrrha.*

* 12. Lewdness.

* 13. A kind of thin silk stuff.

> "This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light, appeared so full of pores, with such a transparency as that of a sieve, a piece of cypress, or *love* hood."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.: Clematis vitalba.*

2. *Games:*

(1) A term used to express that no points have been scored on one side.

> "—— won the match by two sets to *love*."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

* (2) A kind of game in which one player holds up one or more fingers, and the other, without looking, guesses at the number.

¶ *Love* subsists between members of the same family; it springs out of their natural relationship, and is kept alive by their close intercourse and constant interchange of kindnesses: *friendship* excludes the idea of any tender and natural relationship; nor is it, like *love*, to be found in children, but is confined to maturer years; it is formed by time, by circumstances, by congruity of character, and sympathy of sentiment. *Love* always operates with ardour; *friendship* is remarkable for firmness and constancy. Both *love* and *friendship* are gratified by seeking the good of the object; but *love* is more selfish in its nature than *friendship*. As *love* is a passion it has all the errors attendant upon passion; but *friendship*, which is an affection tempered by reason, is exempt from every such exceptionable quality. *Love* is blind to the faults of the object of its devotion; it adores, it idolizes, it is fond, it is foolish: *friendship* sees faults, and strives to correct them; it aims to render the object more worthy of esteem and regard. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *A labour of love:* Any work or task done willingly and without expectation of reward, either from fondness for the work itself or from love for the person for whom it is done.

(2) *To make love to:* To court, to woo.

> "Demetrius, I'll avouch it to his head,
> *Made love to* Nedar's daughter Helena."
> *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

(3) *To play for love:* To play a game without any stake depending.

* (4) *Of all loves:* A kind of adjuration; by all means.

> "He desires you, *of all loves*, to make no more noise."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 1.

¶ *Love* forms the first element in many compounds, the meanings of which are generally obvious: as, *love-darting, love-devouring, love-killing, love-kindling, love-language, love-linked, love-poem, love-sigh, love-song, love-tale, love-thought, love-wounded*, &c.

love-apple, *s.*

Bot.: A popular English name for the tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*).

* **love-bed**, *s.* A bed for the indulgence of lust.

> "He is not lolling on a lewd *love-bed*."
> *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 7.

love-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith: The genus Agapornis (separated from Psittacula by Jardine and Selby), family Psittacidæ, sub-family Androglossinæ. Habitat, the Melanesian and Australian provinces. Their popular name has reference to the affection the male displays towards the female, whether caged or wild. The furcula is wanting, and its place supplied by a ligament.

* **love-book**, *s.* A book treating of love.

> "On a *love-book* pray for my success."
> *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

* **love-born**, *a.* Born of or springing from love.

> "Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,
> And love, and *love-born* confidence, be thine."
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* x. 398.

* **love-broker**, *s.* One who acts as an agent or go-between for lovers; a procurer.

> "There is no *love-broker* in the world can more prevail in man's commendation with woman than report of valour."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

love-charm, *s.* A charm by which love was supposed to be excited. [Philtre.]

love-child, *s.* A euphemism common in the rural parts of England for a child born out of wedlock.

* **love-day**, *s.*

1. A day appointed for the settlement of quarrels and differences.

> "Come, if the emperor's court can feast two brides,
> You are my guest, Lavinia, and your friends:
> This day shall be a *love-day*, Tamora."
> *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

2. A day when one neighbour helps another without hire. (*Wharton.*)

love-ditty, *s.* A song of love.

> "The stock-dove unalarm'd
> Sits cooing in the pine-tree, nor suspends
> His long *love-ditty* for my near approach."
> *Cowper: Task*, vi. 309.

* **love-drink**, * **love-drinke**, *s.* A love-charm, a philtre (q.v.).

> "She yave him swiche a maner *love-drinke*,
> That he was ded er it was by the morow."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,338.

* **love-favour**, *s.* Something worn in token of love; a favour.

love-feasts, *s. pl.*

1. [Agape.]

2. Religious meetings held quarterly by the Wesleyan and other sects owing their origin directly or indirectly to the labours of Wesley. None but members of the Church are admitted, except by the permission of the minister. Love-feasts are retained in avowed imitation of the ancient Agapæ.

* **love-feat**, *s.* A deed or feat prompted by love.

> "Every one his *love-feat* will advance."
> *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

love-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Agapanthus.

love-game, *s* A game in which one side scores no points. [Love, *s.*, B.]

> "Tompkins then secured a *love-game;* but Mr. Slack won the next, and 'games all' was again called, and vantage, which Tompkins won, and the other two games failing to him, he consequently won the match by three sets to love."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

love-gift, *s.* Anything given as a pledge or token of love.

> "Was not the mere sound of his name like a *love-gift* that bade me remember?"—*Lytton: Rienzi*, bk. i., ch. iv.

love-god, *s.* The god of love; Cupid.

> "The little *love-god* lying once asleep,
> Laid by his side his heart-inflaming brand."
> *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 154.

love-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Megastachya eragrostis. It grows in Italy.

love-in-a-mist, love-in-a-puzzle, *s.*

Bot.: Nigella damascena.

¶ *West Indian Love-in-a-Mist.*

Bot.: Passiflora fœtida.

love-in-idleness, *s.*

Bot.: Viola tricolor.

> "Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell:
> It fell upon a little western flower—
> Before, milk-white; now, purple with love's wound—
> And maidens call it, *love-in-idleness*."
> *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

* **love-juice**, *s.* A juice producing or supposed to produce love.

> "Hast thou yet latch'd the Athenian's eyes
> With the *love-juice*, as I did bid thee do?"
> *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

* **love-knot**, * **love-knotte**, *s.* A knot or complicated figure, supposed or intended to represent affection or mutual attachment.

> "A *love-knotte* in the greter end ther was."
> *Chaucer: C. T.*, 197.

* **love-lass**, *s.* A sweetheart.

love-letter, *s.* A letter written by one lover to another: a letter professing love.

> "Have I escaped *love-letters* in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

love-lies-a-bleeding, *s.*

Bot.: Amaranthus caudatus.

* **love-line**, *s.* A verse or letter of courtship; a love-letter.

> "To give great Charlemain a pen in his hand,
> And write to her a *love-line*."
> *Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, ii. 1.

* **love-lock**, *s.* A curl or lock of hair worn by men in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; a lock or curl hanging prominently.

> "It was a sin to hang garlands on a Maypole, to drink a friend's health, to fly a hawk, to hunt a stag, to play at chess, to wear *love-locks*, to put starch into a ruff, to touch the virginals, to read the Fairy Queen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

† **love-lorn**, *a.* Forsaken by one's love; jilted, deserted.

> "Some *love-lorn* Fay she might have been."
> *Scott: Marmion*, vi. 3

† **love-lornness**, *s.* The state of being love-lorn.

> "That fair Gostanza, who in her *love-lornness* desired to live no longer."—*G. Eliot: Romola*, ch. lxi.

love-making, *s.* Courtship, wooing; the paying of one's addresses to a lady.

> "The laughter with which his *love-making* was received."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 15, 1881, p. 490.

love-match, *s.* A match or marriage entered into for love alone.

* **love-news**, *s.* A communication from one beloved.

love-passage, *s.* A flirtation.

> "The stories represented were generally mythological, very usually *love-passages* of the gods and heroes."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. iii.

* **love-prate**, *s.* Idle talk about love.

> "You have simply misused our sex in your *love-prate*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

* **love-rhyme**, *s.* Erotic poetry in rhymes.

> "Regent of *love-rhymes*, lord of folded arms."
> *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 1.

* **love-rite**, *s.* The actions of marital love.

> "Then instant his fair spouse Ulysses led
> To the chaste *love-rites* of the nuptial bed."
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xxiii. 318.

love-scene, *s.* A scene or passage in a novel or play, the subject of which is a meeting of lovers.

> "The *love-scenes* are frigid, tawdry, and disgusting."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. xii.

* **love-secret**, *s.* A secret between lovers.

† **love-shaft**, *s.* A shaft of love; specif., Cupid's arrow.

> "Some early *love-shaft* grazed his heart,
> And oft the scar will ache and smart."
> *Scott: Rokeby*, iii. 29.

love-sick, *a.*

1. Languishing in love or amorous desire.

> "There might the *love-sick* maiden sit, and chide
> The insuperable rocks and severing tide."
> *Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.*

2. Composed by one languishing in love; expressive of languishing love: as, a *love-sick* ditty.

love-sickness, *s.* Sickness or languishing arising from love or amorous desire.

love-spell, *s.* The same as Love-charm (q.v.).

† **love-spring**, *s.* The beginnings of love.

> "Shall even in the spring of love thy *love-springs* rot.'
> *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

* **love-suit**, *s.* Courtship; paying of addresses to a lady.

> "That Cloten, whose *love-suit* had been to me
> As fearful as a siege."
> *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

love-token, *s.* A present given in token of love.

> "Thou, thou, Lysander, thou hast given her rhymes,
> And interchanged *love-tokens* with my child."
> *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

* **love-toy**, *s.* A small present from a lover.

> "Has this amorous gentleman presented himself with any *love-toys*, such as gold snuff-boxes?"—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martin Scriblerus.*

love-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Cercis siliquastrum.

* **love-trick**, *s.* The art of expressing love.

love-verse, *s.* A love-song.

> "Little chansons or *love-verses*."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India* (1872), i. 222.

* **love-worth**, *a.* Worthy or deserving of being loved.

lŏved, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Love, *v.*] Beloved, dear.

> "Let me but stay to die with thee
> And I will bless thy *loved* name."
> *Moore: Fire-Worshippers.*

loved-one, *s.* A beloved or dear one.

"Their parents' hope, and the *loved-ones* of heaven."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

* **lŏv-ēē′,** *s.* [Eng. *lov(e); -ee.*] The person loved.

"The lover and *lovee* make generally the happiest couple."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 47.

* **lŏve′-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *love; -full.*] Full of love.

"The *lovefull* choice
Of sacred wedlock's secret binding band."
Sylvester: The Colonies, 505.

† **lŏve′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *love; -less.*]

1. Destitute or void of love, tenderness, affection, or kindness.

"For the loving worm within its clod
Were diviner than a *loveless* god."
R. Browning: Christmas Eve, v.

2. Not attracting love.

3. Not loved; unloved.

"So goth the wretche *loveless*
Bejaped for his scarsitee."
Gower: C. A., bk. v.

lŏve′-lĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lovely; -ly.*]

1. In a lovely manner; in a manner to excite love; amiably.

2. In a manner to excite admiration.

"So *lovelily* the morning shone."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 8.

lŏve′-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lovely; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being lovely, or exciting love; amiableness.

"Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, *loveliness* and lovingness."—*Sidney.*

2. Beauty, attractiveness.

"Yet takes he much delight
Her *loveliness* to view."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 29.

* **lŏve′-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *love;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little loved one.

"These frolic *lovelings* fragile nests do make."
Sylvester: The Magnificence, 692.

lŏve′-lȳ, * **love-lich,** * **love-liche,** * **luve-lich,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *love; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Attracting or exciting love or affection; lovable, attractive, amiable.

"Nothing *lovelier* can be found
In woman, than to study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote."
Milton: P. L., ix. 232.

2. Exciting or calling for admiration; beautiful.

"Their deformity, he said, was such that the most sterile plains seemed *lovely* by comparison."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 3. Loving, tender, affectionate.

"I should bid good-morrow to my bride,
And seal the title with a *lovely* kiss."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

B. *As adv.:* So as to excite love, affection, or admiration.

"I framed to the harp
Many an English ditty *lovely* well."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

lŏve′-măn, *s.* [Eng. *love,* and *man.*]

Bot.: Galium Aparine.

* **lŏve′-mŏn-gẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *love,* and *monger.*] One who deals in affairs of love; a love-broker.

"Thou art an old *lovemonger*, and speakest skilfully."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii.

lŏv′-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *lov(e); -er.*]

1. One who loves, or has a strong affection or attachment for another.

"Hiram was ever a *lover* of David."—1 *Kings* v. 1.

2. One who is in love with one of the opposite sex. (Used in the singular only of the man, but in the plural applied to both sexes.)

"Into a studie he fell sodenly,
As don these *lovers* in hire queinte geres."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,536.

3. One who has a liking for anything; one who takes pleasure or delight in anything.

"The Revolution showed them [the Tories] to have been . . . *lovers* of liberty, but greater *lovers* of monarchy."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. i., ess. 9.

lov-er (2), **loov-er,** *s.* [Louvre.]

* **lŏv′-ẽred,** *a.* [Eng. *lover,* a.; *-ed.*] Having a lover; beloved.

"Who, young and simple, would not be so *lover'd!*"
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 320.

* **lŏv′-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [Louvre.] A louvre; a bell-tower.

"Whose shrill saints' bell hangs on his *lovery.*"
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. v., sat. 1.

* **lŏve′-sōme,** * **luf-som,** * **luf-sum,** * **love-som,** *a.* [A.S. *lufsum,* from *lufu* = love.] Lovely, lovable.

"Thi leor is *lufsum.*"
Legend of St. Katherine, 316.

lŏv′-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Love, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Devotedly attached; entertaining strong feelings of affection; affectionate, devoted.

"His *loving* breast thy pillow."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

2. Expressive of love, affection, or kindness: as, a *loving* word.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of entertaining strong feelings of affection; devotion, love, affection.

"For she taught all the craft of trewe *loving.*"
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women. (Prol.)

loving-cup, *s.* A large cup, usually with two or three handles, containing wine or other liquor, passed round from guest to guest at ceremonial banquets.

loving-kindness, *s.* Tender regard; tenderness, kindness, mercy.

"My *loving-kindness* will I not utterly take from him."—*Psalms* lxxxix. 33.

lŏv′-ĭng-lȳ, * **lov-inge-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *loving; -ly.*] With love, affection, or tenderness; kindly.

"'Twere vain to guess what shook the pious man,
Who look'd not *lovingly* on that Divan."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 4.

* **lŏv′-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *loving; -ness.*] The quality or state of being loving; affection.

"Justice of kings and *lovingness* of fathers."
Lord Brooke: Mustapha.

lōw, * **lah,** * **louh,** * **loogh,** * **lowe,** *a.* & *adv.* [Icel. *lagr* = low; Sw. *låg;* Dan. *lav;* Dut. *laag.* From the same base as to *lie* (2).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not high, not elevated; depressed below a given or imaginary surface or level. It is the opposite to *high,* and both are relative terms. That which is *high* with reference to one thing may be *low* to another: as, a *low* fence.

2. Below or not reaching to the ordinary or usual height: as, a man of *low* stature.

3. Deep; descending far below the level of the adjacent ground.

"He also descended first into the *lower* parts of the earth."—*Ephesians* iv. 9.

4. Near the horizon.

"The sun, however, was *low* in the west before Dundee gave the order to prepare for action."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. At or near the furthest point to which the sea recedes by the fall of the tide: as, *low* tide, *low* water.

6. Not of high price; moderate; below the usual degree, price, rate, or value: as, a *low* price of corn, a *low* heat.

7. Small in number; indicating a small number: as, a *low* throw with dice, a *low* score.

8. Near or approximating to the line or equator: as, a *low* latitude (latitudes near the equator being expressed in low numbers).

9. Not loud, not noisy, quiet, suppressed.

"A lover's ear will hear the *lowest* sound."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

10. Of a deep or depressed sound.

"From my *lowest* note to the top of my compass."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

11. Dejected, depressed, cast down in spirit; having lost animation and spirit; low-spirited.

"He grows dispirited and *low,*
He hates the fight and shuns the foe."
Prior.

12. Physically weak: as, He is in a very *low* condition.

13. Depressed in condition; in a state of humiliation and subjection.

"Misery is trodden on by many
And being *low* never relieved by any."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 708.

14. Humble, reverent.

"With a *low* submissive reverence."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Induct.)

15. In a humble or mean rank or position.

"Too *low* a minister for so high a servant."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

16. Humble, mean.

"An unambitious mind, content
In the *low* vale of life." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 799.

17. Mean, base, abject, dishonourable, unprincipled: as, a *low* fellow.

18. Frequented by disreputable characters.

"An absurd tragi-comedy . . . . which was acted at some *low* theatre."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

19. Characterized by meanness, baseness, or want of principle.

20. Not exalted in thought, sentiment, or diction; not sublime.

"He has not so many thoughts that are *low* and vulgar."—*Addison.*

21. Obscene, coarse, vulgar: as, *low* language.

22. Plain, simple, not rich: as, a *low* diet.

23. Feeble, weak, having little vital energy: as, He is in a *low* state of health.

24. Gentle; not strong or high: as, The wind is *low.*

25. Inclined to the Low Church.

26. Quiet; subdued in tone. (Said of a picture or colour.)

II. *Bot.:* Small in stature when compared, not with plants in general, but with that particular genus. A tree twenty feet high may be low, if the rest of the genus be forty or fifty feet high.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Not on high; not aloft; near the ground, as a bird: espec., in composition, as *low*-roofed, *low*-hung.

2. Deeply.

"The homely villain courtsies to her *low.*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,338.

3. Under the usual price or rate; at a low price: as, To sell corn *low.*

4. Not loudly or noisily; gently, quietly.

"Just as the god directs, now loud, now *low,*
They raise a tempest, or they gently blow."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 548.

5. To a low condition; to a state of humility or abasement.

"A man's pride shall bring him *low.*"—*Prov.* xxix. 23.

6. In a humble or mean condition, rank, or position.

"For better it is that it be said unto thee, Come up hither, than that thou shouldest be put *lower* in the presence of the prince."—*Prov.* xxv. 7.

7. With a depressed, low, or subdued voice: as, To speak *low.*

8. In a low key; in low notes.

"That can sing both high and *low.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

* 9. In times approaching our own.

¶ Obvious compounds: *low-arched, low-bending, low-bent, low-hung, low-levelled, low-muttered, low-priced, low-roofed, low-whispering.*

low-blast, *s.* A blast which is delivered at moderate pressure.

Low-blast furnace: A metal furnace with a low-pressure blast.

low-born, *a.* Of low, mean, or poor extraction.

"This is the prettiest *low-born* lass, that ever
Ran on the greensward."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

low-bred, *a.* Low-born, low, vulgar.

* **low-browed,** *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a low forehead.

2. *Fig.:* Low-roofed, low.

"No porter, by the *low-browed* gate,
Took in the wonted niche his seat."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 17.

low-celebration, *s.*

Anglican Ritual: The name given by the Ritualists to an unornate celebration of Holy Communion. Shipley (while still an Anglican) defined it as "a name for low-mass."

Low-Church, Low-Church party, *s.* The same as Evangelical Party (q.v.).

Low-Churchism, *s.* The principles of the Low Church party.

Low-Churchman, *s.* One who professes or maintains Low-Church principles.

* **low-crooked,** *a.* Bending or bowing low; deep.

"*Low-crooked* curt'sies, and base spaniel fawning."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

* **low-day,** *s.* An ordinary day, as distinguished from a "high day" or festival.

Low-German, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Low-German language: specif., in philol. applied to that group of Teutonic dialects which includes the Gothic, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, English, and Old Saxon. [English-language.]

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the inhabitants of the northern and flatter parts of Germany.

Low-Latin, *s.* The Latin of the Middle Ages.

low-laid, *a.* Struck to the ground.

low-life, *s.* A mean, low, or vulgar state or condition of life; persons of a low, mean, or humble position in life.

low-lived, *a.* Leading a low, mean, or disreputable life.

low-mass, *s.*

1. *Roman Ritual:* A mass in which the celebrant is attended only by acolytes, usually but by one, not by deacon and subdeacon. The mass is said, not sung. [MASS, 2.]

2. *Anglican Ritual:* The same as LOW-CELEBRATION (q.v.).

* **low-men,** *s. pl.* Dice so loaded that that the low numbers always came uppermost.

low-minded, *a.* Of low, mean, or base principles; low.

> "Paid greedy and *low-minded* people not to ruin their country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

low-pressure, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A small degree of pressure or expansive force.

B. *As adj.:* Having only a small degree of expansive force, and therefore exerting a low degree of pressure.

Low-pressure Engine:

Steam-engin.: An engine in which a condenser is used, and whose safety-valve is loaded at from four to six pounds to the square inch. The terms *high-* and *low-pressure steam* were formerly held to mean saturated steam at a pressure above or below that which will sustain a column of thirty inches of mercury, at the boiling heat of water, 212° F., but the term *low-pressure* now signifies in this country a pressure of not over thirty-five pounds to the square inch.

low-rated, *a.* Despised.

> "The confident and over-lusty French
> Do the *low-rated* English play at dice.
> *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. (Chorus.)

low-relief, *s.* The same as BAS-RELIEF.

low-spirited, *a.* Dejected or depressed in spirit; destitute of spirit or animation; cast-down, dispirited.

* **low-spiritedness,** *s.* The quality or state of being low-spirited; dejection, depression, low spirits.

low-spirits, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: A popular name for morbid depression of spirits.

low-steam, *s.* Steam having a low expansive force.

* **low-studded,** *a.* Furnished or built with short studs: as, a *low-studded* house. (*American.*)

Low Sunday, *s.*

Eccles.: The Sunday next after Easter: so called because it was the custom to repeat some parts of the solemnity of that great festival on this day, which was thus celebrated as a feast, though of a lower degree than Easter-day itself.

low-voiced, *a.* Having a soft, gentle voice.

> "I heard her speak; she is *low-voiced.*"
> *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 3.

low-water, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.

Low-water alarm:

Steam-engin.: A device for showing when the water in the boiler has sunk to a certain depth.

Low-water mark: The mark or line along a beach or coast to which the tide recedes at low water.

low-wines, *s. pl.* A liquor produced by the first distillation of alcohol; the first run of the still.

low-worm, *s.*

Farriery: A disease in horses like the shingles.

* **lōw** (1), *v.t.* [Low, *a.*]

1. To lower, to depress, to sink: to debase.

> "He areryd and *lowyd* ye coynes and moneys of his lande."—*Fabyan: Philip de Valoys*, an. 15.

2. To make low in position or condition; to degrade.

> "For nowe it [Fortune] hieth, now it *loweth*,
> Now stant upright, now overthroweth."
> *Gower: C. A.*, bk. viii.

lōw (2), ***loow-en,** ***low-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *hlówan* = to bellow, to resound; cogn. with Dut. *loeijen* = to low; M. H. Ger. *luejen*; O. H. Ger. *hlójan* = to low.] To bellow; to make a noise as an ox or cow.

> "Already at the gates the bullock *lowed.*"
> *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* iii. 547.

***lōw** (3), ***low-in,** *v.t.* [Icel. *loga*; M. H. Ger. *lohen.*] To flame, to blaze. [Low (2), *s.*]

> "*Lowin. Flammare.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***lōw** (1), *s.* [Low (2), *v.*] The noise or sound uttered by an ox or cow; a bellow.

> "Bull Jove, sir, had an amiable *low.*"
> *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 4.

lo͡w (2), ***lo͡we,** ***loghe,** *s.* [Icel. *log* = a flame; Dan. *lue*; Ger. *lohe*; allied to Lat. *lux* = light.] A flame, a fire.

> "The kiln's on fire—the kiln's on fire—
> The kiln's on fire—she's a' in a *lowe.*"
> *Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxvii.

lōw (3), *s.* [A.S. *hláw* = a hill; cogn. with Goth. *hlaiw* = a grave, a tomb.] A hill; found in place names, as Lud*low*.

lōw′-bĕll, *s.* [Eng. *low* (1), v., and *bell.*]

1. A bell used in fowling to slightly alarm birds and cause them to lie quiet, until they are flushed by a sudden noise.

2. A bell hung on the neck of sheep and cattle.

***lōw′-bĕll,** *v.t.* [LOWBELL, *s.*] To scare, as with a lowbell.

***lowde,** *a.* & *adv.* [LOUD.]

***lo͡we,** *s.* [Low (2), *s.*]

lōw′-ẽr (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [LOWER, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bring low; to bring down from a higher to a lower place or position: as, To *lower* a mast, to *lower* a boat, &c.

2. To bring down from higher position, rank, or condition to a lower; to humble, to abase, to degrade, to make less proud or haughty.

> "Turn thy wheel, and *lower* the proud."
> *Tennyson: Enid & Geraint*, 347.

3. To reduce in price; to lessen, to diminish: as, To *lower* the price of goods.

B. *Intrans.:* To become lower; to sink, to fall, to become less.

lo͡w′-ẽr (2), ***lo͡ur,** ***lour-en,** ***lur-en,** *v.i.* [O. Dut. *loeren*; Ger. *luren.*]

1. To appear dark or gloomy; to be cloudy, to look threatening.

> "The day is *lowering*—stilly black
> Sleeps the grim wave."
> *Moore: Fire-worshippers.*

2. To appear gloomily.

> "The sage replies,
> With disappointment *lowering* in his eyes."
> *Cowper: Hope*, 2.

3. To frown, to look sullen.

> "So stood Idomeneus, his javelin shook
> And met the Trojan with a *lowering* look."
> *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xiii. 603.

* **lo͡w′-ẽr,** *s.* [LOWER (2), *v.*]

1. Cloudiness, gloominess.

2. A frown; sullenness.

> "Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

lōw′-ẽr, *comp. of a.* [Low, *a.*]

Geol.: Inferior in stratigraphical position, and unless the strata have been reversed after deposition, which rarely occurs; the older in date. Most formations have an upper and lower series of beds: as, Upper and Lower Carboniferous, or an upper, middle, and lower, as Upper, Middle, and Lower Devonian. [GEOLOGY.]

lower-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: An anchor down stream for anchoring boats.

lower-case, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Printing:

1. The case standing below the upper-case. The lower-case contains the small letters, the points, and some other sorts.

2. The letters belonging to the lower-case.

B. *As adj.:* Applied to small letters, as distinguished from capitals.

lower-class, *a.* Pertaining or relating to persons of the lower or humbler ranks of society; as, *lower-class* education.

lower-deck, *s.*

Naut.: [DECK].

Lower Empire, *s.*

Hist.: The Roman Empire, according to some, from the time that the seat of it was removed to Constantinople in 330 (or, according to others, from the time that the Eastern and Western Empires were separated in 395) to 1453, when that city was captured by the Turks.

lower-lip, *s.* [LABELLUM, 2.]

lōw′-ẽred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [LOWER (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Brought down; reduced, abased, humiliated, diminished in intensity.

2. *Her.:* Applied to ordinaries abated from their common position.

lōw′-ẽr-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [LOWER (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of bringing down, reducing, abasing, or diminishing.

2. *Print.:* A depression of the face of a type or woodcut to cause it to print lighter, The reduction of the thickness of the tympan-sheet in the appropriate spots assists in producing the required effect.

lo͡w′-ẽr-ĭng (2), *pr. par.* & *a.* [LOWER (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Gloomy, overcast; threatening a storm.

> "Daylight sunk, and brought in *low'ring* night."
> *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 398.

2. Frowning, gloomy, sullen.

> "But in the train you might discern
> Dark *lowering* brow and visage stern."
> *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 21.

lo͡w′-ẽr-ĭng-lȳ, * **lo͡w′-rĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *lowering* (2); *-ly.*] In a lowering, gloomy, or threatening manner.

> "And now on hir, and then on him,
> Full *lowringly* did leare."
> *Gascoigne: Complaint of Phylomene.*

lōw′-ẽr-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *lower*, a.; *-most.*] Lowest.

> "Plants have their seminal parts uppermost, living creatures have them *lowermost.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **lo͡w′-ẽr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *lower* (2), v.; *-y.*] Lowering, cloudy, gloomy, sullen.

lōw′-ĕst, *super. of a.* [Low, *a.*]

lōw′-ĭng, *s.* [Low (2), *v.*] The low or noise of cattle.

* **lōw′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *low*; *-ish.*] Rather low.

> "Money runs a little *lowish.*"—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 82.

lōw′-lạnd, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *low*, a., and *land.*]

A. *As subst.:* Land which lies low with respect to the neighbouring ground; low or level country.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a lowland or lowlands.

> "The *lowland* Scotch language and the English, at that time, were nearly the same."—*Fawkes: Descrip. of May, from G. Douglas.* (Pref.)

¶ *The Lowlands:* A name applied to Belgium and Holland, and to the southern part of Scotland.

Lōw′-lạnd-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lowland*; *-er.*] An inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of the Lowlands of Scotland, as distinguished from a Highlander.

* **lōw′-lĭ-hood,** * **low-ly-hede,** * **low-li-head,** *s.* [Eng. *lowly*; *-hood.*] A humble state; meekness, humility.

> "Who can faine under *lowlyhede*
> Ne fayleth not to finde grace and spede."
> *Chaucer: Complaint of the Black Knight.*

***lōw′-lĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *lowly*; *-ly.*]

1. In a lowly manner; humbly.

2. Meanly, basely.

lōw′-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lowly*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being lowly; humility; freedom from or absence of pride.

> "With as humble *lowliness* of mind
> She is content to be at your command."
> *Shakesp.*, 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 5.

* 2. Meanness, want of dignity; abject state.

"They continued in that *lowliness* until the division between the two houses of Lancaster and York arose." —*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

lōw′-lў̆, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *low*, a.; *-ly*.]

A. *As adj.:*

* 1. Low-lying; not high, not elevated.

2. Free from pride, humble; having a humble opinion of one's self; not proud, modest.

"Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart."—*Matthew* xi. 29.

3. Characterized by humility, humble.

"We of our parts saluted him in a very *lowly* and submissive manner."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

4. Mean, wanting in dignity or sublimity.

"For all who read, and reading not disdain,
These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain,
The name of Varus oft inscribed shall see."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. vi. 12.

5. Mean, low; not high in dignity, condition, or rank.

6. Low in size, not great or tall.

"As lofty pines o'ertop the *lowly* reed,
So did her graceful height all nymphs exceed."
Congreve: Mourning Muse of Alexis.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. In a lowly or humbled manner or state; humbly.

"'Tis better to be *lowly* born,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief,
And wear a golden sorrow."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

2. Humbly, meekly, modestly.

"Heaven is for thee too high
To know what passes there: be *lowly* wise."
Milton: P. L., viii. 173.

***low-ly-hede**, *s.* [LOWLIHOOD.]

* **lōw′-mŏst**, *a.* [Eng. *low*; *-most*.] Lowermost, lowest.

"From the hyghest pole of heaven to the *lowmost*." —*Udal: Mark* xiii.

***lown**, * **lowne**, *s.* [LOON.]

lo͡wnd, *a.* [LOUN, *a.*] Sheltered, calm.

lōw′-nĕss, * **low-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *low*, a.; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being low in height; want or absence of height with respect to something else.

"Among the ignorant and simpler sort the *lowness* of the water was helde for a prodigious matter."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 152.

2. Depression in price, strength, force, or intensity: as, *lowness* of the funds, the *lowness* of the temperature.

3. Depression in fortune; a low condition or state; a state of reduced fortunes.

"Nothing could have subdued nature
To such a *lowness* but his unkind daughters."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

4. Depression or dejection of mind; the state of being low-spirited; loss or absence of animation or spirit.

"Hence that poverty and *lowness* of spirit to which a kingdom may be subject."—*Swift.*

5. Meanness of condition or rank; humbleness of birth.

6. Meanness of mind, character, or conduct; want of dignity or principle; baseness.

"Dodge and palter in the shifts of *lowness*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 11.

7. Want of sublimity, dignity, or loftiness of style, sentiment, or diction.

"The more he was forced upon figures and metaphors to avoid that *lowness*, the more the image would be broken."—*Pope: On the Odyssey.* (Postscript.)

8. Humility, meekness, modesty, submissiveness.

9. Softness or gentleness of sound; absence of noise; mildness of voice or utterance.

10. Depression of sound: as, the *lowness* of notes.

lo͡w′-rў̆, *s.* [A corruption of Eng. *laurel* (?).]

Bot.: Daphne Laureola, the Spurge Laurel.

***lo͡wt**, *s.* [LOUT, *s.*]

* **lo͡wt**, *v.i.* [LOUT, *v.*]

* **lowth**, *s.* [Eng. *low*, a.; suff. *-th*.] Lowness.

Lŏx′-ạ, *s.* [See def.] A town of Ecuador, from the vicinity of which the finest cinchona-bark is said to be exported.

Loxa-bark, *s.*

Pharm.: One of the three varieties of pale cinchona-bark (q.v.). Loxa-bark is derived exclusively from *Cinchona condaminea*, or from it and *C. scrobiculata*. The former tree is cultivated in India at high elevations in the Nilgiri Hills, in Ceylon, and in Sikkim.

lŏx-ar′-thrŭs, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = oblique, and ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint.]

Surg.: A term applied to the abnormal direction of a joint, caused neither by spasm nor luxation, as in the varieties of talipes, or club-foot, which Sauvage constituted a genus of the order Ectopla. (*Mayne.*)

lŏx′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = oblique, crooked.]

Ornith.: Crossbill; the typical genus of the sub-family Loxinæ, or the family Loxiadæ. [CROSSBILL.]

lŏx-ī′-ĭ-dæ, **lŏx-ī′-ạ-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *loxi(a)*; Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, *-adæ*.]

Ornith.: The name given by Vigors, &c., to a family of Conirostres. The two mandibles cross at the tip, enabling the bird to crush hard fir cones and obtain the seeds. Generally reduced to Loxinæ, a sub-family of Fringillidæ. [CROSSBILL.]

lŏx-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lox(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Crossbills (q.v.).

lōx′-ŏ-clāṣe, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = transverse, and κλάω (*klaō*) = to cleave; Ger. *loxoklas*.]

Min.: A variety of orthoclase (q.v.), in yellowish or grayish-white crystals, somewhat greasy in lustre, occurring in large crystals at Hammond, St. Lawrence Co., New York. Named under the supposition that the crystals were peculiar in their direction of cleavage.

lŏx′-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = slanting, crosswise, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Sharks, family Carcharidæ. Locality, the Indian Ocean.

2. *Zool.:* A sub-genus of Elephas, established by Dr. Falconer. The dental lamellæ, lozenge or diamond-shaped, do not greatly differ in number in the three true molars. It contains the African Elephant, *Elephas* (*Loxodon*) *africanus*.

3. *Palæont.:* *Elephas planifrons* of the Siwalik formation [Upper Miocene (?)] in India. *E. meridionalis*, of the European Pliocene, and the pigmy *E. melitensis*, of the Post Pliocene, are of this type.

lŏx′-ŏ-dŏnt, *a. & s.* [LOXODON.]

A. *As adj.:* Having teeth as in the sub-genus Loxodon (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An elephant, recent or fossil, of the sub-genus Loxodon (q.v.).

lŏx-ŏ-drŏm′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = oblique, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a course; Fr. *loxodromique*.] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb.

loxodromic-curve, *s.*

Math.: A curve bearing a strong resemblance to the logarithmic spiral. It is traced upon the surface of a sphere by a point moving in such a manner that its path cuts all the meridians at the same angle. In navigation the loxodromic curve is the same as the rhumb line, and is the path of a ship sailing always in the same tack. The loxodromic curve turns continually about the pole, but does not reach it till after an infinite number of turns.

lŏx-ŏ-drŏm′-ĭcs, *s.* [LOXODROMIC.] The art of oblique sailing by the loxodromic curve or rhumb.

* **lŏx-ŏd′-rŏm-ĭṣm**, *s.* [LOXODROMIC.] The art or process of tracing a loxodromic curve or line; the act or state of moving as in a loxodromic curve.

lŏx-ŏd′-rŏ-mў̆, *s.* [LOXODROMIC.] The same as LOXODROMICS (q.v.).

lŏx-ŏm′-mạ, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = oblique, and ὄμμα (*omma*) = the eye.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, suborder Chauliodonta. The orbits are very large, irregularly oval, with cusps proceeding from the posterior part of outer and inner margins, narrowed in front, slightly oblique, the long axis diverging forwards; the teeth with large anterior and posterior cutting edges. *Loxomma Allmanni* (Huxley) is from the Giliverton Ironstone of the Edinburgh coal field. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.* xviii. 291; *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1874), 150, 162.)

lŏx-ŏ-nē′-mạ, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = oblique, and νῆμα (*nēma*) = a thread.]

Palæont.: A genus of holostomatous gasteropods, family Pyramidellidæ. It extends from the Silurian to the Trias, but is most abundant in the Carboniferous. Known species seventy-five. The generic name has reference to the striæ, with which many of the species are marked. *Loxonema elegans* is a fine shell, two inches long, frequent both in the Wenlock and Ludlow shales.

lŏx-ŏ-sō′-mạ, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = oblique, and σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: A marine genus of Bryozoa, or Moss-animals. It lives, fixed by a pedal gland, on the tails of worms. The tentacles are obliquely developed, and the body cavity is attached to a contractile stem. There is no stolon. (*A. Crane.*)

lo͡y, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Agric.: A long narrow spade, used in stony lands.

lo͡y′-ạl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *legalis* = legal (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *leal*; Ital. *leale*.]

1. True or faithful to one's sovereign; true in allegiance; devoted to the maintenance of law and order.

"No English legislature, however *loyal*, would now consent to be merely what the legislature had been under the Tudors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Faithful in love or duty; true to one's word.

"And faithful, *loyal* in her innocence,
Like the brave lion slain in her defence."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone.

3. Characterized by or indicative of loyalty.

"The people were mad with *loyal* enthusiasm."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

loyal-hearted, *a.* The same as LOYAL, 2 (q.v.).

"On thee the *loyal-hearted* hung."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cix.

* **lo͡y′-ạl-ĭṣm**, *s.* [Eng. *loyal*; *-ism*.] Loyalty.

lo͡y′-ạl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *loyal*; *-ist*.] One who is loyal to his sovereign; one who in time of revolt or revolution remains faithful to his allegiance to his sovereign.

"If, after all, the *loyalists* should not be received into the bosom of their native country, Britain . . . would afford them an asylum."—*Belsham: Hist. Great Brit.*, vii. (an. 1783).

lo͡y′-ạl-lў̆, *adv.* [Eng. *loyal*; *-ly*.] In a loyal manner; faithfully.

"Cambridge was not less *loyally* disposed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

lo͡y′-ạl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *loyal*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being loyal; loyalty.

"So honorably and ioyfully receiued, as eyther their *loyalnesse* towards the Queen's Majesty . . . did require."—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1563).

lo͡y′-ạl-tў̆, *s.* [O. Fr. *loialteit*; Fr. *loyauté*; Sp. *lealtad*; Ital. *lealta*, *legalita*.] The quality or state of being loyal; faithful adherence to allegiance; faithfulness, devotion, constancy.

"The *loyalty* of Lochiel is almost proverbial: but it was very unlike what was called *loyalty* in England." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

loyalty-loan, *s.* A loan to the Government, not from commercial motives, but as a proof of loyalty. Used specially of a loan opened in London on Dec. 5, 1796, when within sixteen hours about £18,000,000 were promised.

* **lôze**, *v.t.* [LOSE (2), *v.*]

* **lôz′-ẹl**, *s.* [LOSEL.]

lŏz′-ĕnġe, * **lŏṣ′-ĕnġe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *losenge*, *lozenge* (Fr. *losange*), a word of doubtful origin; Sp. *lozanje*, prob. from *losa* = a flag-stone, a marble-slab, a square-stone used for paving.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

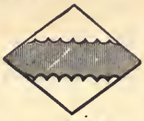
1. A confection, a sweetmeat, so called from being originally made of the shape of a lozenge.

2. A small rhomb-shaped pane of glass set in a leaden frame for a church window or lattice.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* An equilateral rhomboid or rhombus; an oblique-angled parallelogram or diamond. [RHOMB.]

2. *Her.:* A bearing of the shape of a lozenge appropriate to the arms of spinsters and widows.



LOZENGE.

* 3. *Pharm.:* A form of medicine made in small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till dissolved.

*** lozenge-coach,** *s.* A dowager's carriage. [LOZENGE, *s.*, II. 2.]

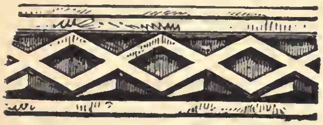
lozenge-graver, *s.*

Engrav.: A graving-tool the cross section of which is of a rhomb or diamond shape. The two faces which meet to form the belly of the graver have an angle less than 90°.

lozenge-mail, *s.* [MASCLED-MAIL.]

lozenge-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: An ornament inclosing diamond-shaped panels. It is frequently found in Norman architecture.



LOZENGE-MOULDING.

lozenge-shaped, *a.* Diamond-shaped; rhomboidal.

lŏz′-ĕnġed, *a.* [Eng. *lozeng(e)*; *-ed.*] Made into the shape of a lozenge or lozenges.

> "The *lozenged* panes of a very small latticed window."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxviii.

lŏz′-ẹn-ġy̆, lŏz′-ẹn-ġeĕ, *a.* [Eng. *lozeng(e)*; *-y*, *-ee.*]

Her.: A term used to express the field or any armorial charge which is divided by diagonal lines transversely into equal parts or lozenges of different tinctures.

lō-zŏp′-ẽr-ạ, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = oblique, and πέρας (*peras*) = an end. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Lozoperidæ (q.v.).

lō-zō-pĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lozoper(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tortricina. The anterior wings are of variable length, the costæ generally regularly arched, the hind margin often oblique, the colour generally yellow, often with a central fascia. Larva generally feeding on seeds. Forty-five species are European; many of them beautiful. (*Stainton.*)

*** lû,** *s.* [LOO.]

*** lŭb′-bạrd,** *s. & a.* [LUBBER.]

A. *As subst.:* A lazy fellow, a lubber.

> "Their victuals those curmudgeon *lubbards*
> Lock up from my sight." *Swift: Apollo to the Dean.*

B. *As adj.:* Lubberly.

> "Conscious how much the hand
> Of *lubbard* labour needs his watchful eye."
> *Cowper: Task*, iii. 400.

lŭb′-bẽr, * lobre, * lob-ur, *s.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *llob* = a dolt, a blockhead; *llabi* = a stripling, a looby; Sw. dial. *lubber* = a thick, clumsy, lazy man.] A lazy clumsy fellow; a dolt; an awkward lout; specif., applied by sailors to one who does not know seamanship; a land-lubber.

> "If you will measure your *lubber's* length again, tarry, but away."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

lubber's-hole, *s.*

Naut.: An opening in the floor of the top for those to crawl through who are afraid to climb up by the futtock-shrouds.

> "He proposed that I should go through *lubber's-hole.*"—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. vii.

lubber's-point, *s.*

Naut.: A black vertical line drawn on the inside of the case of the mariner's compass. This line, and the pin on which the card turns, are in the same vertical line with the keel of the ship, and hence the rhumb opposite to the lubber's point shows the course of the ship at any time. The lubber's-point, however, deviates from its proper position when the ship is heeled over; hence, seamen do not implicitly depend on it, as indeed its name implies.

lŭb′-bẽr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lubberly*; *-ness.*] Awkwardness, clumsiness.

> "To load an elephant with *lubberliness.*"—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 179.

lŭb′-bẽr-ly̆, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *lubber*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Like a lubber; awkward, clumsy, clownish.

> "I came yonder at Eton to marry mistress Anne Page, and she's a great *lubberly* boy."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

B. *As adv.:* In a lubberly, clumsy, or awkward manner; clumsily, awkwardly.

*** lû′-brĭc, * lû′-brĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *lubrique*; Lat. *lubricus* = slippery, deceitful, hazardous; Sp., Ital., & Port. *lubrico.*]

1. Slippery; having a smooth surface.

> "Short thick sobs, whose thund'ring volleys float,
> And roll themselves over her *lubric* throat."
> *Crashaw: Musick's Duel.*

2. Uncertain, unsteady, changeable.

> "The deep and *lubrick* waves of state and court."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 208.

3. Wanton, lewd, lascivious.

4. Deceitful, tricky. (*Ford: Witch of Endor*, iii. 1.)

*** lû′-brĭc-al, * lû′-brĭc-ạll,** *a.* [Eng. *lubric*; *-al.*] The same as LUBRIC (q.v.).

> "What! shall thy *lubricall* and glibberie muse
> Live, as she were defunct."
> *Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 3.

lû′-brĭ-cạnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *lubricans*, pr. par. of *lubrico* = to make slippery; *lubricus* = slippery; Ital. *lubricante.*]

† **A.** *As adj.:* Lubricating.

B. *As subst.:* A substance used to diminish friction of the working parts of machinery. The requisites of a good lubricant are that it must endure the heat even of melted lead, without change, in order to stand friction and lubricate the cylinders of steam-engines. Lubricants must be fixed and not volatile oils, as produced by destructive distillation, otherwise they are decomposed by friction, and burnt or dried up. They must not show or possess any acid reaction, either naturally or artificially, otherwise the bolts are cut in the steam-chest, and the iron, particularly wrought-iron, is made porous. They must possess a sufficient power of tenacity without oxidation, otherwise they will thicken.

lû′-brĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *lubricatus*, pa. par. of *lubrico* = to make slippery; *lubricus* = slippery; Ital. *lubricare*; Sp. *lubricar*, *lubrificar*; Fr. *lubrifier.*]

1. *Lit.:* To make smooth and slippery, so as to diminish friction; to rub or smear with some greasy substance.

> "For not only both the ingredients are of a *lubricating* nature, but there is this advantage gained from their composition, that they do mutually improve one another."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

*2. *Fig.:* To make smooth; to smoothen, to make easy.

lubricating-oil, *s.* Any vegetable or mineral oil that can be used for lubrication.

***lû′-brĭ-cạte,** *a.* [LUBRICATE, *v.*] Slippery.

lû-brĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [LUBRICATE, *v.*]

1. The act of lubricating or making smooth and slippery.

> "Secondly, by the healing *lubrication* of the mucilage."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. viii.

2. A lubricant.

lû′-brĭ-cā-tõr, *s.* [Eng. *lubricat(e)*; *-or.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which lubricates.

> "It [water] is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and *lubricator* of the fibres."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iv., § 21.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Steam-engin.:* An oil cup or other contrivance for supplying oil or grease to rubbing surfaces, in order to diminish friction.

2. *Shafting:* A pivoted disc in a cup below the lower journal-box is revolved by contact with the under side of the shaft, and carries up oil to lubricate the latter.

3. *Vehic.:* The ordinary mode of lubricating carriage or waggon axles is by placing grease on the spindle and then putting on the wheel, giving it a few revolution before lowering it again to the ground. The grooves in the box of the hub form pockets in which the grease collects, and from which it passes to the spindle as it gradually wastes away.

4. *Ordn.:* An arrangement for lubricating and cleaning the grooves of rifled guns.

*** lû-brĭç′-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *lubricus* = smooth, slippery.] To make smooth or slippery. (*Kersey.*)

*** lû-brĭç′-ĭ-ty̆,** *s.* [Fr. *lubricité*, from Lat. *lubricus* = slippery; Ital. *lubricità*; Sp. *lubricidad.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Smoothness of surface; slipperiness.

> "Further provision [is made] for its defence, for its constant *lubricity* and moisture, which we see in its socket and its lids."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. vi.

2. Aptness to glide over any part or to facilitate motion by diminishing the friction between parts in contact.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Instability, uncertainty.

> "The politician is not discouraged at the inconstancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his subject."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxiv.

2. Lasciviousness, lewdness, incontinency, unchastity.

> "As if wantonness and *lubricity* were essential to that poem, which ought in all to be avoided."—*Dryden.*

*** lû′-brĭ-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lubricus* = slippery, deceitful, hazardous.]

1. *Lit.:* Slippery, smooth.

> "The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it easily insinuates itself into the tubes of vegetables."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Fig.:* Uncertain, unsteady, unstable.

> "Much less shall I positively determine any thing in matters so *lubricous* and uncertain."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xli.

*** lû-brĭ-făc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lubricus* = smooth, slippery, and *facio* = to make.] The act or operation of lubricating or making smooth.

> "The sixth cause is *lubrifaction* and relaxation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 41.

*** lû-brĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [LUBRIFACTION.] The same as LUBRIFACTION (q.v.).

> "A twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction and *lubrification* of the heads of the bones."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

lû-căn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c., *lucan(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Stag Beetles; a family of lamellicorn beetles. Distinguished from the Scarabeidæ by having the leaflets of the antennal club fixed instead of moveable, and greatly projecting jaws. About 550 species have been described. They most abound in well-wooded tropical countries. Only three are British: *Lucanus cervus*, *Dorcas parallelopipedus*, and *Sinodendron cylindricum.*

lû-cā′-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *luca* = the stag beetle (see def.).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Lucanidæ (q.v.). *Lucanus cervus* is the Stag-beetle (q.v.).

*** lû-carne′,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lucerna* = a lamp; *luceo* = to shine.] A dormer; a garret window.

*** lu-cayne,** *s.* [LUCARNE.]

lūçe, *s.* [Lat. *lucius.*] A pike full grown; a fish used as an armorial bearing.

> "All his ancestors, that come after him, may; they may give the dozen white *luces* in their coat."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

*** lū′-çẹn-çy̆,** *s.* [Eng. *lucen(t)*; *-cy.*] Brightness, lustre.

> "A name of some note and *lucency.*"—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. i., ch. vi.

*** lū′-çẹnt,** *a.* [Lat. *lucens*, pr. par. of *luceo* = to shine.] Shining, bright, resplendent.

> "Some weeks have passed since last I saw the spire
> In *lucent* Thames reflected."
> *Keats: To Charles Cowden Clarke.*

lū-çẽr′-nạl, *a.* [Lat. *lucerna* = a lamp.] Of or pertaining to a lamp or other artificial light. Specif. applied to a microscope in which the object to be examined is illuminated by the light of a lamp. The object is placed in a sliding tube between the lens and the lamp, which is contained in a box. The image is received on a screen or plate of ground glass.

lū-çẽr-när′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *lucerna* = a lamp.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the order Lucernariadæ. The body is campanulate, attached proximally at its smaller extremity by a hydrorhiza. When detached the animal swims rapidly by the alternate contraction and expansion of the umbrella, around the margin of which are tufts of short tentacular processes, and in its centre is a polypite with a quadrangular four-lobed mouth.

lū-çĕr-nạ-rī′-ạ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lucernari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Sea-nettles, Sea-blubbers. An order of the legion or sub-class Lucernarida. It includes those Lucernarida, which have only a single polypite, are fixed by a proximal hydrorhiza, and possess short tentacles on the margin of the umbrella. (*Nicholson.*) [PELAGIDÆ.]

lū-çĕr-năr′-ĭ-dạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lucernar(ia)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida.*]

Zool.: A sub-class or legion of Hydrozoa, defined by Greene as having the base of the hydrosoma developed into an umbrella, in the walls of which the reproductive organs are produced. It is divided into three orders: Lucernariadæ, Pelagidæ, and Rhizostomidæ.

lū-çĕr′-nạ-roîd, *s.* [Eng., &c. *lucernar(ia)*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, resemblance.]

Zool.: A reproductive zoöid of any of the Lucernarida.

"The hydra-tuba thus constitutes the fixed *lucernaroid* or trophosome of one of the Rhizostomatæ."—*Nicholson: Zool.* (ed. 1878), p. 133.

lû-çĕrne′, *s.* [Fr. *luzerne*, from Languedoc patois, *lauserda*. Littré considers that the French word came from the English, and says that the remote origin is unknown.]

Bot.: *Medicago sativa.* It is a deep-rooting clover-like perennial plant, with spikes of blue or violet flowers. It is largely cultivated as a fodder plant in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and also in parts of the United States, and elsewhere in North and South America, where it has been introduced.

¶ Swiss Lucerne is *Medicago falcata.* It is a coarse plant cultivated on some poor soil in Switzerland.

Lū′-çĭ-ạn-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist.: A sect of Semi-Arians, claiming Lucian, a disciple of Marcion, as their founder. (*Shipley.*)

lû′-çĭd, *a.* [Lat. *lucidus*, from *luceo* = to shine, *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light; Fr. *lucide*; Ital. & Sp. *lucido.*]

I. *Lit.*: Bright, shining, resplendent, radiant.

"A worm . . .
That shows by night a *lucid* beam."
Cowper: Glow-worm.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Clear, pellucid, transparent.

"Fair Damascus, on the fertile banks
Of Abbana and Pharphar, *lucid* streams."
Milton: P. L., i. 469.

2. Bright with the radiance of intellect; clear; not darkened or confused by madness or delirium.

3. Plain, clear, easily understood, distinct.

"Our prose became more *lucid*, more easy, and better fitted for controversy and narrative."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

lucid interval, *s.*

Med. Juris.: A lucid interval is not a mere cessation of the violent symptoms of a disorder, but an interval in which the mind, having thrown off the disease, has recovered its general habit. The party must be capable of forming a sound judgment of what he is doing, and his state of mind such that any indifferent person would think him able to manage his own affairs. (*Collinson: On Lunacy*, p. 39).

¶ The expression *lucid interval* was formerly used less specifically than now, being employed of remissions or intermissions of sickness, &c.

"The Devil heaped afflictions on him [the patriarch Job], allowing him no *lucid intervals.*"—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

lû-çĭd′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *lucidité.*]

1. The quality or state of being lucid, bright, or shining; splendour, brightness. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Fate gave, what chance shall not control,
His sad *lucidity* of soul."
Matthew Arnold: Resignation.

2. Clearness of style or arrangement; intelligibility, plainness.

lû′-çĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lucid*; *-ly.*] In a lucid manner; plainly, clearly, intelligibly.

"He argued the matter during two hours, and no doubt *lucidly* and forcibly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

lû′-çĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lucid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lucid; lucidity, intelligibility.

"The smoothness and *lucidness* of glass, &c."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. 20, § 1.

lû′-çĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat., as adj. = light-bringing, as subst., *lucifer* = light-bringer, from *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light, and *fero*, to bring.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1, 3.

2. A lucifer match (q.v.).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: An ancient name for Venus, when the Morning Star, as distinguished from Hesperus, when it is the evening one.

2. *Script.*: A name symbolically applied to Nebuchadnezzar.

"How art thou fallen from Heaven, O *Lucifer*, son of the morning."—*Isaiah* xiv. 12.

3. *Poet. & Hist.*: A name for Satan. It arose because Tertullian, Gregory the Great, and others, misinterpreted the passage in Isaiah of Satan. (Cf. Isa. xiv. 12 with Luke x. 18; Rev. xii. 9, xx. 2.)

"When he falls, he falls like *Lucifer*,
Never to hope again."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

¶ Some of the reckless soldiers who followed Claverhouse assumed the name.

"The atrocities committed by the Lambs of Kirke, and by the Beelzebubs and *Lucifers* of Dundee."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. *Ornith.*: A genus of Trochilidæ, established by Lesson.

lucifer-match, *s.* Originally a match tipped with a mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphuret of antimony, and inflamed by friction upon a piece of emery-paper. These were superseded by mixtures containing phosphorus.

Lucifer-match disease:

Path.: Necrosis of the jaws, arising from the inhalation of the fumes of phosphorus during the manufacture of lucifer matches. It has been especially described by Von Bibra and Geist, who had abundant opportunities of observing the disease at the large manufactories at Nuremberg.

"This *lucifer-match disease* was some years ago very frequent, but in consequence of the adoption of precautionary measures, is now much more rarely met with."—*Erichsen: Surgery* (ed. Beck), ii. 577.

Lû-çĭ-fĕr′-ĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Lucifer*; *-ian.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to Lucifer.

2. *Church Hist.*: Pertaining or belonging to the Luciferians.

B. *As substantive*:

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Followers of Lucifer, a bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century, who refused to hold communion with the clergy who had conformed to the Arian doctrines, and whom a Synod of Alexandria (A.D. 352), had resolved to re-admit into the Church, on their openly acknowledging their errors. The Luciferians are little heard of after the time of Theodosius the Great.

* **Lû-çĭf′-ẽr-īte,** *s.* [Eng. *Lucifer*; *-ite.*]

Church Hist.: The same as LUCIFERIAN (q.v.).

* **lû-çĭf′-ẽr-oŭs,** * **lŭ-çĭf′-ẽr-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lucifer*, from *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. Bearing or giving light.

"To call our *luciferous* matter a self-shining substance."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 394.

2. Making plain or clear; affording means of discovery.

3. Devilish.

"Your *luciferus* perswasyons."—*Bale: Bonner's Articles*, art. i.

* **lû-çĭf-ẽr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *luciferous*; *-ly.*] In a luciferous manner; so as to give light or enlighten.

"That which looks most *luciferously* or influentially into goodness."—*Browne: Christian Morality*, iii. 8.

* **lû-çĭf′-ĭc,** * **lû-çĭf′-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *lucificus*, from *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *lucifique*; Sp. *lucifico.*] Making or producing light.

"Though their *lucifick* motion be continued."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 14.

* **lû′-çĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light, and *forma* = form, shape.] Of the form or appearance of light, resembling light.

"A chariot which is not unfitly . . . a *luciform* æthereal vehicle."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 171.

* **lû-çĭf′-rĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Eng. *lucifer*; *-ian.*] Luciferian, satanic.

lû-çĭf′-ụ-gạ, (pl. **lû-çĭf′-ụ-gæ,** *s.* [Lat. *lucifugus* = shunning the light: *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light, and *fugio* = to fly from.]

1. *Ichthy.* (*Sing.*): A genus of Ophidiidæ (q.v.). The eye is absent, or quite rudimentary, and covered by the skin. There are no barbels, but in their stead are numerous minute ciliæ or tubercles. Habitat, subterranean waters of caves in Cuba. (*Günther.*)

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): A name sometimes applied to the Blattidæ, because of their nocturnal habits, and, possibly, with a remembrance of the "lucifugæ blattæ" of Virgil (*Georgic* iv. 243).

lû-çĭm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light, and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer.

Lū-çī′-nạ, *s.* [Lat. = the goddess that brings to light, an epithet of Juno and of Diana, as they were supposed to preside over the birth of children.]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the lamellibranchiate family Lucinidæ (q.v.). Shell white, margins smooth or finely-crenulated; umbones small and compressed; the ligament concealed; hinge-teeth lateral. Habitat, tropical and temperate seas, on sandy and muddy bottoms, ranging from low-water to about 200 fathoms. Known species 70, from the West Indies, Norway, New Zealand, &c.

2. *Palæont.*: Known species 250, from the Upper Silurian till now. (*S. P. Woodward.*) The genus is abundantly represented in Secondary and Tertiary deposits.

lū-çĭn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lucin(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.*: A marine family of lamellibranchiata, section Siphonida, sub-section Integropallialia. The valves of the shell are circular, closely-fitting, and unattached; the surface of the shell is dull; the foot is long and cylindrical.

2. *Palæont.*: Principally Secondary and Tertiary, representatives from Palæozoic times being doubtfully referred to this family.

lū-çĭ-nŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *lucin(a)* (q.v.); Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Molluscs, family Veneridæ. It has a thin lenticular shell. Known recent species, ten from Britain, North America, &c.

2. *Palæont.*: Ten species from the Pliocene onward.

lū-çĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *lucius* = a fish, probably the pike.] Resembling, or having some of the characteristics of *Esox lucius*, the Pike (q.v.).

lū-çĭ-ō-çĕ-phăl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *luciocephal(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Pike-heads; a family of Teleostean fishes, division Acanthopterygii Labyrinthibranchii. Body elongate, covered with scales of moderate size; lateral line present; superbranchial organ formed by two branchial arches dilated into a membrane. One short dorsal fin; no dorsal or anal spines; ventrals of one spine and five rays; no air-bladder.

lū-çĭ-ō-çĕph′-ạ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *lucio-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ichthy.: The typical and only genus of the family Luciocephalidæ (q.v.). It consists of a single fresh-water species, *Luciocephalus pulcher*, from the East Indian archipelago.

lū-çĭ-ō-gō′-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *lucio-*, and Lat. *gobius* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Gobiidæ (q.v.).

lū-çĭ-ō-pĕr′-cạ, *s.* [Pref. *lucio-*, and Lat. *perca* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: Pike-perches, a genus of Fishes, family Percidæ, inhabitants of many lakes and rivers of the northern temperate zone. *Lucioperca sandra*, the Giant Perch, is confined to the eastern two-thirds of Europe. Greenish-olive above, banded with brown; white below; length, from three to four feet. It has been recommended for acclimatization in England; but, though valuable for the table, it is voracious and extremely destructive of smaller fishes. (*Günther.*)

lū-çĭ-ō-sō′-mạ, *s.* [Pref. *lucio-*, and Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Indian Fishes, family Cyprinidæ. (*Günther.*)

lū-çĭ-ŏ-trŭt′-ta, *s.* [Pref. *lucio-*, and Mod. Lat. *trutta* = a trout.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Fishes, family Salmonidæ. (*Günther.*)

lŭck, *luk, *lukke, *s.* [O. Fris. *luk;* Dut. *luk, geluk;* Sw. *lycka;* Dan. *lykke;* Ger. *glück* (contr. from M. H. Ger. *gelück.*). The original sense is enticement or favour: Dut. *lokken* = to entice; Sw. *locka;* Dan. *lokke;* Ger. *locken;* M. H. Ger. *lücken;* O. H. Ger. *luccken.*]

1. Chance, accident, hap; that which happens to any one, whether for good or ill: as, good *luck*, bad *luck*, &c.

"You do their work, and they shall have good *luck.*" *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

2. Good fortune; success; a favourable issue or combination of circumstances: as, To have a run of *luck.*

luck-penny, *s.* A small return for luck to the buyer by the person who receives money on a sale or contract.

"Didn't I give fifteen guineas for him, barring the *luck-penny!*"—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. vi.

* **luck-stroken,** *a.* Having received the luck-penny.

"*Luck-stroken* in thy fist." *Hall: Satires*, II. v. 17.

lŭck′-ẹn, *a.* [A. S. *lúcan* = to lock.] Locked; hence, closed, shut-up, contracted; webbed. (*Scotch.*)

lŭck′-iĕ, *s.* [Lucky, *s.*]

lŭck′-i-lȳ, *luck-i-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *lucky; -ly.*] In a lucky manner; fortunately; by good hap or fortune.

"It is the pencil thrown *luckily* full upon the horse's mouth, to express the foam, which the painter with all his skill could not form."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

lŭck′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lucky; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lucky; good luck, good hap.

lŭck′-īte, *s.* [Named after the silver mine "Lucky Boy;" suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of melanterite (q.v.), occurring in irregular striated prisms. Colourless or slightly bluish. Analysis gave: sulphuric acid, 26·3; protoxide of iron, 21·7; protoxide of manganese, 1·9; magnesia, 0 2; lime, 0·5; water [42·2]; insoluble, 7·2. Calculated formula (Fe Min) SO_4 + 7 aq. From Butterfield Cañon, Utah.

lŭck′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *luck; -less.*] Without luck; unlucky, unpropitious, unfortunate; not lucky or fortunate.

"By others dreaded as the *luckless* thrall
Of subterranean spirits."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

lŭck′-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *luckless; -ly.*] In a luckless manner; unluckily, unfortunately.

lŭck′-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *luckless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being luckless; want of luck.

* **lŭck′-lĕst,** *a.* [Eng. *luck; -lest* = least.] Most unlucky.

"Mine is the *lucklest* lot."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 202.

* **lŭck′-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *luck; -ly.*] Lucky, prosperous.

"Their *luckly* proceedings in this world."—*Adams: Works*, i. 308.

lŭck′-ȳ, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *luck; -y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Fortunate, successful; favoured by luck; meeting with luck or success.

"Perhaps some arm, more *lucky* than the rest,
May reach his heart." *Addison: Cato.*

2. Producing or attended with luck or fortunate results; fortunate, auspicious.

"What *lucky* chance unbound your chain?" *Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 6.

3. Bulky, full, abundant: as, *lucky* measure. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adv.:* Too much; to excess; excessively: as, *lucky* harsh. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *To cut one's lucky:* To run away; to decamp. (*Slang.*)

lucky-dad, lucky-daddie, *s.* A grandfather. (*Scotch.*)

lucky-hood, *s.* The caul. (*Dunglison.*)

lucky-minnie, *s.* A grandmother. (*Scotch.*)

lŭck′-ȳ, lŭck′-iĕ, *s.* [Prob. from the adj.] A goody, a gammer, a grandam, a midwife; an old woman.

"*Luckie* Howatson is very expeditious."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

lû′-cra-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *lucratif*, from Lat. *lucrativus*, from *lucrum* = gain; Ital. & Sp. *lucrativo.*] [Lucre.]

1. Yielding or producing gain; gainful, profitable; bringing in money.

"Retrieve his fallen fortunes by means of *lucrative* posts from which the laws excluded him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. Greedy of gain.

"As the most part of our *lucrative* lawyers doe use." —*Latimer: Works*, i. 110.

lucrative-succession, *s.*

Scots Laws: A passive title whereby an heir-apparent who accepts gratuitously of a grant from his ancestor of any part, however small, of the estate to which he is to succeed as heir, is thereby subjected to the payment of all the debts of the ancestor contracted prior to the grant.

lû′-cra-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lucrative; -ly.*] In a lucrative manner; profitably, gainfully.

lû′-cre (cre as kẽr), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lucrum* = gain, profit.] Pecuniary gain or advantage. (It is generally used in a bad sense.)

"For profit and *lucre* all things are set to sale."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, bk. i., ch. xlvi.

* **lû-crĭf′-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lucrum* = gain, and *fero* = to bring, to bear.] Producing gain or profit; profitable, gainful.

"To keep this experiment from being as generally useful, as perhaps it will prove *lucriferous.*"—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 148.

* **lû-crĭf′-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *lucrificus*, from *lucrum* = gain; and *facio* = to make.] Producing or yielding gain or profit.

* **lû′-croŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lucrosus*, from *lucrum* = gain.] Of or pertaining to gain or profit.

"Me (humbler lot!) let blameless bliss engage, . . .
Free from the muckworm miser's *lucrous* rage."
Cooper: Tomb of Shakespeare.

* **lŭc-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *luctatio*, from *luctatus*, pa. par. of *luctor* = to struggle.] A striving; a struggle, an effort, a contest.

* **lŭc′-tụ-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *luctus*, from *lugeo* = to grieve.] Producing grief; sad, saddening.

* **lû′-cụ-brāte,** *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *lucubratus*, pa. par. of *lucubro* = to bring in lamps, to work by lamplight; **lucubrum*, a dimin. from *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light.]

A. *Intrans.:* To watch; to study by night or by lamplight.

"To lounge and *lucubrate*, to prate and peep." *Byron: Curse of Minerva.*

B. *Trans.:* To compose or elaborate, as by night-study.

lû-cụ-brā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *lucubratio* = a working by lamplight; night-work; Fr. *lucubration;* Sp. *lucubracion;* Ital. *lucubrazione.*]

* 1. The act of studying by lamp or candle-light; night-work, night-study.

"By continual *lucubration* he diligently ran through all the forms of logic and philosophy."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*, vol. ii.

2. That which is composed in night-work; a literary composition or effusion of any kind.

"The meerest trifles I ever wrote are serious philosophical *lucubrations.*"—*Swift: To Pope*, Aug. 28, 1731.

* **lû′-cụ-brā-tõr,** *s.* [Eng. *lucubrat(e); -or.*] One who makes lucubrations.

* **lû′-cụ-brā-tõr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *lucubratorius*, from *lucubror* = to lucubrate (q.v.).] Composed by candle-light, or night-study; pertaining to night-study.

"You must have a dish of coffee, and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend."—*Pope: To Mr. Cromwell*, Dec. 21, 1711.

lû′-cụle, *s.* [As if from a Lat. **lucula*, dimin. of *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light.]

Astron.: A luminous spot on the sun.

* **lû′-cụ-lẹnt,** *a.* [Lat. *luculentus*, from *luceo* = to shine; Ital. *luculento.*]

1. Clear, transparent, lucid, pellucid.

"*Luculent* along
The purer rivers flow." *Thomson: Winter*, 710.

2. Fair.

"Most debonaire and *luculent* lady."
Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.

3. Clear, evident, plain, manifest, unmistakable.

"They are against the obstinate incredulity of the Jews, the most *luculent* testimonies that Christian religion hath."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 40.

* **lû′-cụ-lẹnt-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *luculent; -ly.*] In a luculent, lucid, or clear manner.

lû-cū′-lĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Luculi Swa of Nepal. (*Loudon*).]

Bot.: A genus of Rubiaceæ. *Luculia gratissima* grows in the Himalayan Mountains. Gamble says that it is used in dyeing.

lû-cŭl′-līte, *s.* [Fr. *lucullite.* Named after Lucullus, a wealthy Roman Consul, noted for his luxury, who is said to have admired it; Ger. *lucullan.*]

Petrol. & Comm.: A variety of limestone cut and polished for ornamental purposes.

lû′-cụ-mạ, *s.* [The name of one species in Peru.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapotaceæ. It consists of about thirty or forty species of milky trees, with leathery leaves, and large, roundish, pulpy fruits, and clustered flowers, growing in the warmer parts of America. *Lucuma mammosum* is the Marmalade or Natural Marmalade of the West Indies. *L. Caimito*, of Peru, has smaller fruit, but is of better flavour.

Lû′-cụ-mō (pl. **Lû′-cụ-mōeş, Lû-cụ-mōn′-ēş**), *s.* [Lat., from Etrus. *lauchme* = one inspired.]

Class. Antiq.: An appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests, corresponding to the Roman *patricius* = of the rank of the Conscript Fathers; hence, noble. The Romans mistook this title of dignity for a proper name, and bestowed it on the son of Demaratus of Corinth, afterwards Tarquinius Priscus, King of Rome.

"What noble *Lucumo* comes next,
To taste our Roman cheer?"
Macaulay: Horatius, xlv.

* **lū′-çȳ,** *s.* [Luce.]

† **Lŭd′-dĭşm,** *s.* [Luddites.] The views and procedure of the Luddites.

Lŭd′-dīte, *a. & s.* [According to Miss Martineau, from the name of an imbecile, Ned Lud, who, being tormented by boys, chased some of them into a house, and there broke some stocking-frames. This was thirty years before the Luddite commotions. The Luddites called their mythical leader General or Captain Ludd, reviving the name of the imbecile.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Luddites. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

Hist. (*Pl.*): A band of operatives who broke out in a riot at Nottingham on Nov. 10, 1811, with the object of destroying some improved machinery for stocking-weaving. They extended their operations to Derby and Leicester, everywhere destroying stocking-frames. On July 24, 1812, Parliament granted additional powers for dealing with them. The militia were called out. Fourteen of the leaders were executed at York in 1813. The Luddites rose again in 1814 and 1816, and more of them were executed at Derby in 1817.

* **lû-dĭb′-rĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ludibriosus*, from *ludibrium* = mockery, derision, from *ludus* = game, sport.] Ridiculous, laughable, sportive, wanton. (*Bramhall: Consec. of Bishops*, ch. iii., p. 75.)

* **lû-dĭ-bŭnd′-nĕss,** *s.* [Lat. *ludibundus* = sportive, playful; *ludus* = game, sport; *ludo* = to play.] Sportiveness, playfulness.

"That *ludibundness* of nature in her gamaceous and like sportful and ludicrous productions."—*H. More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. i., ch. xv., § 14.

lû′-dĭ-croŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ludicrus*, from *ludus* = play; *ludo* = to play; Ital. *ludicro.*] Ridiculous, laughable, comical; exciting or tending to excite laughter without scorn or contempt.

"Nor did the world find anything *ludicrous* in the pomp."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

lû′-dĭ-croŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ludicrous; -ly.*] In a ludicrous manner or degree; ridiculously, comically, laughably.

"That sum might seem *ludicrously* small."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

lû′-dĭ-croŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ludicrous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ludicrous; ridiculousness.

"The *ludicrousness* and fugitiveness of our wanton reason."—*H. More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. i.

* **lû-dĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ludificatio*, from *ludificatus*, pa. par. of *ludificor* = to make sport of: *ludus* = game, sport, and *facio* = to make.] The act of mocking, deriding, or making sport of any person or thing.

"This *ludification* and injurious dealing."—*Baker: King John* (an. 1214).

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